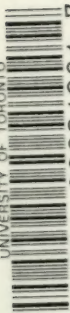


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The Lincoln Record Society

VOLUME 36

A Lincolnshire Assize Roll

For 1298

(P.R.O. ASSIZE ROLL No. 505)

EDITED BY

The late WALTER SINCLAIR THOMSON

M.A., PH.D.



1944

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A Lincolnshire Assize Roll for 1298

(P.R.O. ASSIZE ROLL No. 505)

EDITED

with an INTRODUCTION on
Royal Local Government in Lincolnshire
during the War of 1294-8.

BY

The late WALTER SINCLAIR THOMSON.

M.A., PH.D.

History Department, University of Edinburgh.

PRINTED FOR

THE LINCOLN RECORD SOCIETY

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THE HEREFORD TIMES LIMITED, HEREFORD

1944

In Memoriam

Walter Sinclair Thomson died on 14 September, 1940, suddenly of unsuspected disease, at the age of thirty-eight. It is a source of great satisfaction to his friends that his book was practically ready when he died. They believe it has solid claims to attention apart from the sad circumstances in which it appears and that it will do him credit.

It is his dissertation for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Edinburgh and is his first publication of an historical kind. Dr. Thomson came to history late and by an unusual route. Born 28 July, 1902, the son of Robert Thomson of Highgate and of Janet Linton Thomson, *née* Cassils, of New Zealand, educated at home and at a preparatory school until he was twelve, from 1914-21 at Highgate School, it was to science that his tastes first turned, and when he went up to Cambridge—Downing College—in 1922 it was science that he read and the B.A. in Science, the Diploma in Horticulture, and the Downing Boat Club Captaincy that he went down with in 1926. The next three years until ill-health compelled his resignation—possibly the beginnings of the unsuspected and very rare form of diabetes to which in the end he succumbed—began with an appointment to the staff of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, but were chiefly spent on loan to the Empire Marketing Board researching into food pests at the London Docks and at the Research Station, Slough. He was one of those who get recreation out of a change of work and it was at this time that he edited the Third Edition, 1833-1922, of the Highgate School Roll, which appeared in 1927.

These years were taken seriously—his scientific collections have found a home and use in Edinburgh—but “ Every particular nature hath content, when in its owne proper course it speeds ” and it was in History that he found himself.

In 1930 he came to live in Edinburgh and proceeded to study Arts at the University with a view to either the Church or teaching.

The two professions are much akin and certainly with him the choice which he ultimately made, of a teaching career, did not involve any sacrifice of moral purpose. What probably decided him was a growing specialist interest in one of his subjects, History, and the desire to take a specialist degree in it. Fortunately his means enabled him to follow his inclinations. Still more fortunately they enabled him to combine matrimony with undergraduate status and his marriage to Winifred, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Edkins of London and Abinger Hammer on 12 July, 1934, was an ideally happy one. The rest was tragically brief, but it was a full life. His friends have precious memories of home life at "Maori Hill"—the family connection with New Zealand was kept very close—and of sunny summer excursions—historical excursions provided one of the beginnings of his scholarly interest in History—to Inchcolm: memories that can have no place in what must be a brief chronicle and appreciation of his academic career. In competition with young and fresh minds he duly pulled off First Class Honours and the Senior Medal in History in 1936. He had specialised in the mediæval period and research followed, interrupted by a year as a master at Gordonstoun. Still the teacher by intention, and greatly interested in educational experiment, the opportunity of a temporary post at Kurt Hahn's school attracted him. That over, he returned to research. For the Middle Ages he had an enthusiasm that was quite extraordinary. It was something that neither technical detail in a laborious piece of editing, nor rebellions of the flesh could quench. And no Ph.D. Supervisor (not always an enviable task) could wish for a pupil more responsive to guidance than he was. He was rewarded by the Ph.D. in 1939, and was Assistant in British and European History at Edinburgh 1939-40.

The rather senior but young-hearted and, to begin with, somewhat diffident student was by now well in the saddle, booted and—with the publication of his book—soon to be spurred. There seemed no reason why this already serene, scholarly life should not run a full course. His friends sometimes wished the eager mediævalist would not drive himself so hard, for he had had a succession of minor ailments for a year or two now and was obviously

not just as robust as he might be. But his energy never seemed to flag, and certainly not his spirits. When his book was out he would take a rest and that no doubt was all he needed. Another indisposition, that neither they nor he knew was really a sign of mortal illness, somewhat hastened his holiday. He went, and died within a week, on 14 September, 1940. His best-loved personage in history was St. Francis (whom he was by temperament specially well fitted to understand), though he could find human interest in the most ordinary mortals or indeed in anything in the Middle Ages. His end (chance—or at any rate not *human* design—so ordered it) was such as would have pleased him: he was a Protestant, but his last days were spent in the Hospital of a Franciscan Convent nursed by Franciscan nuns and it was their lips that, at the last, sped his soul with the Latin prayers of the Mediæval Church.

It is a long way from entomology to mediæval studies. His friends are glad to think that he lived to win his spurs in the profession of his second choice. For themselves they would wish a great deal that can now only be memory, just as, had it been in their power, they would have spared his widow her deprivation; but for him—knowing the joyousness of his last years—they could not have wished for him more than he had. He might have lived longer, but his life could not have been fuller and he could not have lived more intensely. They know that he died full of hopes and plans that can now never be realised, but they know also that he would have regarded them as no more than an appendage of the pleasures he already possessed. He lived long enough to know the utmost joys probably that man as a mortal thing is capable of, the joy of a happy union and the joy of a man who, after a false start, had found his real bent in time and so could be happy, as well as industrious, in his work. Their natural regrets are overcome. They think of it not as a frustrated, but as in every real sense a complete life, remembering as they do that

" . . . in short measures life may perfect be."

H. R.

PREFACE

This study—of local royal government in Lincolnshire during the years 1294–8, when Edward I was at war with Philip IV of France—was undertaken for the Lincoln Record Society at the suggestion of Professor F. M. Stenton. It is based primarily upon the existing records (at the Public Record Office) of a general enquiry, ordered by Edward in March, 1298, into the conduct of royal ministers in the counties since the war began. All but a small proportion of these records are now, unhappily, lost, but the fragments remaining are of considerable worth, especially as regards the development, under the stress of a major war, of the ancient royal right of prise. The importance of this lies in the attention it called to the question of government by the wardrobe through the use of the privy seal. This point is developed in the Introduction.

For Lincolnshire there is fortunately extant one complete roll (P.R.O. Assize Roll 505) of pleas heard and determined under the terms of the 1298 enquiry and hitherto unpublished. I do not think that this represents the whole of the findings of the justices appointed to hold pleas in that county; it is a final, rather than a day-to-day record. In consequence there are many details of considerable local interest which cannot be satisfactorily worked out, especially concerning the relationships of local royal officials with one another, and those of private individuals similarly; and there are also questions of more than local importance which a study of the Lincolnshire roll alone—or even of the 1298 enquiry alone—can only introduce. In investigating these matters I have gone beyond the bounds of Lincolnshire, but the conclusions set forth in the Introduction should, nevertheless, not be regarded as other than preliminary.

My object in editing and introducing the text of Assize Roll 505 has been two-fold. On the one hand I have tried to present a picture of the war-time administration of Lincolnshire itself; this

was not so very different from peace-time administration save in the number and kind of restrictions and burdens imposed : and if at the same time vignettes of the lives of obscure individuals appear, that is an advantage. On the other hand I have been concerned to show that what affected the daily lives of the people of Lincolnshire, vital to them though it was, had also a significance far other than local. The real value of these fragmentary records of the 1298 enquiry lies, I think, in both directions : and this, after all, conforms to the purpose of the enquiry itself. It originated in the war-time experience of the central authority and in the king's ability to feel the pulse of his people : it proceeded from the central authority to the counties of England, and in due course it returned again to the central authority, filled with information which ought to have resulted in national reforms—information which is indeed reflected in the provisions of the *Articuli super Cartas* of 1300.

The inclusion of biographical matter in the Index of Persons ought to be mentioned. This, so far as I know, is a departure from general practice, and can only be done in the case of a record which is itself purely local in extent and which covers only a limited period in time. I have collected together all the information about individuals mentioned in Assize Roll 505 that I could find in the time and with the means at my disposal. The details were mostly taken from other contemporary records at the Public Record Office ; and while, as is to be expected, there are very many names against which no information is entered, other than what is given in Assize Roll 505 itself, in a surprisingly large number of cases I have been able to add a good many facts. Much of the extra information is about persons who, while certainly free, were below knight's rank : just the section of the population about whom information is most needed. If the impression conveyed by a study of this index is one of varied and continuous activity in a community much concerned with its own affairs but made aware, as a result of the war, of matters of national importance, one purpose in compiling it will be served. The other will be attained if it proves of use to other students of Lincolnshire as it was during the last decade of the thirteenth century.

My thanks are especially due to Prof. Stenton, to Prof. Hilda Johnstone, to Prof. V. H. Galbraith ; to Miss Kathleen Major, who gave me facilities at the Diocesan Record Office, Lincoln, and whose advice has been invaluable ; to Miss Mabel H. Mills, who checked my text and placed at my disposal much information, some of it unpublished ; to Dr. Harry Rothwell, who gave freely of his time and knowledge, and who helped me to steer safely through many a difficulty—I am in debt to them all for their constant encouragement and penetrating criticism—and to the staff of the search rooms at the Public Record Office for their never-failing courtesy and helpfulness.

W. SINCLAIR THOMSON.

July, 1940.

P.S.—In seeing Dr. Thomson's book into print I have confined the revision to such obvious last-minute tasks as he himself would have undertaken had he been spared. Circumstances did not permit full consideration of the final form it assumed in his hands. Changes would still have been made, but I have thought it better not to attempt them for him, and nothing has been done to make it anything but Thomson's book.

It remains for me too to thank Miss K. Major, whose special knowledge of Lincolnshire has been unreservedly at my disposal and whose willing co-operation has lightened my task at every stage. The indexes, as important as they are exacting with a book of this kind, are, apart from biographical matter, her work. I am also indebted to Prof. Galbraith, for reading the book and for helpful criticism of it at the proof stage.

H. ROTHWELL.

Edinburgh, 1942.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

Editorial annotations are placed within square brackets : this applies also to numbering of membranes and to modern forms of dates. Case numbers are also editorial but are not given in brackets ; so is the abbreviation *Marg.* (*marginalia*), which is printed in italics.

After the first entry, which is extended, the following abbreviations are used in the text, the first two throughout, the rest only where the MS. abbreviates them :

m'ia for *misericordia*.

f. for *filius* and cases ; *filia* is extended where used.

l for *libra* and cases.

m. for *marca* and cases.

s. for *solidus* and cases.

d. for *denarius* and cases, when used for specific sums of money. When used for money in general I follow the MS. again and extend.

ob. for *obolus* and cases.

qu. for *quadrans* and cases.

When a series of entries relating to a single wapentake is enrolled, the scribe usually enters the name of the wapentake marginally to the first of the series only. For convenience of identification in such cases, I have added the name of the wapentake in square brackets where I am sure of it after each entry in these series.

Note on marginalia : to save space it has been found necessary to place the marginalia at the end of each entry, e.g. no. 7, which in the original appears thus :

“ Bullyngbrok’ Alanus Bouthe de Kyrkeby balliuis Libertatis
m’ia de Bullynbrok’ in m’ia quia non est executus
preceptum domini Regis.”

This interference with the arrangement of the original inevitably tends to obscure the significance of the marginalia, so that some comment on it is necessary. In the MS. the locality guide, where there is one, is always placed marginally against the opening words of the case. The marginal *m’ia* is placed approximately against the line containing the statement to which it refers, and other marginal comments, such as *Gaole*, the symbolic *est— ÷ —*, *ad scaccarium*, and so forth, are similarly arranged. In my text I have in all cases arranged the marginalia in the same order (horizontally) in which they are found (vertically) in the original. In case no. 229, with its numerous marginalia, I have resorted to the device of inserting small letters against the words in the text

to which the marginalia apply, and of repeating these letters against the relevant marginalia.

The numerous statements *Postea fecit finem* . . . were in general enrolled at a later date than the cases themselves, often in another hand, and not, of course till the fine had been made, as witness an occasional marginal *non dum fecit finem*. It is when the *postea fecit finem* . . . was entered that the marginal *Gaole* would be scored out.

MSS. AND PRINTED BOOKS

Anc. Ext.—P.R.O. Ancient Extents.

A.R.—P.R.O. Assize Roll.

Ass. Arch. Soc. R.P.—Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers.

B. Cott.—Bartholomew Cotton, *Historia Anglicana*.

C.C.R.—Calendar of Close Rolls.

C.Ch.R.—Calendar of Charter Rolls.

C.F.R.—Calendar of Fine Rolls.

C.P.R.—Calendar of Patent Rolls.

Chanc. Misc.—P.R.O. Chancery Miscellanea.

Cust. Accts.—P.R.O. Customs Accounts.

E.H.R.—English Historical Review.

F.A.—Feudal Aids, vol. iii.

Foed.—Rymer, *Fœdera*.

K.R.M.R.—P.R.O. Memoranda Rolls, King's Remembrancer.

L.T.R.M.R.—P.R.O. Memoranda Rolls, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

Lay Subs. Roll—P.R.O. Lay Subsidy Roll.

Min. Accts.—P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts.

Pollock and Maitland—Pollock, Sir F., and Maitland, F. W., *History of English Law* (2nd Ed.).

Reg. Sutt.—Register of Oliver Sutton (Lincoln Diocesan Record Office, Register I).

Rent. and Surv. Roll—P.R.O. Rental and Survey Rolls.

S.C.—Stubbs, *Select Charters* (9th Ed.).

Stubbs—Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England* (3rd Ed.).

W. Hem.—Walter of Hemingburgh, *Chronicon* (ed. Hamilton, 1848–9).

I have also frequently slightly shortened long titles of publications, but not, I hope, in such a way as to obscure them, or so much that they ought to appear in the present list.

INTRODUCTION

I

THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

On Friday, March 14th, 1298, Edward I returned to England from Flanders, having agreed to a truce between himself and Philip IV of France, with whom he had been at war for rather more than three years. Next day he had writs issued summoning a council to be held on the 30th.¹ At this council were discussed the practical steps to be taken for the redress of public grievances against the royal administration of the war period, and the king and council together drew up an ordinance for redress.² Letters patent of April 4th appointed justices to hear pleas, under the terms of the ordinance, in all the counties of England except Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham and Chester.³ Records of the enquiry survive for Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Suffolk, Gloucester, Worcester and Staffordshire, of which the Norfolk and Lincolnshire rolls are the most complete.⁴ Assize Roll 505, the basis of the present study, is the record for Lincolnshire.

It is no part of this study to trace the antecedents of the war which broke out against France in June, 1294, after many acts of violence by land and especially by sea; still less is an account of the war itself called for.⁵ The place for relevant historical detail of a general nature is in conjunction with an account of the war as it came home to Lincolnshire in the form of burdens laid upon the people, and there, where necessary, these details will be given.

But the immediate antecedents of the 1298 enquiry are important for an appreciation as to why, from the king's standpoint, an enquiry was called for at all. A baronial crisis, provoked by the Earls Marshal and Constable, was precipitated when it became known that certain of the baronage were to go to Gascony, but that the king was himself to lead an army against Philip from Flanders. When the military levy met at London in July 1297, the Earls Marshal and Constable not only refused their duty of organising it but also refused service either in Gascony or Flanders.

¹ *Parl. Writs*, i, p. 65.

² See below, p. xiii.

³ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 338.

⁴ For these particulars I am indebted to Dr. H. Rothwell; cf. also his note on "The Disgrace of Richard of Louth," in *E.H.R.* xlviii, pp. 259-64.

⁵ For a general account of the war of 1294-8 and its repercussions see Hunt, W., and Poole, R.L. (ed.), *Political History of England*, iii (1216-1377), by T. F. Tout, Chap. X, pp. 186-209. The more purely constitutional aspects of the struggle are treated in Stubbs, ii, pp. 125-48.

They based their decision on feudal grounds, and on the same grounds they carried a considerable proportion of the baronage with them. Edward persisted in his purpose, committed thereto by his alliance with the Count of Flanders, but he left a formidable opposition behind him when he sailed for Flanders late in August.

The baronial revolt was the more serious because of its attempt to enlist popular support. The question of feudal irregularity, taken by itself, was a personal one as between the barons and the king, though action resulting from it might affect the national welfare; but the Earls joined it to a much wider demand. This was embodied in a manifesto¹ which not only recited the feudal complaint, but added a detailed list of alleged public grievances,² and these were made to lead up to the fundamental and ominous demand for a new confirmation of Magna Carta and the Charter of the Forest.

It is the first three sections of this manifesto, and the penultimate one, which are of greatest significance for the present study. The feudal grievance is first recited: the terms of the summons to military service are not sufficiently definite. It is reported that the king intends to go to Flanders, but the baronage feel that they owe no service there, since neither they nor their ancestors have ever done such service before. And in any case they are unable to perform service overseas, because they are so much burdened by tallages and 'prises of corn, of oats, of malt, of wool, hides, oxen, cows, salted flesh': for which they are not paid, and by which they should have been maintained. Therefore they can give the king no help because of these tallages and prises, for they can scarcely live themselves or cultivate their lands.

This complaint is significant, both in itself and in regard to its consequences. It will be shown that the question of prise *ad opus regis*³ is made the cardinal point of enquiry in 1298: that is the measure of the importance attached to it by both king and council. And—to return to the Earls' manifesto—this same complaint against prises is made the ground of the more general but more fundamental grievance which they next state at length: that they, baronage, clergy and people alike, are no longer governed according to the laws and customs of the land; and especially

¹ Known only from the chroniclers, from Cotton (p. 325) and Hemingburgh (ii. 124) in a French, and from Trivet (p. 360) and Rishanger (p. 175) in a Latin version. The precise date and genesis of this text are alike unknown.

² The evidence of A.R. 505 as to this is somewhat conflicting. While Edward's war undoubtedly led to hardship, it will be shown that the complaints recorded in the roll are in the main of slightly different character.

³ "... de furment, de aveyne, bres, leynes, quirs, boefs, vaches, chars sales . . ."

⁴ Discussed below in detail, pp. li-lxxxviii.

that the articles of the Great Charter are now being continually broken. This part of the manifesto leads to a veiled threat as to the consequences of continued misgovernment. And lastly (for our purpose), in the penultimate section the Earls complain bitterly of the maltote on wool—a heavy increase in the customs rates upon wool for export. The old rate had been half a mark per sack of wool and one mark per last of hides¹: the new rate, imposed in 1294, was five marks per sack of good wool, three marks per sack of inferior wool and five marks per last of hides.²

Edward was under no illusion as to the danger inherent in this manifesto, especially since he knew that it was being widely circulated; and he felt it necessary to issue to all sheriffs, on August 12th, 1297, a letter giving his own official version of the situation, with instructions that the letter should be made public.³

In it he explains at length the defection of the Earls Marshal and Constable from their duty, and then comes to the question of the manifesto. It may be, he says, that some have given the people to understand that the Earls showed him certain articles for the common profit of the people of the realm; but he knows nothing of this, for they showed him nothing, nor did they cause anything to be shown him. At the same time, the king reveals that he is well aware of the contents of the manifesto. He recites some of the grievances expressed therein, explains why he has been compelled to burden his people—the wars stirred up in Gascony, France, Scotland and elsewhere, from which he could defend neither himself nor his realm without the help of his ‘good people’. It grieves him that he has burdened and injured them so much; and he prays them to accept this as his excuse, since what was taken did not go to buy lands, tenements, castles or vills, but to defend himself and them all. If God permits him to return from the present expedition to Flanders, he has the will and a ‘great desire’ to make full amends, according to the will of God and the wish of his people, as soon as he may.

There follows an expedient proviso that should he not return, he will require his heir to act for him in this matter; and a not less expedient defence of the proposed expedition to Flanders. This, he says, has been undertaken to assist his ally the Count of Flanders, and it is an urgent necessity, for if the Count were to be defeated, the realm (of England) might fall into great peril. The king then promises to confirm the Charters, on condition that the baronage, clergy and burgesses make him a general grant in aid, of which he stands in great need. And after exhorting the

¹ *Parl. Writs*, i, p. 1.

² *K.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 82. The rate for good wool was afterwards reduced to three marks.

³ B. Cott., pp. 330–4; cf. *Foed.* i, pp. 872–3. I have used Cotton’s text but have made no attempt to do more than summarise, without actually translating the more relevant parts of the letter, which is very long.

people to believe only the royal version of what followed the defection of the Earls Constable and Marshal (since this is the only true version), the letter ends on a note of warning. There is a reminder of previous discords between king and people—a reference, no doubt, to the baronial wars under Henry III—and a threat that if men now believe these things to be other than they are, a quarrel may ensue more perilous and graver than ever was in this land. All troublers of the realm, and all who help them with money, horses, arms or equipment, will be excommunicated: that is to say, of course, that all who help the rebellious Earls and their party may expect to suffer for it. Having issued explanation, warning and threat, Edward closes an astute piece of propaganda with a confident reiteration of his trust in the people to support the Flanders expedition.

The meetings of July 1297 initiated by the military levy and the Earls' refusal of military duty had won from Edward a promise, repeated, as we have seen, in his letter to the sheriffs, of a new confirmation of the Charters if the clergy would give a subsidy, the baronage a grant of one eighth of movables and the burgesses one of one fifth.¹ The grant was unwillingly consented to, but the political tide was running strongly against the king; and apart from the unpopularity of the Flanders project, the magnates were determined to have the Charters confirmed anew. When, therefore, as soon as the king had sailed for Flanders,² the Earls Marshal and Constable appeared *vi et armis* at the head of their supporters before the Exchequer, with the backing of the Londoners and the implicit sympathy of the clergy, and similarly at the parliament of September 30th,³ they were able to enforce not only the desired and promised confirmation, but also to abolish the grant of one eighth and one fifth and substitute for it in the end a flat rate of one ninth. Edward, deeply committed in Flanders, and faced with the threat of civil war at home, had no choice but to comply, a necessity the more urgent because of the recent defeat of the English at Stirling Bridge (September 11th) and the subsequent advance of the Scots to the border.⁴

It is, I think, significant that Edward's first public act after his return from Flanders was to set up an enquiry into the type of grievance alleged by the Earls. Besides their demand for the confirmation of the Charters they had required the enactment of supplementary articles, the 'Confirmation of Charters' of 1297, which amounted among other things to an agreement not to draw into a precedent the taking of prises and similar actions, over and above the ancient and well-recognised ones. There is, it is true,

¹ Cf. Stubbs, ii, p. 136.

² Aug. 22nd, 1297: *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 68. m. 58d.

³ W. Hem. ii, p. 147.

⁴ Cf. B. Cott., p. 337.

no evidence that Edward made any specific promise beforehand to enquire into grievances by legal process, but apart from the general undertaking implicit in the Confirmation of Charters, there is the somewhat vaguely phrased assurance in the royal letter of August 12th, to the effect that the king wishes all to know his intention and desire to make full amends according to the wish of his people, as soon as he may.¹ This assurance, coupled with the fact that he lost no time in setting up an enquiry into grievances on his return, does suggest rather pointedly that he had had the idea of a general enquiry in his mind ever since the seriousness of the situation was brought home to him. Grounds of expediency seem to support this view. It would help to reassure the discontented section of the baronage and could not fail to impress the people at large, and the allegiance of all sections of the community was essential in view of the Scottish menace. To remove this menace, war would have to continue and would have to be carried into Scotland, and the community would again be called upon to furnish supplies for the army. They would be the more ready to do this if they were given a practical demonstration of the king's concern for their interests. If this view be correct, the 1298 enquiry does then possess a political significance of its own, apart from its bearing upon the constitutional and administrative issues of the time.

At the council meeting which began on March 30th, 1298, and in accordance with the royal promise, an ordinance for redress was drawn up and issued under date April 4th²:

'Since the king, before his passage into Flanders, had the will and the desire to cause to be redressed and amended the grievances done to his people in his name, and upon this will send his letters through all the counties of England, in order to put this object into effect: It is ordained by him and by his council that the enquirers,³ who are appointed to enquire concerning all manner of grievances, make enquiry concerning things taken away from Holy Church, and of prises of wool, wool-fells, hides, corn, beasts, flesh, fish and all other kinds of things throughout the realm, from the clergy and the laity, since the war begun between the king of France and him; were this for the defence of the sea or in other manner. And they shall enquire likewise of those by whom and to whom, and of what and how many, and of the value and how, and in what manner these prises and grievances were caused to the people. And these matters they shall hear and determine, as well through [their] office as at the suit of anyone. And when the truth of these things shall be ascertained, whether this was [done] by warrant or without warrant: let that which shall have been taken without

¹ See above, p. xi.

² The text, in P.R.O. *Patent Roll*, 26 Ed. I, m. 21, is given in Appendix I.

³ The ordinance as first drawn up (P.R.O. *Parl. Proc. file ii*, no. 26), which I have seen, specifies four persons: two knights, one sent by the central authority, and one chosen locally; one clerk and one religious, both local men. This arrangement was adhered to.

warrant be returned to those who have received the damage, if the wrong-doers have the wherewithal, and besides this, [let them be] punished for the trespass. And if they have not the wherewithal, those to whom the warrants and commissions have come, as sheriffs, appointed clerks, bailiffs and other such manner of ministers, shall be answerable for their subordinates who shall have made such prises. And that concerning what shall be found [to have been] taken by warrant, let the king be certified of this, and he will do therein so much that they¹ shall hold themselves reasonably paid.'

The accompanying commissions of oyer and terminer were issued under the great seal to the justices appointed to conduct the enquiry, and were also dated April 4th, 1298.² Similarly letters close were sent to the bishops, commanding them to appoint clerks and religious in their several dioceses. The bishop of Lincoln was to appoint one clerk and one religious to assist the justices in the counties of Lincoln, Rutland and Northampton, and these were to be men whom he shall deem fit and circumspect to execute the premises.³ The names of these two men are unfortunately not mentioned in any of the records which I have examined; so that when we think of the justices travelling about Lincolnshire holding pleas, we must also imagine two anonymous clerics in constant consultation with them.

In the commissions as issued two justices are appointed for each of a group of adjacent counties. The justice sent down by the central authority would be a civil servant trained in the law, but he would be less likely to have the necessary local knowledge: it was to remedy this deficiency that the local men were called upon.

The men ultimately responsible for the Lincolnshire enquiry were William Inge and Richard of Walsingham. Of Walsingham little need be said. He was less a lawyer than a landowner of knightly rank who, like others of his class, might be called upon to assist in the administration of justice. After the 1298 enquiry ended he was given occasional commissions of oyer and terminer⁴: he represented Norfolk in the parliaments of 1300, 1301, and 1305; he was summoned as a justice to Edward II's first parliament and acted in a judicial capacity from time to time thereafter.⁵ But he was not, however, originally nominated to the 1298 commission.⁶

¹ Those from whom the prises have been taken.

² *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 338.

³ *C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 204.

⁴ Cf. *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, pp. 472-3, 476, 509, 545, 552; *C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 533.

⁵ Foss, *Judges of England*, iii, p. 311.

⁶ The lists of justices appointed to this commission, as given in the Patent and Close Rolls, do not altogether tally. For the Lincoln group of counties the Patent Roll (*C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 338) gives William Inge and John de Cokefeld. This is later supplemented (*Ibid.*, p. 354) on

Inge is a much more important person from the royal point of view; he was a professional lawyer of high standing. During the trial of the judges, 1289-93, he acted as king's attorney who *sequitur pro rege*.¹ He became a justice of assize in 1293 and remained such till the end of Edward I' reign,² and it is in this capacity that we find copious reference to him in the Patent and Close Rolls.³ In 1301, moreover, his name appears in a list of members of the king's council⁴; by 1316 he had become chief justice of the King's Bench,⁵ and he died in 1321 or 1322 seised of considerable lands, which were scattered over no fewer than ten counties!⁶ Inge, therefore, is seen to have been a tried, proved and very efficient civil servant of the crown, well qualified for the work given him in April 1298. It was to keep him busy for the rest of the year.

June 17th, by the association of Walsingham with Inge in place of Cokefield, in reference to whom this statement is made in parenthesis: "heretofore associated in the room of Thomas de Snyterton." The problem is solved by the Close Rolls (*C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 204) where under date Apr. 4th, 1298, the King appoints John de Insula and Thomas Snyterton for the Lincoln group.

¹ Tout and Johnstone, *State Trials of Edward I* (Camden Soc., 3rd ser. vol. IX, p. xxv). Foss, however, iii, p. 268, places his appearance as King's attorney as far back as 1287.

² Foss, iii, p. 268; cf. *C.C.R.* 1288-96, pp. 319-20. When, on June 7th, 1293, Edward and his council issued a commission to take all the assizes in every county in England, Inge was one of the justices appointed to a large group of Midland counties, extending from Lincoln to Gloucester.

³ E.g. trespass of land and theft of its appurtenances, cf. *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 623, and many other refs.; forced distraint, cf. *Ibid.*, p. 619; housebreaking and theft, cf. *Ibid.*, 622; arson, cf. *Ibid.*, 217, and the like; deflection of rivers and usurpation of liberties, cf. *Ibid.*, 317; appeals for murder, cf. *Ibid.*, 621. Frequent commissions of gaol delivery are given him, cf. *Ibid.*, 555; he holds assizes of novel disseisin, cf. *C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 113, and mort d'ancestor, cf. *Ibid.*, 160, and has to deal with forcible and illegal removal of criminals from sanctuary, cf. *Ibid.*, 453-4. And he once had to assist in a perambulation to fix part of the boundary between Shropshire and Staffordshire, cf. *Ibid.*, 117. In 1299 he is appointed with others to make the perambulation of the forest beyond Trent "According to the tenor of the Carta de Foresta," cf. *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, 441, 454; and in the same year he and another are to assist in investigating offences committed in three counties since the French war against the statute of 1298 relating to French money. And of his day-to-day business there is one illustration from *J.R.* 505 itself: on March 24th, 1298, less than a fortnight before his appointment to the enquiry into grievances, he and Adam de Crokedayk were hearing a case of novel disseisin at Stamford (231).

⁴ *C.C.R.* 1296-1301, p. 485. Baldwin, J. F., *The King's Council*, p. 76, states that Inge was a sworn member of the council in 1306 but had been summoned to parliament, with others of the council, since 1295,

⁵ Foss, iii, p. 269.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 270.

II

ITINERARY OF THE JUSTICES

Inge and Walsingham's circuit covered the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, Norfolk and Suffolk. The sketch of their itinerary which follows must be, in part, conjectural, because the material is incomplete: only the rolls for Lincolnshire and Norfolk survive in full. That for Suffolk is fragmentary,¹ and those for Rutland and Northampton have disappeared. Thus I have only been able to work out the Lincoln and Norfolk itineraries accurately, and can do no more than suggest how certain gaps therein may have been filled.

Presumably Inge began his circuit in April or May with Suffolk, the obvious starting point in relation to London. From Suffolk he would naturally pass to Norfolk,² and we find him there from June 18th to July 19th, when he visited Suffolk for a week,³ or perhaps re-visited it. Returning to Norfolk, he spent roughly another week there before entering Lincolnshire on August 11th. Here he remained, certainly till the 19th, probably till September 1st.⁴ After this latter date there is a break in the enrolment of pleas in Lincolnshire corresponding to one in the hearing of them. It lasts till October 19th or 20th,⁵ but Inge was not idle all this time, as the Norfolk rolls prove, since he re-visited that county on September 30th and heard pleas there until some day between October 15th and 19th.⁶ Where he was during the month of September and what he was doing is not known, but of his return to Lincolnshire on or about October 19th we are sure. He spent the rest of the month at Grantham and Stamford, but then disappeared again for about six weeks,⁷ returning to Stamford to

¹ One membrane only, numbered *A.R.* 842.

² *P.R.O. Assize Rolls* 1/587-8.

³ *A.R.* 842, m. 1. He was in Suffolk from Monday, July 21st, to Saturday, July 26th, inclusive. This circumstance strengthens the likelihood that he began his circuit with Suffolk.

⁴ See pp. xviii-xix.

⁵ See p. xix, note 5.

⁶ See Table I, p. xxi.

⁷ These six weeks would provide ample time for transacting business in Rutland and Northamptonshire, to both of which access is easy, either from Grantham or, especially, from Stamford. In the absence of proof, however, I can only suggest that Inge spent the November in these counties and used September, forming as it did part of the long vacation, to take a holiday, no doubt much needed. I assume he began the circuit with Suffolk, and this seems the commonsense course, in support of which, negatively, I can find no issue of special commissions to him during that September. The long vacation extended from July 2nd to October 9th, and the Christmas one from November 29th to January 22nd. But comparison of dates shows that the enquiry was continued into both vacations. This may perhaps be taken as a measure of its urgency.

hear pleas there from December 11th to 15th, at which date the enquiry terminates so far as Lincolnshire is concerned.

Inge's conduct of the enquiry in the Lincolnshire section of his circuit took, therefore, the form of a series of three short visits to the county, separated by two prolonged absences from it. The first of these visits lasted at most three weeks and was followed by a break of six weeks; the second visit covered only some thirteen days, followed by another absence of six weeks, while the third and perhaps busiest visit occupied a mere five days, at least so far as the records go.

Before examining these spasmodic visitations in somewhat greater detail, it must be stated that the dates given for the sessions in the headings to the membranes of *A.R.* 505 are misleading as to the length of the sessions actually held in any one place. A fully dated heading does not necessarily mean that all the cases enrolled under it were heard on that day, or that when the enrolments are continued on to the dorse and even to a fresh membrane without new headings, they still fall under the day originally specified. They may do so, but more often the full heading gives only the day on which the court *began* its sittings at a given place. Indeed, once this has been clearly set forth, the clerks' choice of dates for other membranes belonging to the same session seem to be quite arbitrary, save that they always lie within the extreme time limits of that particular session.¹

For Lincolnshire, the enquiry opened on Monday, August 11th, at Boston,² and Inge was at once faced with the annoying but common difficulty of *non venit*—persons failing to appear in court when summoned to do so. The great bulk of the enrolments on the Boston membranes³ are of this nature. The sheriff was therefore ordered to have most of the delinquents before the court, at Boston, on August 13th and 14th.¹ It is obvious, from these dates, that Inge, with an eye to the amount of work awaiting him, meant

¹ The dorse of m. 7, for example, affords proof of this. It is headed *Adhuc de placitis* and dated Friday, October 24th; among the postponements on it are four (249–52), in each of which it is distinctly stated that certain juries, because they did not give their verdicts at Stamford on Sunday, October 26th (*die Dominica ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude*), are in mercy. Here, in a membrane dated October 24th, is a plain statement of something which did not take place till the 26th. Comparison of dated headings with dates of postponements in the text merely, in case after case, strengthens the proof.

² *A.R.* 505, m. 1. Heading. ³ m. 1, 1d, 4.

⁴ Cf. m. 1 (4–6, 8, 10–17), to August 13th; m. 1 (1, 18), m. 1d (21–3, 27), to August 14th. It is probable that the cases entered on m. 1d were taken at a later date than those entered on m. 1; possibly on the 12th or 13th. And not every case on m. 1 was necessarily taken on the 11th. The isolated Boston case on m. 4, from its position, was very probably taken towards the end of the session there, though this is by no means certain (cf. note 1, above.)

to continue there till the 14th, yet of the practical result of these days' work there is no trace, so far as Boston is concerned. But this does not invalidate the postponement dates, because *A.R.* 505 is a final, not a day-to-day record.

On Saturday, August 16th, the court opened at Louth, having travelled from Boston the previous day, a distance of about 30 miles.¹ Business was done there on that day² and also, apparently, on Sunday 17th,³ but the session appears to have been a lively one, for we are told in *A.R.* 505 (no. 133) that there occurred, before the justices themselves, what can only be described as an undignified brawl. It arose out of a quarrel between plaintiff and defendant: the plaintiff said that the defendant physically maltreated him, to which the defendant replied that he did, but it was because the plaintiff had first pulled his nose!

All postponements on the Louth membranes are made out for Lincoln, Monday, August 18th⁴: Inge had to travel roughly 25 miles across country,⁵ and if he proposed to open at Lincoln on the Monday morning, the court would almost certainly have had to rise at Louth at midday on the Sunday.⁶

A good deal of work should have been waiting to be done at Lincoln, but of the ninety-eight enrolments on the Lincoln membranes⁷ all but about seven are *non venit*, which probably accounts for Inge's ability to get through the work in so short a time as two days,⁸ since if only half, even, of those summoned had appeared, the session could not possibly have been so compressed.

At this point we approach the first break in the continuity of the Lincolnshire sessions. Since there is no obvious record in *A.R.* 505 of any business transacted at Lincoln after August 19th,

¹ The most likely route from Boston appears to have been by Sibsey, along the Northdyke causeway to Stickney, then to Partney, Ulceby Cross, Swaby and so to Louth. But however he went, Inge would have had to cross the fens before he could reach higher ground in the Wolds. This might have been a matter of some difficulty if the Northdyke causeway happened to be out of repair, as it frequently was: cf. H. C. Darby, *The Medieval Fenland*, p. 115.

² m. 4, 4d, 5.

³ Cf. m. 4 (138). The sheriff was ordered to distrain Richard of Brinkhill and have him at Louth on the Sunday next after the feast of the Assumption (August 17th). The sheriff did nothing in the matter.

⁴ Cf. m. 4 (132, 136, 138-41); m. 4d (142). All *non venit*s on m. 5 are put in mercy with no day given them.

⁵ But from about Bullington into Lincoln he would have the advantage, for what it was worth, of a Roman road.

⁶ He might have left Louth early on Monday morning and opened at Lincoln in the afternoon, but this is unlikely. To transport himself, his servants, clerks, legal and personal luggage was a slow business even if packhorses were used, slower still with carts. At most they would not cover more than four or five miles in the hour; thus to cover the 25 miles by dusk they would have to leave Louth shortly after midday.

⁷ m. 2, 2d, 3, 3d, 4d.

⁸ See Table II, p. xxiv.

one might assume that the court rose on that day and did not sit again anywhere in the shire until October, were it not for five entries on m. 6 and three on m. 7d.¹ In all of them it is distinctly stated that the jurors involved did not give their verdicts at Stamford on the Monday next after the Decollation of S. John—that is to say on September 1st—and are therefore in mercy. Bearing in mind the nature of *A.R.* 505,² it is probably correct to infer that these incidental references to a session held on September 1st are references to preliminary hearings in which final decisions were postponed till the autumn.³ The evidence throws no light on what was happening between August 19th and 31st, but it is clear that Inge and Walsingham must have been present at Stamford on September 1st, for they were dealing not only with individual complaints made by private persons, but also, and principally, with presentments of juries, and these could only be heard by royal justices, not by any delegated authority.⁴

Inge returned to Lincolnshire from Norfolk to hear pleas at Stamford, the record of which begins on Monday, October 20th,⁵ on m. 6, with a full heading, dated. There was much work to be got through at Stamford. It involved more than calling cases, and then merely having to instruct the clerks to enter up another *non venit* with a few relevant particulars attached and with or without a fresh summons: it meant a continuous session lasting eight, possibly nine, days, from Monday, October 20th (perhaps, as we have seen, from Sunday the 19th) until Monday, 27th. Its records, even in the summary style of *A.R.* 505, cover seven membranes.⁶ Inge and Walsingham must have permitted themselves a sigh of relief when, on the 27th, perhaps about midday, they could seriously consider the question of moving on to Grantham.

They may have gone to Grantham on that day or the morning

¹ m. 6 (194-8); m. 7d (253-5).

² This is discussed on p. xxi *seq.*

³ The entries themselves reveal that in the last resort none of the jurors concerned, save those of Horncastle with Gartree, gave their verdicts at all; none, at least, are recorded in *A.R.* 505. Those of Elloe (253) did not come, are to be before the justices *in proximo adventu*, and nothing more is heard of them; those of Loveden (255) are re-summoned for October 31st at Grantham, and that is the end of them; all the rest are merely put in mercy for non-appearance. As to those of Horncastle with Gartree, there is a marginal entry, "vacated because they gave it," but what verdict they gave or when is not recorded in *A.R.* 505. It is said at Stamford under December 13th of the jurors of Aswardhurn (197; cf. 442) that they did not come *sicut eis iniunctum fuit apud Stamford*; but the injunction is not to be found in *A.R.* 505.

⁴ Cf. H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, p. 114.

⁵ But cf. m. 11 (367), where the sheriff is ordered to have one William de Brune at Stamford on Sunday, 19th. This suggests that Inge arrived from Lynn not later than the 18th.

⁶ m. 6, 6d, 7, 7d, 8, 8d, 9.

of the next.¹ The proceedings of the session there are recorded on four membranes²: only two dates are mentioned in the headings, those of the 28th and 29th October, but there is little doubt that Inge remained at Grantham till the 31st.³ Certainly there is quite enough business entered on these membranes to have kept him fully occupied for the last four days of October.

Here occurs the second break in the Lincolnshire enquiry—the six weeks which, as we saw, Inge possibly spent in Rutland and Northamptonshire. That period ended with his return to Stamford in time to begin his last session in Lincolnshire on Thursday, December 11th. The amount of work to be done was considerable, and kept him and the court continuously busy from that day until Monday, 15th, including the Sunday. He may have gone on beyond the 15th, but if he did there is no record of it. At any rate, the results of the five days we know he spent at Stamford at that time cover six membranes of the roll.⁴ As usual, the dated headings are misleading, save as to place.⁵

And so, on or about December 15th, 1298. Inge and Walsingham completed for Lincolnshire the enquiry, if not the circuit to which Inge, at least, had been appointed the previous April.⁶ His circuit must have been one of the first to be completed; in two, at least, of the other circuits there were serious delays. On April 30th, 1299, it is said of John de Bauquell, in charge of the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Wiltshire, that he has been several times delayed from attending to this enquiry by other business of the king.⁷ There was also delay in respect of Berkshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall.⁸ Clearly the enquiry could be held up if the king required any of the justices for another purpose. Inge himself had a special commission issued to him on April 11th, 1298, seven days after his appointment to this enquiry.⁹

¹ A full day's work could hardly have been done on the 27th if Inge was to open at Grantham next morning, unless he left Stamford on the morning of the 28th. This he might have done, for though the distance is only about 21 miles and the road for a good part of the way the old Ermine Street, the days were growing short by the end of October, the road sufficiently undulating to retard progress a little, and he would want to make the journey in daylight if he could.

² m. 9d, 10, 10d, 11d.

³ See below, pp. xxii–xxiii.

⁴ m. 12, 12d, 13, 13d, 14, 14d. The remaining membranes, 15 and 15d, contain lists of jurors.

⁵ See below, pp. xxi–xxiv.

⁶ Unless, indeed, they had to go back to Rutland and Northamptonshire, but this we cannot know unless by great good fortune the rolls for these counties have not been destroyed and happen to be discovered.

⁷ Cf. *C.P.R.* 1292–1301, p. 411. John de Bauquell was a knight and alderman of the City of London, and seneschal of Ponthieu between 1299 and 1305 (Tout, *The Place of Edward II in English History* (1914), p. 246.)

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 415.

⁹ Cf. *C.P.R.* 1292–1301, p. 377.

As the problems of the itinerary of the justices are in part also those of the construction of *A.R.* 505 itself, these must now be considered in some detail. I begin with a tabular representation of Inge's whole circuit, so far as it can be determined.

TABLE I—INGE'S AND WALSINGHAM'S CIRCUIT, 1298

<i>Date</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Membranes</i>
Before 18 June	? Suffolk	—	—
18 June	Norfolk	Norwich	—
25 June	"	Yarmouth	—
30 June	"	Norwich	—
7-10 July	"	Lynn ¹	—
11-19 July	"	Thetford	—
21-26 July	Suffolk ²	—	—
2 August	Norfolk	Norwich	—
7 August	"	Lynn ³	—
11-14 August	Lincs.	Boston	1, 1d, 4
16-17 August	"	Louth	4, 4d, 5
18-19 August (at least)	"	Lincoln	2, 2d, 3, 3d, 4d
1 September	"	Stamford	—
2-30 September	? On vacation	—	—
30 September	Norfolk	Thetford	—
3-10 October	"	Norwich	—
15 October	"	Lynn ⁴	—
20 (19)-27 October	Lincs.	Stamford	6, 6d, 7, 7d, 8, 8d, 9, 11
28-31 October	"	Grantham	9, 10, 10d, 11d
1 Nov.-10 Dec. (about)	? Rutland and Northants	—	—
11-15 December	Lincs.	Stamford	12, 12d, 13, 13d, 14, 14d

It has already been proved that the dates of the membrane headings are misleading, save to fix the commencement of a session. In estimating how long it lasted, internal evidence must be sought from the text: and for this, dates of postponements are invaluable, as are the names of places to which summonses are postponed. For example, consideration merely of heading dates for Boston (August 11th-14th, Table I) would produce the erroneous supposition that the court sat there only on the 11th and 12th August. Comparison with the postponements at once shows that such cannot have been the case, for they are all except one to Boston for Wednesday and Thursday, August 13th and 14th. Why should Inge have made such orders if he had not intended to remain at Boston for these two days?

Comparison of the Lincoln headings (Table I) on m. 2, 2d and 4d proves that the Lincoln enrolments begin on m. 4d, with the full heading 'Pleas at Lincoln' etc., the other two membranes being headed merely *Adhuc*. M. 3 and 3d are given no heading or date, but are clearly the results of the Lincoln session. Both membranes embody cases taken on August 19th, for on them it is recorded of three persons who failed to come on the 18th and

¹ *A.R.* 587, 588.² *A.R.* 842.³ *A.R.* 587, 588.⁴ *A.R.* 587, 588.

were re-summoned for the 19th, that they again did not come (cf. m. 4d, no. 147, with m. 3, no. 77 ; m. 2, no. 33, with m. 3, no. 95 ; and m. 2, no. 47, with m. 3d, no. 96).

The October Stamford entries (Table I) begin on m. 6, dated (with a full heading) Monday, October 20th. Postponements are to Tuesday, 21st (nos. 171-82) and Wednesday, 22nd (no. 170). The entries are continued without a break on to m. 6d, which has no heading or date. The m. 6d postponements are all to Friday, 24th (nos. 206-7, 222-8), but the next membrane, 7, is headed *Adhuc* and dated the 22nd. Presumably, therefore, m. 6 and 6d record business done on the 21st as well as on the 20th. Inge must have had a pretty clear idea by the 21st of how much work had to be overtaken on the 22nd ; he had already ordered some postponements for that day, so that any *non venit*s on the 21st would have to be re-summoned, as they are on m. 6d, to a later date. On m. 7 there are but two postponements, one to Monday, 27th, at Stamford (no. 230), the other to November 25th, but no place is mentioned.¹ Most of the pleas given in full on m. 7 are long ones, and the terse final records which are also included are deceptive, since they give the reader no hint as to the amount of argument and cross-examination which may well have gone to produce them ; thus it is reasonable to infer that this membrane also records under one date business that needed more than one day to finish. M. 7d and m. 11 should be taken together. Both are headed *Adhuc* and are dated October 24th. On m. 7d three postponements (nos. 242, 246-7) are to Monday, 27th, at Stamford, showing that the court was still sitting there on that day ; one to the 28th at Grantham ; two to the 31st at Grantham and two *in proximo aduentu*. But all the m. 11 postponements are to the 28th or the 30th at Grantham. Probably, therefore, these two membranes are concurrent records. M. 8, 8d and 9 have neither heading nor date. From their position in the roll—not always a safe guide—and the absence of evidence to the contrary, I can only assume that they record business done at Stamford on any or all of the four days October 24th to 27th ; perhaps, indeed, the cases are spread over the whole eight or nine days of this session, since there may well have been loose ends, as it were, to be gathered together. If this is so, then these membranes are in their right place.

The enrolment of Grantham cases (Table I, October 28th-31st) begins on m. 9 and is continued on m. 10, 10d, and 11d. M. 9d has a full heading, but is dated October 29th, while m. 10, headed

¹ But Inge was absent from Lincolnshire on the 25th (Table I). Unless the clerks have made a complete blunder over the date, this would entail a journey for the parties concerned into Rutland or Northamptonshire ; although even if they had to go as far as Kettering, the distance from Stamford would be no greater than, say, to Grantham.

Adhuc, bears the date 28th, when the Grantham session presumably began. M. 10d is headed *Adhuc* and not dated at all. Collating with these particulars the postponements to Grantham recorded on m. 7d and 11 (Stamford), we find that of the persons who failed to appear at Stamford and were therefore required to come to Grantham, none appeared there save one, a certain William Wanthorn. But the settlement of the complaint against him is given not on m. 7d but on m. 11d, the dorse of a Stamford membrane but itself neither headed nor dated (no. 376). The other two cases on m. 11d concern bailiffs of Winnibriggs whose names appear several times on the Grantham membranes; and Grantham itself is in this wapentake. It is thus almost certain that m. 11d belongs to the Grantham session and not, as appears at first sight, to the Stamford one. The dates of the postponements from Stamford to Grantham, ranging from October 28th to 31st, indicate that Inge meant to remain in Grantham for the rest of the month. The postponements on m. 10 and 10d—there are none on m. 9d—support this conclusion: they are all *ad proximum aduentum*.

The Stamford membranes for December (Table I) are similar in form to the rest of the roll. M. 12 is given a full heading ('Pleas at Stamford,' etc.) and dated Thursday, December 11th. On it are two postponements, both to the 13th (nos. 380-1). The dorse of this membrane, 12d, is headed *Adhuc* and dated Friday, 12th, but there are no postponements on it. M. 13, however, also headed *Adhuc*, is dated Thursday, 11th, again; it has four postponements to Saturday, 13th (412-15), and two to Monday, 15th (416-7). M. 13d has no date or heading; there are two postponements, both *ad proximum aduentum* (432-3), suggesting that the cases entered on it came towards the end of the session. M. 14, headed *Adhuc*, is dated Saturday, 13th, and also has two postponements, both *in proximo aduentu* (450, 452). It records that Geoffrey of Bourne, chief constable of Kesteven, came to the court next day, Sunday, 14th: but one would have expected to find this information on m. 14d, which is dated the 14th, had the heading dates been accurate.

The results of this detailed examination may perhaps be shown most graphically in tabular form:

TABLE II—CONSTRUCTION OF A.R. 505.

	Chronological Order		Type of Heading	Case Numbers
m. 1	Boston	11-14 August	Full ¹	1— 19a
m. 1d	"	"	<i>Adhuc</i> ¹	20— 32
m. 4	"	"	"	127
m. 4	Louth	16-17 August	Full	128—141
m. 5	"	"	<i>Adhuc</i>	153—169
m. 4d	"	"	None	142—146

¹ By full is meant a primary heading of the type of that on m. 1. [Below, p. 1] A secondary heading begins with the word *Adhuc*, e.g. m. 1d. [Below, p. 6]

	Chronological Order		Type of Heading	Case Numbers
m. 1a	Lincoln	18-19 August	Full	147-152
m. 2	"	"	Adhuc	33-55
m. 2d	"	"	"	56-64
m. 3	"	"	None	65-95
m. 3d	"	"	"	96-126
m. 6	Stamford	20-27 October	Full	170-198a
m. 6d	"	"	None	199-228
m. 7	"	"	Adhuc	229-239
m. 7d	"	"	"	240-255
m. 8	"	"	None	256-278
m. 8d	"	"	"	279-293
m. 9	"	"	"	294-313
m. 11	"	"	Adhuc	366-375
m. 9d	Grantham	28-31 October	Full	314-331
m. 10	"	"	Adhuc	332-351
m. 10d	"	"	"	352-365
m. 11d	"	"	None	376-379
m. 12	Stamford	11-15 December	Full	380-393
m. 12d	"	"	Adhuc	394-411
m. 13	"	"	"	412-420
m. 13d	"	"	None	421-437
m. 14	"	"	Adhuc	438-455
m. 14d	"	"	"	456-458 ¹

The arbitrary use of heading dates, the summary nature of many of the entries themselves (cf. especially those beginning '*Conuictum est per iuratum in quam A se posuit quod . . .*'), the hint of a session being held on September 1st but not separately recorded (194-8, 253-5), are all evidence that *A.R.* 505 is a final, not a day-to-day record. But the question as to when it was put together admits of no easy or wholly satisfactory answer, for want of clear evidence. The issue, however, seems to be reducible to two possibilities: one, that it was not constructed until after the whole enquiry was over; the other, that it was built up out of day-to-day material as the enquiry progressed—perhaps in some such way as this, that after a session was finished at one place and had opened at another, some of the scribes would be engaged in sifting the information collected at the first place and entering up what was of importance, while the rest would be recording in detail the current business of the court. This, if conjectural, might at least account for the kind of inconsistency just mentioned, and might also account for the muddle of membranes 2 to 5. Mere carelessness in putting the membranes together for binding is not sufficient cause for this, nor for the position of the odd Stamford membrane 11, backed by a Grantham one, 11d (see Table II). In this case, collation with the Stamford and Grantham headings (for October) reveals at once that the Stamford entries end on what is now called m. 11, but that the clerk began the Grantham ones on a fresh membrane altogether and only afterwards went back to the dorse of m. 11 to enter three odd Grantham cases (nos. 376-8)

¹ The remaining two membranes contain lists of jurors only; the numbering is as follows: m. 15, nos. 459-482; m. 15d, nos. 483-498a.

for which it probably did not seem worth while to begin a new membrane. Then, when the roll came to be sewn together, this Stamford membrane, with Grantham cases on the back, was confused with the Stamford membranes for December and put with them.

Something of the same kind must have occurred in regard to the Boston, Louth and Lincoln membranes, over which there was a thorough muddle. Not only were they bound up in the wrong order, but there was considerable confusion in their construction also. An odd Boston case remained over after m. 1 and 1d had been filled. The scribe quite properly takes a new membrane (called now m. 4) and begins it with this case (no. 127). Then the Louth cases have to be enrolled. Again quite properly he continues on the same membrane, after the Boston case, with a full heading and the first of the Louth cases (nos. 128-141), and so fills up the membrane. But at this point, for some reason unknown, instead of continuing the Louth cases on the dorse of this membrane, he takes a fresh one altogether (m. 5), heads it *Adhuc de placitis apud Luth*, and fills it accordingly (nos. 153-169). There are still a few Louth cases over. To enter them, he now goes back to the still blank dorse of m. 4 and uses it for these (nos. 142-146)—the same scribe, I think, is at work, for I can detect no difference in the handwriting—and finally, when the Lincoln cases have to be recorded, they are begun on what is left of the dorse of m. 4 (nos. 147-52). Presumably the mistake was then discovered, for the Lincoln cases are continued on a new membrane, now m. 2 (nos. 33-58), with the result that the dorse of m. 5 was left entirely blank, and so remains. And when the roll came to be sewn together confusion was made worse by putting these membranes in entirely the wrong order, as Table II plainly reveals. All this goes to suggest that *A.R.* 505 was not compiled at one time (since if it was, such constructional errors would be much less likely to occur), but that the membranes were sewn together after the enquiry was finished. At this time, too, the copy of the royal ordinance and the Lincolnshire application of it must have been inserted on the dorse on m. 11 (m. 11d, no. 379), since the ordinance itself is dated December 16th—the enquiry ended in Lincolnshire, so far as we know, on the 15th—and at the earliest could not have reached Stamford till the 18th. Thus when all the evidence is considered the first of the two possibilities suggested above becomes considerably more remote than the second.

III

THE WAR AND LINCOLNSHIRE

This question is of course all-important, since it is the basic reason for the existence of *A.R.* 505. But before the contents of the Roll can be understood, there must be some discussion of the burdens laid upon the county as a result of the war, and shared by the greater part of the realm: for although we are chiefly concerned with their local effects, nearly all these burdens were essentially of a national or semi-national character. And before beginning a detailed consideration of the burdens themselves, their administration by the various royal officials in the shire and the ensuing grievances presented by the people of Lincolnshire, it will be helpful to give a general view of what the war involved.¹

The month of June, 1294, witnessed the first of a long series of what might be termed emergency war measures. On the 12th the king and council took drastic steps to control the very important export trade in wool, with the object of preventing supplies from falling into the hands of the enemy. The sheriff was ordered to seize all the wool, wool-fells and hides which he could find; and to hold them in safe custody till he received further orders, and this was to be done without respect of persons.² In this way the wool-trade of the county was brought to a standstill, but only for the time being: for some six weeks later, on July 26th, further orders were issued. From now onwards wool may again be exported by both denizen and alien merchants, except those under the power and dominion of the king of France: but on conditions. Since the king must have money speedily if he is to resist the malice of his enemies, wool for export must now, for two or three years if the war should last so long, pay customs duties at the ports of exit not according to the old rates, but at new and much heavier rates³ (this is the 'maltote' complained of by the Earls Marshal and Constable in their manifesto of 1297). Moreover, wool may no longer be exported from any available port, but only from certain approved ports. These were Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Boston, Ipswich, London, Sandwich and Southampton. It will be noted that this order invalidates such subsidiary Lincolnshire ports as Grimsby and Wainfleet. Special receivers of customs, moreover, were appointed at Boston,⁴ and it was also found necessary to appoint special collectors to deal with wool in the hands

¹ A tabular analysis of the war-time burdens is given as Appendix III, pp. 179 *seqq.*

² I give full references to authorities against each item in Appendix III, so that it is unnecessary to repeat them here as footnotes. This applies to the whole of the present section.

³ Discussed more fully below, pp. xxxvi-xxxvii.

⁴ Cf. Appendix II, section X, p. 177.

of the great foreign houses, or claimed by them against financial loans to religious houses.¹ In this way Edward and his council, acting with promptitude, at once controlled the export of wool, profited financially by a very great increase in customs on wool and hides, and in doing so imposed a severe burden, directly or indirectly, on all concerned in the wool trade.

At the same time that the king was controlling the export of wool he issued military summons, June 14th and 26th, to the barons, knights and higher clergy for service in Gascony. This affected only a proportion of Lincolnshire society, and not that part of it which figures most largely in *A.R.* 505. Those involved were to be at Portsmouth, horsed and armed, by September 1st—just over two months hence, and not too long a time in which to settle affairs and make all preparations for what might be a protracted absence.

In September Edward demanded of the clergy half their revenues for one year, both from temporalities and spiritualities. Even though the clergy as an estate formed the wealthiest section of the community, this laid upon them a very heavy burden. The demand was acceded to: but far otherwise would be their response to new financial requirements of the king before the war was over.

A month later, in October, the political repercussions to the outbreak of open war with France are reflected in two measures which also concerned Lincolnshire. Already, by October 15th,

¹ Cf. Appendix II, sec. X, p. 177. The following statement of the indebtedness of Lincolnshire religious houses is illuminating in this connection. The date is 1294:

Prioress of Grimsby Nunnery	owed the White Friscobaldi	2 sacks of wool
Prior of Thornholm	" "	6 sacks 10 stone of wool
Prioress of Stixwoud	" "	whole current clip
Prior of Newstead	" "	6s. 24 st.
Abbot of Thornton	" "	whole current clip
Prior of Sixle	" "	18½ sacks
Prior of Sempringham	" "	13 sacks
Abbot of Revesby	Black Friscobaldi	26s. 127 st.
Abbot of Vaudey	" "	1 sack
Prior of Belvoir	" "	1 sack
Abbot of Thornton	White Cirtuli	35 sacks
Prior of Ormsby	" "	20 sacks
Abbot of Louth Park	" "	24 sacks
Abbot of Kirkstead	" "	60 sacks
Hospital of the Holy Sepulchre extra Line'	" "	16 sacks
Abbot of Vaudey	Black Cirtuli	29 sacks
Abbot of Barlings	" "	20 sacks
Preceptor of Temple Bruer	Bardi, Florence	40 sacks
Prior of Kyme	" "	whole current clip
Abbot of Revesby	" "	12 sacks
Abbot of Louth Park	" "	6 sacks

(*K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 88.)

rebellion in Wales was forcing the king to divert some of his war effort, and a further military summons (of a partial nature) was issued on that date. Certain of the Lincolnshire baronage were called to service, but of more importance for the present study was the raising of a small force of infantrymen : from this arose several complaints in *A.R.* 505. The situation in Scotland was also reflected in Lincolnshire : on October 16th the sheriff was commanded to see to it that no corn or other foodstuffs, arms or armour be taken to Scotland either by land or sea, or anything else which could be of use to the Scots. This order applied also to the whole of the north of England, to Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk : and although but a minor burden, it represented another restriction upon the movement of commerce.

The clergy were not to remain for long the only contributors to direct taxation. On November 12th, 1294, the king obtained a grant of one tenth of the value of the movables of the baronage and their tenants and one sixth of those of the burgesses, while such clergy as had not already paid the half of their temporalities and spiritualities were to give one tenth of their temporalities. Then in February, 1295, in view of military necessities, Edward ordered an inquisition into knighthood. The sheriff was empowered to enter all liberties with the object of ascertaining who possessed land and rents to the value of £40 per annum or upwards, whether the owners were knights or not. Those having the necessary qualifications were to hold themselves ready, armed and horsed, to go on service with the king whenever he called upon them. Those who had less than £40 worth of lands but possessed arms and horses, were asked if they would be willing to take similar service. This again, unlike the tax on movables, affected only a section of Lincolnshire society, and is not reflected in *A.R.* 505.

No more war measures were imposed until September, 1295. On the 28th of that month order was given to the sheriff to seize all the property of alien clergy, and such clergy were themselves to be lodged in denizen houses, but they could obtain release by compounding with the king for their good behaviour. This measure, while affecting only a part of the clergy, was made applicable to all coastwise shires, and was an obvious—and reasonable—precaution to take.¹ The lay counterpart to the measure came early

¹ The order was couched in these terms : all religious of the power of the king of France or his allies or who are of his affinity in any way, living within 13 miles from the sea or from rivers taking ships to the sea, are to be removed and put in any manors or houses belonging to them 20 miles or more from the sea or such rivers, or in other houses of the same order and language the prescribed distance from the sea or such waters. Guardians were assigned : the chief guardian of the county was to put a parson, vicar or other 'sufficient clerk' to the ward of each house and of the monks living there, who is to take his reasonable expenses of the chief guardian from the issues of the houses in his ward. All guardians must be Englishmen. (*C.F.R.*, i, pp. 362-4.)

in November, when the lands and property of lay aliens were seized, but only in the case of those who owed allegiance to the king of France.¹ There was a saving clause similar to that provided for alien clergy: restitution of lands and goods could be had on giving security for loyal behaviour. Both measures are reflected in *A.R.* 505; in the case of alien religious, no. 238, and in that of lay aliens, nos. 308-9.

At the end of November, 1295, the king obtained a further grant in respect of movables, this time for a slightly smaller amount. The baronage and their tenants agreed to give one eleventh, the burgesses one seventh. The clergy were at first contumacious,² but finally consented to give one tenth of their temporalities for at least one year. The request for a grant-in-aid was quickly followed, on December 16th, by yet another military summons, this time for Scotland, where John Baliol, by virtue of his recent alliance with France, had revolted against Edward's rule. Those summoned—they included a number of Lincolnshire knights—were to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne on March 1st, 1296.

On May 12th of this year, 1296, the order was given for the collection of the first of the great war-time prises, in the levying of which Edward, as will be shown,³ seems to have created a precedent which was to cause considerable trouble before long. This prise was of corn for victualling the troops: and although Lincolnshire was not mentioned in the commissions issued to sheriffs, the prise was a semi-national one, and I include it here and in Appendix III as an earnest of what was to come. All except the townsmen were involved or liable to be involved.

The summer passed without further measures, but in November the king was again forced to ask for money. He persuaded the baronage and their tenants to grant him one twelfth of their movables, and the burgesses to grant him one eighth of theirs. The clergy, now fortified by the papal bull *Clericis laicos*, which forbade lay authorities to exact subsidies from them without papal consent, remained contumacious this time and postponed their

¹ The order for this went out to all sheriffs on November 10th, 1295: the lands and goods of all alien laymen of the power of the king of France and his adherents were to be taken into the king's hand (both of those who held lands and goods in France or allied areas as well as in England and those who have not), taking security from them that they will come before the barons of the Exchequer when required. (*C.P.R.*, i, p. 365; cf. *A.R.* 505, nos. 308-9.) And on November 5th, 1295, the abbot of Vaudey was ordered to admit William, proctor of the abbot of Savigny, and five his fellows, in response to the order relating to alien clergy. (*Ibid.*, p. 366; cf. *A.R.* 505, no. 238.)

² The causes of the progressive contumacy of the clergy between 1294 and the summer of 1297 cannot be gone into here; suffice it to say that financial considerations, while not the only cause, were a factor not negligible in producing a situation fraught, by Easter, 1297, or thereabouts, with considerable public danger.

³ Below, p. lxxix.

decision. This step was not suffered to go unpunished. In February, 1297, the king outlawed them, but they could be received again under the royal protection if they paid a subsidy of one fifth of their temporalities. Most of the clergy submitted eventually, but meantime, on March 1st, the king had ordered the arrest of all clergy who had pronounced ecclesiastical censures against any of his ministers—in which term must be included local royal shire officials. The quarrel between king and clergy was formally ended in the summer of 1297 by the reconciliation of Winchelsey, who had remained obdurate, with the king. The quarrel itself, especially in regard to the outlawry of the clergy and their subsequent restoration to the royal protection, is reflected, for Lincolnshire, in *A.R.* 505, but by only a small number of cases. This, considering the magnitude of the quarrel, is surprising at first sight, but as the nature of the generality of cases enrolled comes to be understood, it will I think readily be seen why the number of this particular kind of case is so small.

Neither the protracted ecclesiastical quarrel nor the baronial revolt sufficed to engage Edward's attention during the first part of 1297 to the exclusion of other war measures. On November 29th, 1296, he ordered a second prise of corn, and this time Lincolnshire was included in the list of counties affected by it. The county was to supply considerable quantities of barley, oats, wheat, beans and peas,¹ which were to be collected within a month of Easter, 1297; and on May 25th of that year the sheriff was commanded to send to London all the corn he had collected. Some of it, however, was shipped direct from Boston to Flanders. As before, everybody, except the townsmen and the very lowest ranks in rural society, was liable to be affected.²

As always in time of war—the present outline has already given ample witness of this—finance is of first importance, and no possible sources can safely be left unexplored or evasions permitted. Accordingly, on March 12th, 1297, the king appointed one royal clerk to each separate county, to collect all debts due to the crown but not yet paid. While all kinds of debts are covered by this ordinance, the king had in mind especially arrears in the gathering in of taxes on movables. Specific dates were always given by which at the latest the proceeds of such a tax were to be paid in, but these dates remained a kind of pious hope, for the delays in collection were chronic.

In May, 1297, came the fourth military summons of the war, this time for Flanders. It is by this summons, rather than by that for Scotland of December, 1295, that the significance of the

¹ The actual figures are given in Appendix III, p. 181.

² The question of liability for contributing to prises *ad opus regis* is referred to below, p. liii.

earlier inquisition into knighthood is best appreciated. All now, who possessed £40 worth of lands and rents per annum or over were to equip themselves; so also were all the lesser gentry whose real property was worth from £20 to £40, and the whole array was to meet in London on July 7th. The summons affected Lincolnshire much as previously, except that more men were involved; but as in other similar cases the measure is not reflected in *A.R.* 505. One reason for this is that if any depredations were inflicted upon the property of those absent on service, the absentees were usually in a position to take individual, private action, without waiting for a public enquiry to be held. It was at this meeting of the military levies in London that the baronial quarrel with the king, led by the Earls Marshal and Constable, came to a head. Edward did not underrate the dangerous possibilities of the situation, but, as we have seen,¹ he made his promise of a new confirmation of the Charters conditional upon a grant of one eighth of movables from the baronage and one fifth from the burgesses. These would have affected Lincolnshire as all previous taxes on movables had done, if they had not, eventually, been replaced by a flat rate of one ninth: as it is, in *A.R.* 505 we find no complaints against the eighth, but several in respect of the ninth.

On June 5th, 1297, a month before the fateful meeting in London, the king ordered another semi-national prise, this time of bacon and beef, of which Lincolnshire was to supply specified quantities.² These, together with corn (the amount required is not stated in the writ) were to be shipped to Harwich, there to await further orders as to their disposal. And at the end of July the great prise of wool was ordered. This concerned all those in Lincolnshire and elsewhere who had any direct connection with sheep-farming or the sale of wool. Every person who had any wool was required to sell it to merchants specially appointed by the king to buy it. Payment is promised, but not made immediately on receipt of the wool. Four merchants were appointed to Lincolnshire for this business; and the prise was made in order to fulfil part of the price of Edward's foreign alliances, which he had entered into for the better prosecution of the war with France.

The king went to Flanders late in August, 1297, but as in 1295 and 1296, part of his war effort had again to be diverted to meet the ever present Scottish menace in the north; and a fifth military summons went out, on October 21st and December 10th, this time for the defence of the border: the defeat of the English at Stirling Bridge on September 11th had made this imperative. This time those were summoned from Lincolnshire who were not

¹ Above, pp. ix-xii.

² Given in detail in Appendix III, p. 182.

already in Flanders. Among the clergy affected were the Abbot of Bardney, and in respect of their Lincolnshire lands, the Abbots of Thorney and Croyland.

November, 1297, witnessed another semi-national prise of corn, to victual the army for Scotland. The quantity of oats and wheat required from Lincolnshire was considerably in excess of that demanded from the county in the previous November. One reason for this increase seems to be that fewer counties were called upon to contribute.¹ In any case, Scotland, as compared with Flanders, was sufficiently barren to necessitate an invading army's making very sure of its vital supplies, to say nothing of the Scots' habit of devastating the country as they fell back.

The Flanders expedition was a failure, and Edward spent the winter of 1297-8 negotiating a truce with Philip of France which was to last till 1300. This left Edward free to concentrate upon his nearer and more threatening enemies, in the face of whom the country had already closed its ranks. Having set up, as his first public act on his return to England in March, 1298, the enquiry of which *A.R.* 505 is one of the first fruits, he issued (at the same council) the sixth and last military summons of our period, again for Scotland: and he followed this up on April 15th with another order for a national prise of corn to supply the enlarged army in the north. Lincolnshire was to supply about one third of the quantity of oats and wheat required from it the previous November: the amount was necessarily smaller, since the bulk of what could be spared from the 1297 harvest had already been requisitioned. Some of the most interesting cases in *A.R.* 505 arise out of this latest prise.

Thus ends the war period upon which *A.R.* 505 is based. In this outline I have kept fairly closely to the chronological sequence of war measures, because mutually to exclude the various kinds of measures one from another would at this stage give a false view of the situation. The country was at war: then as now, the measures deemed necessary to conduct the war extended in different directions at different times. Their nature varied with the circumstances, and none can on a general view such as this be neatly separated from the rest, for all are joined in the fundamental issue of waging the war.

There was nothing specifically new about any of these measures; what was new was the extent to which royal control and coercion was carried, and the frequency and severity of some of the measures, as for instance taxes on movables. What strikes the present-day student of the period most forcibly, perhaps, is the essential similarity between the war measures of six-and-a-half centuries ago and those of to-day, and this in spite of the vastly greater

¹ See below, p. lxxiv.

complexity of our modern life. Then, as now, war with a foreign power meant increased taxation; diversion of man-power from one kind of activity to another (considerably less marked then than now); restriction of civilian food supplies in favour of army requirements (this was at least a partial consequence of Edward's semi-national prizes); restrictions on commerce with the continent lest the enemy profit; and even internment of enemy aliens, though this was of course only partial, since their powers of doing damage were so much more limited then than now.

As the great majority of cases in *A.R.* 505 have to do with these war measures, directly or indirectly, we must now pass from this general view of the war period as a whole and of the burdens inevitably resulting from it to a more detailed examination of the effects of these burdens themselves—these burdensome war measures, as perhaps they should be called: from the general to the particular. And in doing so, one outstanding fact will emerge which can be stated at once: on the evidence of *A.R.* 505, what was most bitterly complained of was not the burdens themselves, but the administration of them at the hands of local royal officials. This, of course, is in strict accordance with the terms of the commission of enquiry; none the less, it needs to be emphasised. Again we may draw a modern parallel: if we are compelled to go to war, we do not complain of the burdens that war entails, but we should have cause to object if their incidence were unjust or if they were unjustly administered. So, *mutatis mutandis*, it was in 1298. But the parallel can be carried further. Then, as now, the same local personnel administered the country in war as in peace, except that its numbers were reinforced by special appointments. The vices—and the virtues—of that personnel remained, during 1294–8, essentially the same as before the war, but the incidence of war considerably widened the scope of its authority for the time being. Making allowance for human nature, then, we may say that unless adequate safeguards were to be provided by the central authority, a state of war might be expected not only to create new local administrative problems but to emphasise existing ones of all kinds. The more detailed study of *A.R.* 505 which we are about to begin will, I think, illustrate the truth of this.

IV

THE SMALLER BURDENS

For a consideration of the double question of burdensome war measures and of errors in the administration of them which called forth grievances, *A.R.* 505 must be itself both text and arbiter. In regard to this, what has already been hinted must

now be demonstrated: that not all the burdens imposed on Lincolnshire gave rise to subsequent complaints recorded in the Roll.

The military summons of June 1294 for Gascony, of October 1294 for Wales, of December 1295 for Scotland, of May 1297 for Flanders, of October 1297 and March 1298 for Scotland, and the inquisition into knighthood of February 1295,¹ gave rise to no complaints in *A.R.* 505 in respect of those classes of the community owing military service as of fee. Two of these measures, however, do issue in complaints against levies made for foot-soldiers—*pedites*²—who, though not liable for service as of fee, might be levied in person for service, and who seem to have belonged to the ranks of the smaller tenants, from whom, alternatively, financial assistance might be required to pay the wages of other *pedites* raised elsewhere.

The most important case of this sort is that conveniently termed 'foot-soldiers for Wales', which gave rise to a small body of complaint in *A.R.* 505. There are in all six such complaints.³ In one case (269) Richard of Brinkhill, the under-sheriff, 'unjustly levied' 4/- from the vill of Ingoldmells to spare the men of the vill from going in the king's service to Wales. Probably the position was put to the men in the form of an ultimatum: give me this sum or you go to Wales. If so, the action was high-handed, and in any case, the proper person to raise men for service would not be the under-sheriff, but a commissioner for array.⁴ The under-sheriff, however, was an important personage; the men of Ingoldmells whom he could threaten were almost certainly illiterate, and probably of humble status, a conclusion strengthened if not proved by the circumstance that when the time came they made their complaint by presentment of their local jury, not in person.⁵ If they allowed themselves to be pressed into military service in Wales for an indefinite period how could their modest holdings be properly cultivated? Something of the sort may well have passed through their minds; but apart from this, the fact that they preferred a money-payment, even under threats, to service in Wales, does not suggest a large measure of popularity among the small tenants for practical warfare. And the further fact that having chosen the lesser of two evils, they then made a complaint, suggests an undercurrent of feeling that they should not be liable for service at all. This should be left to their superiors who had leisure for it; the men of Ingoldmells had enough to do in scraping a living out of the land for their families and themselves.

¹ See details in Appendix III for all these summonses.

² The *pedites* seem to have been the lowest order of infantry; cf. Morris, J. E., *The Welsh Wars of Edward I*, p. 88.

³ Nos. 269, 339, 428, 434, 435, 437.

⁴ Cf. Morris, *op. cit.*, p. 92.

⁵ For a discussion of this position, see pp. cii *seqq.*

The note of unpopularity¹ runs through the other complaints; the jurors of Aswardhurn present that a certain Thomas son of Alan of Kirby, who may have been sub-bailiff of that wapentake or perhaps only a local constable, unjustly and by distraint levied 10 — from the vill of Kirby and Laythorpe (339), not, in this case, to spare the men of the vill from service, but to equip two men who were actually going to Wales. They further complain that Thomas retained the money to his own use; but it is the first complaint which is important here, for the attitude taken up by the vill seems to be this: why should we be liable to equip these men? That, since they are going on the king's service, is the king's business.

The case of the bailiff of Winnibriggs (428) is rather different. The real complaint here seems to be that having made a large levy, 50/-, from the vill of Grantham—there is no question of men going thence on service—the bailiff retained 6/8 of it to his own use. The other three cases, 434–5, 437, are of the same nature as this one. Of this type, in addition, is one other case (271), which again concerns the under-sheriff, who unjustly took 5/- from the vill of Skegness for 'foot-soldiers for the war.' The war is probably the Welsh one of 1294–5, since in the expeditionary force there was included a small Lincolnshire corps of foot.²

The final case concerns a notorious sub-collector of taxes, one Alan ad Ecclesiam³ who unjustly levied 6d. from a certain William Scales to excuse him from service in Scotland. This was probably in connection with the summons for the autumn of 1297, or perhaps the spring of 1298. And unless Alan was specially commissioned to collect funds for infantry (of this I have found no evidence at all), his action in respect of William Scales would appear to have been a piece of effrontery of which, judging from Alan's record as a taxor, he was quite capable.

These complaints, therefore, seem to be made on two main grounds: first, the feeling that the men of the vills should not themselves be liable for military service or for the cost of equipment or wages of infantry⁴; and second, a strong and justifiable sense of grievance in regard to the sharp practice of royal officials, who, with or without warrant, were making money for themselves out of the public necessities of the day—this is a type of complaint of which much more will be heard.

And as to these complaints against service or the cost of it, there is Morris's evidence of a Lincolnshire corps serving in Wales, as referred to above, and evidence of efforts to raise foot for the

¹ Cf. Morris, *op. cit.*, p. 240, where he says that foot were not easy to raise in England because the peasants were not warlike.

² Morris, *op. cit.*, p. 263, cf. p. 93.

³ See list of taxors, Appendix II. He was a sub-taxor in Caudleshoe.

⁴ They were paying indirectly for this when they paid their quota in response to the king's requirements of taxes on movables.

expedition against Scotland in 1297.¹ The cases in *A.R.* 505 to do with military service are the echo of these attempts; they prove official malpractice, and they suggest unpopularity of service among the small tenants and discontent with cash levies made to defray the cost of such service. The suggestion of unpopularity is strengthened by Morris's evidence of the difficulty experienced in obtaining the numbers required, and, incidentally, of the poor-ness of the peasant foot so raised.²

No complaint is to be found in *A.R.* 505 against the seizure of wool, wool fells and hides ordered on June 12th, 1294,³ against the subsequent increase in customs rates payable on wool for export, imposed on July 26th, 1294,⁴ or against the sale of goods belonging to French merchants, ordered on August 28th, 1294.⁵

These measures are closely connected, as we have seen. As to the first, the sheriff was to call to his service two lawful and discreet knights of his bailiwick; he was to go in person to the cities, boroughs and market towns and to every other place in his bailiwick and by the view and testimony of the two knights to have all wool, woolfells and hides arrested which he could find, in whose hands soever they were and to whomsoever they might belong, and to have them put into safe custody so that they be not removed until he be otherwise ordered. This was to be done within liberties and without, in religious houses and elsewhere. He was then, by his letters, sealed by himself and by the two knights, to acquaint the king with particulars as to what arrests he had made, how much had been arrested and where it now was.

The effect of this, while highly inconvenient to those concerned, was necessarily only temporary; it would be detrimental to the royal interests to stifle the staple trade in wool altogether, but it was none the less vital to prevent this commodity from being sent to France by those owing allegiance to the French king. Hence this first measure was quickly followed by a revision of customs duties and customs regulations. That merchants may be the less incommoded Edward grants that all, whether alien or denizen, except those under the power of the king of France, may export their wool, woolfells and hides, provided they pay him for two or three years, if the war should last so long, a duty of 5 marks (66/8) per sack of good wool or 3 marks (40/-) per sack of inferior and 5 marks per last of hides.⁶

¹ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 71, m. 29, 29d, 30, writs *de peditibus eligendis*.

² Morris, *op. cit.*, pp. 295-6.

³ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 82, *De lanis per totam Anglie et bonis mercatorum extraneorum arestandis*.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 82. See also Appendix III, p. 179, for these burdens.

⁵ *Ibid.*, m. 85d.

⁶ *Ibid.*, m. 82, "dando nobis . . . de quolibet sacco melioris lane fracte quinque marcas, et de quolibet sacco alterius lane tres marcas, et de quolibet lasto coriorum quinque marcas . . ."

The arrested wool, except that belonging to French merchants, is to be released. The sheriff is to have proclaimed publicly in full county court and in every city, borough and market town that all except French merchants may now buy and sell wool as they used to before the arrest. But all wool for export must pay the new customs duty, and must not pass through any but approved ports, among them Boston—the only approved port in Lincolnshire—and must be taken there before September 8th, 1294.¹ This is the 'maltolte' on wool later complained against by the rebellious earls and made a major grievance at the time of the *Confirmation of the Charters*. And it is very heavy, though later the rate for wool was unified at 3 marks, that for hides remaining at 5 marks.² Even so, 40/- per sack and 66/8 per last is sufficiently startling when compared with the old rate, dating from 1275, of half a mark (6/8) per sack of wool and one mark (13/4) per last of hides.³

It might well appear remarkable that this very heavy increase in customs duties produced no complaints at all in *A.R.* 505, until we reflect that those most affected by them, in particular the merchants, and, indirectly, the religious houses, did not on the whole use the 1298 enquiry as a vehicle for airing grievances, for they had other resources open to them; and where they did so, the grievances were of a different nature from these. Even a cursory glance through the roll confirms this statement. The small tenants, whose complaints were freely made in 1298, were not concerned with customs duties.

It will be noticed that the new regulations for the customs and the export of wool excepted what was in the possession of merchants and others who were French subjects; this could not be exported. It came to the king's knowledge that since the new regulations began to be enforced, considerable quantities of goods and merchandise belonging to French merchants, including wool, had been concealed; accordingly the order of August 28th, 1294,

¹ Special officials were appointed at the approved ports to collect the new customs: "... assignamus . . . A et B ad recipiendum et colligendum apud C per visum et testimonium dilecti clerici D, custumam predictam . . . ita quod . . . A et B per testimonium . . . D nobis inde respondeant ad seaccarium nostrum . . ." The sheriffs and all bailiffs were ordered to assist the customs officers and to attend to their instructions in all relevant matters. For Boston, the collectors or receivers appointed were John Idelson and Thomas Peyt, with William de la Bruere as check clerk. This writ is dated 29 July (*K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 82).

² November 5th, 1294 (*K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 82d). The revised rate came into force as from November 15th, and applied only to wool destined for Holland or Zealand.

³ Stubbs *S.C.* (9th edit.) p. 443. Gras, *Early Eng. Cust. Syst.*, pp. 59–60, 66, discusses the 1275 custom without mentioning the rates; pp. 223–56 give many illustrative documents but leave the reader to deduce the rates.

appoints two clerks¹ to enquire, with the sheriff's assistance and by the oaths of lawful men in the county, within liberties and without, what goods had been concealed, to what merchants they belonged or do now belong: and to take them into the king's hand and to sell them. What is to be sold consists both of the goods of French merchants already in the king's hands—under the terms, that is to say, of the order of June 12th—and of what shall now be found.² The proceeds are to be kept in safe custody until further orders are received. This order is reflected in two cases in *A.R.* 505 (Nos. 308–9), which are themselves not complaints but the presentments of juries, to the effect that under the terms of the order sales had been effected, but that the sheriff was required to show whether or not he had paid to the Exchequer the sum, ten marks, that he had received from the buyers of the goods. The goods in question were in all four sacks of wool and two hundred wool-fells.

The inquisition into the valuables of clergy, ordered on June 18th, 1294, finds no place in *A.R.* 505, nor the restriction on movement of goods to Scotland imposed on October 16th of the same year. Neither does the inquisition into knighthood of February 10th, 1295, or the seizure of the lands and property of lay aliens, ordered on November 10th of that year. There is, however, one case arising out of the seizure of property of alien clergy ordered at the end of September, 1295, but it is not a complaint, merely a statement of issues from this property in Lincolnshire which were paid into the Exchequer by the clerk appointed for this duty (No. 238). There is, further, a single curious case to do with the papal procurations of December 25th, 1295,³ and subsequent dates (No. 400); this is discussed in a note to the text.

The outlawry of the clergy in February, 1297,⁴ and their readmission to the royal protection on payment of a subsidy to the king, form the subject of a small body of complaint in *A.R.* 505, and the grounds of complaint are of some importance. There are only seven of these cases in the roll⁵: the first three concern one individual, Simon de Worth, a canon of Lincoln Cathedral.⁶ He complains first (No. 62) that in July, 1297, the chief bailiff of the West Riding took one of his oxen from his common pasture at Messingham for the king's larder, and that the bailiffs did this

¹ For Lincolnshire, the clerks appointed were William de Wodeford and Henry de Baieus (*K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 85d).

² *K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 85d. "... tam illa que prius per preceptum nostrum capta fuerunt in manum nostram quam capienda per visum ipsorum mercatorum et hominum vel valettorum suorum ..."

³ These measures are all outlined in Appendix III.

⁴ See Appendix III.

⁵ Nos. 62–4, 401, 404, 440, 458.

⁶ *Reg. Sutton, Mem.*, ff. 12, 15, 170.

against the royal protection which Simon enjoyed. The real point in Simon's complaint, however, is not so much that the bailiff acted against the royal protection in general but that he infringed one clause of it in particular. The protections which the clergy were given when they paid the subsidy demanded and redeemed themselves from outlawry contained the clause *nolumus*¹; and the clause *nolumus* specifically stated that no bailiff or other minister of the king should take any corn, horses, carts, victuals or any other goods from the recipient of the protection against his will.² The bailiff of the West Riding defied this clause on two separate occasions (62, 63), and this is what Simon is complaining against. On a third occasion the bailiff unjustly took 14 pence from him so as not to seize his corn to the king's use, and here the jurors uphold Simon by adding that the bailiff had had no precept from the supervisors of the prise to take any of Simon's corn (no. 64). Simon's complaints raise one other point of interest. In the first of them (no. 62) the jurors say that while the bailiff told the truth when he pleaded ignorance of the protection, it was none the less published *in patria*—in the district. If the jurors' statement is to be accepted, and there seems no valid reason for not doing so, it is an indication that the lists of such protections entered in the Patent Rolls³ are, if extensive, not complete, for Simon's name does not appear in them.

The other four cases are a little less clear. In three of them it is found by the jurors that a bailiff unjustly took goods from a clerk in orders and money from the vicars of Dorrington and Castle Bytham,⁴ so as not to take their lay fees into the king's hand. The evidence is scanty, but what seems to have happened was this: that the clergy in question gave recognisances to the sheriff that they wished the royal protection and were prepared to pay for it in accordance with the terms of a mandate issued by the king on March 1st, 1297,⁵ some three weeks after the sentence of outlawry; but, notwithstanding, the bailiff threatened to take their fees into the king's hand unless they compounded with him there and then. Protection being bought but letters of protection not yet received, the bailiff saw his opportunity and took it. Therein lay the injustice of his action and the reasonableness of the complaint. The last case (no. 440) is of the same kind as the three just described, but it confirms the explanation given by adding the words 'without warrant'.

In regard to all these cases, however, and especially to the four in which the clergy did not have the royal protection, it is

¹ Cf. *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 260 (m. 15d); p. 270 (m. 12d) etc.

² Bémont, *Rôles Gascons*, iii, *Introd.*, p. xvii, note 1, gives an example of the clause *nolumus*.

³ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, pp. 235-7, 260-86.

⁴ Nos. 401, 404, 458, respectively.

⁵ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 239.

to be emphasised that the complaint is not against the action of the central authority in first outlawing the entire clergy and then forcing them to buy their return to the king's peace and protection at a heavy price—though there can be little doubt that such actions were deeply and bitterly resented—but against the relatively petty tyranny of local royal officials, themselves of no great standing, who took advantage of a difficult and distasteful situation to make a few shillings for themselves.

Another group of complaints in *A.R.* 505 have to do with the collection of debts due to the king and still outstanding. Under an ordinance of March 12th, 1297,¹ justices and royal clerks were appointed in the counties to supervise the collection of such debts, whether these were arrears of taxes on movables, debts due by summons of the exchequer, estreats, or any other kind of debt²: a measure not surprising in the third consecutive year of war. The justice appointed for this work in the group of counties which included Lincolnshire was Lambert of Threckingham.³ The appointment of clerks to assist the justice—there was to be one clerk for each county—is a little obscure: the first record I have is the appointment of Richard of Hetherington for Lincolnshire as late as June 14th, 1297, three months after the issue of the ordinance⁴: on July 4th Richard was either superseded or assisted by Roger of Norton.⁵ According to the terms of March 12th, all the debts were to be paid in to the Exchequer by the end of Easter week,⁶ but the appointment, first of Richard of Hetherington, two months after Easter, and then of Roger of Norton some three weeks later, suggest that the naming of a final date in the writ was but a pious hope.⁷

Proof of this is found in *A.R.* 505. The debts were still being collected in Lincolnshire in October, seven months after the issue of the ordinance and five after the final date for payment at the Exchequer: in 1298 Walter son of Robert of Frampton complained that on October 1st of the previous year he had been imprisoned and insulted by a royal bailiff who, acting on Roger of Norton's instructions, demanded from him 36/- which he owed the king (no. 19). The alleged imprisonment was for one day; the insult lay in Walter's being tied to the tails of two horses. For these

¹ See Appendix II. The ordinance is in *K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 102.

² *Ibid.*, m. 102. " . . . E. illoques veient les nouns de tous ceaux qui dettes devient au rey, auxilieu per summounses de Eschequer Estretes e briefs cum des aides avaunt ditz (parliamentary taxes) e tute manere des autres dettes . . . "

³ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 102.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 101, "De debitis regis levandis."

⁵ *Ibid.*, m. 101d, cf. m. 96.

⁶ " . . . le lendemain de la close Pasque . . . " Easter fell on April 14th in 1297.

⁷ It will be shown when discussing taxes on movables that delays in collection were frequent and protracted.

indignities he claims 100 marks (£66 13s. 4d.) in damages. The bailiff said merely that he had a warrant to collect a debt of 36/-, that against payment of the debt he distrained Walter by six draught animals which he impounded; that Walter, against the king's peace, broke into the pound and extracted the beasts and that for this reason only was he imprisoned.

The jurors' statement reveals that Walter was quite truthful. The bailiff did insult Walter and did imprison him for one day in the manner stated and it was malicious, since it was done to force Walter to make a fine of 2/- as the price of his freedom. The jurors, however, awarded Walter 100/- damages, not 100 marks, and Nigel was formally committed to gaol, but instead made fine in 40/-,—a satisfactory outcome for the crown, which found itself that much the better off without the inconvenience of finding room for the bailiff in the local gaol.¹ There is no further mention of the debt to the king, but since Walter won his case it may be inferred that he paid it from the damages he received.

Again it must be emphasised that while this complaint arose in consequence of the action of the central authority, it is not made against that action. It is concerned solely with the behaviour of a local royal official who is deputed to collect the debt: it is concerned with assault, with imprisonment and with what amounted to extortion of 2/-. It is the king's bailiff who is cited, not the king.

The case just discussed is the only one in *A.R.* 505 which can clearly be traced to the ordinance of March 12th, 1297, but there are several other cases involving the collection of royal debts which cannot with certainty be so traced. The most that can be said of them is that the actions resulting in complaints may have taken place during 1297, since the bailiffs or sub-bailiffs concerned held office, or in some cases probably held office, during that year.² The importance of these cases lies not so much in their possible illustration of a specific burden as in their evidence as to what was being complained against. Those to do with summons of the green wax are dealt with in the text of *A.R.* 505³; of the rest, three show bailiffs taking advantage of their official status by levying money on the ground of a summons of the Exchequer, refusing to give tallies in receipt, and then, for want of the tally, making a fresh distraint against the same debt; the proceeds in all cases going into their own purses (nos. 320, 321, 407). In these cases the existence of an actual debt due to the king may probably be assumed, but in a fourth case (no. 422), it is shown that no debt

¹ The words "ad scaccarium" in the margin indicate the destination of the fine. Making fine in lieu of going to prison was a very common practice in the thirteenth century, and one much encouraged by justices. Cf. Pollock and Maitland, *II*, p. 517.

² E.g. Nos. 145, 310, 320-1, 407, 422, 450.

³ Below, No. 145, p. 29.

existed at all, and that a levy was made by a bailiff on his own authority and without any warrant, though he purported to have made the levy 'by an estreat of a summons of the Exchequer'. These are good illustrations of the power of the bailiff over against the weakness of the ordinary man. The bailiff could probably read and write, the ordinary man, unless a clerk, almost certainly could not. Moreover the bailiff could normally shelter behind the royal authority, and these advantages together weighted the scales of power heavily in favour of the official. The whole record of *A.R.* 505 is evidence of this; so also is the much more extensive record of the Hundred Rolls,¹ and when the discrepancy in advantage is realised, the apparent helplessness of the ordinary man no longer causes surprise. But in all these cases it is the conduct of royal officials which is complained against, and that alone.

We are left now with a group of complaints against jury-service² and another group of miscellaneous complaints, but of neither group can it be said that its contents arose directly out of the imposition of war-time burdens; and we are also left with the two most important and numerically largest series of complaints in *A.R.* 505—complaints arising out of taxes on movables and out of the imposition of prises *ad opus regis*, both of them in incidence though not in origin, characteristic of the four war years, and both of them affecting Lincolnshire closely.

V

TAXES ON MOVABLES

A.R. 505 contains about 46 complaints in respect of taxes on movables; four such taxes were imposed during the years 1294-7: a tenth in 1294, an eleventh in 1295, a twelfth in 1296 and a ninth in 1297.³ The movables which were to be valued for taxation purposes included, in theory, all the movable goods a man possessed, but in practice the only movable possessions which were actually assessed were cattle, sheep, oxen, draught-beasts, grain of various kinds, forage-crops and similar articles. A man's personal possessions which he kept in his cottage, and the food in his store cupboards, were not taxed.⁴

¹ H. Cam, in *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, demonstrates this point graphically, again and again.

² Discussed below, pp. lxxxviii-xci.

³ See Appendix III, p. 182. I have ignored the higher rates paid on three of the four occasions by the towns, since no complaints against the levy of these are included in *A.R.* 505.

⁴ *Lay Subsidy Rolls* 135/6 and others; cf. Willard, *Parliamentary Taxes on Personal Property*, 1290-1334, p. 3.

For an appreciation of war-time Lincolnshire it is necessary to see what happened in the county after a tax on movables had been asked for by the king in council and granted. The procedure adopted was specific if elaborate, but here it need only be outlined, since the field has already been covered in very considerable detail.¹ I take as my example the *Forma Taxationis* for the levy of a fifteenth in 1290,² the last tax on movables to be imposed before the outbreak of the French war in 1294. What happened in Lincolnshire in 1290 took place with increasing and portentous frequency after 1294: chief assessors appointed by the central authority are to have brought before them from every wapentake the most knowledgeable men (*prodes hommes*) of the wapentake, from whom they are to select the twelve most meritorious (*vaillauns*). These are to assess and tax the goods possessed by everyone between the beginning of August and Michaelmas,³ whether in the field or stored (*en mesouns*). When the twelve are sworn, they are to take to their aid the reeve and four lawful men from each vill of their wapentake, who shall best know and appraise (*sachent*) the property of the whole vill. The twelve are then to have the reeve and the four men sworn before them to help them lawfully to assess and tax the fifteenth of such property for the use of the king. Now the twelve are to go from vill to vill and from house to house in each vill, assisted in every vill by the reeve and four men thereof, to view the movable property of everyone and to assess and tax it. They are to enquire whether any of the property which the owners had between the beginning of August and Michaelmas has been sold or otherwise removed, and this is also to be taxed according to its full value, like the rest. The chief taxors and their clerk, having received the oath of the twelve, are also to go from wapentake to wapentake and from vill to vill to see that the routine has been properly carried out. If they find that information has been concealed or that anything has been under-taxed, "either by gift or by favour,"⁴ they are to see that the deficiency is made good and are to acquaint the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer with the names of those who have thus broken their oath. The taxation of the four men and the reeve of each vill is to be made by the twelve, and that of the twelve by the chief taxors and by other lawful men whom the chief taxors

¹ Cf. Willard, *op. cit.*, especially chapters III to VIII.

² The method was altered for the ninth of 1297; the twelve men of the wapentake were dispensed with, and four men, or six, or two from each vill in a wapentake or hundred were made responsible for the whole wapentake or hundred; cf. Willard, *op. cit.*, pp. 55-6; *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 69, m. 38.

³ The wording is ambiguous; what is meant is that the goods possessed by anyone within the two months covered by these dates are the goods which are to be assessed and taxed.

⁴ *A.R.* 505, no. 272, is a good example, by implication, of this.

are to choose, provided the chosen men have no affinity with the twelve. The chief taxors are to be assessed by the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer. The taxation is to be levied "as well on the movables of prelates, clerks and men of religion and on their men as on the goods of others, provided such property belongs to lay fees." But armour, mounts, jewels, clothing of knights, gentry and their wives are to be exempt from taxation. This exemption, however, is not to apply in boroughs, cities and other towns, to the goods of merchants.¹

An inquisition of this kind took place in every wapentake in Lincolnshire in every one of the war years 1294 to 1297. The chief taxors, usually two in number, are local gentry, not magnates²; the sub-taxors³ are small local men to whom the royal ordinance imposing a tax gives the legal right to view and assess the possessions of their feudal superiors, clerical or lay. This point is brought out without comment by Willard,⁴ but, startling though it appears, it should not be construed as a first faint glimmering of a democratic principle. It was, in fact, merely a matter of expediency. When the central government had no close knowledge of the *minutiae* of local conditions, it was forced to rely on local people who possessed such knowledge, and to make use of them for purposes of state when occasion demanded. The magnates' possessions were mostly scattered over several shires, and in time of war or other stress—just the very time when a tax on movables would be imposed—the magnates themselves were required for other things than levying taxes, quite apart from potent considerations of social dignity. Much the same may be said of the lesser gentry, though, having fewer and smaller landed possessions, and moving about the country less, they would be likely to have a closer local knowledge than the magnates. But supervision of a levy for national purposes was an important and honourable occupation, as befitted their social rank, and to this work they are appointed. Thus the government was driven back upon the small tenant for the actual collection of its taxes, and with him to the old unit of local government, the hundred or, as in Lincolnshire, the wapentake. He lived and moved within this area, though he might travel about the county and into neighbouring ones; and he was the man with the local knowledge. Moreover, then as now, he and his fellows formed the most numerous section of the population, and to him the central government turned.

¹ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 64, in. 5, from which I have made the above summary. Cf. Willard, *op. cit.*, ch. IV.

² Cf. Willard, *op. cit.*, pp. 41-4.

³ In *A.R.* 505 no distinction is made between 'taxor' and 'collector': the terms are synonymous, for he who assessed (taxed) a man for a tax also collected the money value of the assessment.

⁴ Willard, *op. cit.*, p. 54.

The force of this statement will be realised when the taxing staff required by a county the size of Lincolnshire is considered. There are preserved at the Public Record Office a number of Subsidy Rolls which record the assessments made in Lincolnshire in accordance with the *formae taxationis* of the war years 1294-7. These lists are unfortunately very far from complete, but from them I have been able to compile very fragmentary lists of sub-taxors who assessed and collected the war-time taxes. These lists appear in Appendix II, pp. 155 *seqq.*, and contain, together with information supplied by *A.R.* 505 itself, some 440 names of sub-taxors. But these sub-taxors are spread over four separate taxes, and some of the names are repeated.

It will be shown that even while these lists represent a mere fraction of the total number of sub-taxors who must have been employed in the collection of each tax, they nevertheless illustrate the working of the system in the localities—they are themselves the machinery, in action, of the *formae taxationis*. And they also provide a basis for at least a partial calculation of what, in mere numbers of temporary royal officials, the collection of a tax on movables meant. There were thirty-two wapentakes in Lincolnshire, of which only six were normally administered in pairs, though not necessarily so for taxation¹; and there were in 1316 some 680 odd vills.² If we collate these figures with the requirements of the *formae taxationis* for the tenth, eleventh and twelfth of 1294, 1295 and 1296, we find that for each of these taxes there were needed, in round figures, 380 wapentake sub-taxors (the twelve men of each wapentake) and 3,400 vill sub-collectors (the reeve and four men of each vill): that is to say a total subordinate staff of roughly 3,780 sub-taxors—who were also sub-collectors—in Lincolnshire alone. For the ninth of 1297, when the wapentake collectors were dispensed with, and when many vills with their surrounding rural districts required only two sub-taxors instead of the reeve and four, the numbers would be reduced by about half.

In view of these truly formidable numbers, the question may well be asked, from what strata of society was this horde of officials drawn? It has already been shown that they were small tenants: necessarily, if the numbers were to be obtained at all; and the further point at once arises as to whether they were all even freemen. The *formae taxationis* of 1290, 1294, 1295 and 1296 do not state explicitly that the sub-taxors must be freemen.³ The twelve men of the wapentake shall be *prudes hommes* and the most

¹ Boothby and Graffoe; Flaxwell and Langoe; Winnibriggs and Threo. Both Winnibriggs and Langoe seem to have been separate units for the levy of the ninth in 1297: *Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 6 (Langoe), and m. 9, 11 (Winnibriggs).

² *F.A.*, iii, pp. 177-92.

³ Nor, indeed, that of 1297.

vaillaunt: and the four men of the vill shall be *hommes loyales, legales homines*. If there were no evidence beyond the wording of the *formae* themselves, the only safe conclusion to draw from these arrangements would be that the central authority tacitly assumed that in the localities none but freemen would be chosen as sub-taxors. But there is other evidence, not all of it negative, to suggest that the central authority had a very good reason for not limiting their choice to freemen. First, a high degree of formalism and precision in the use of terms characterises the ordinances and writs of the period. Tacit assumption in place of formal definition would thus be unexpected and unusual in a document so important as a *forma taxacionis*.

Then, in Lincolnshire at least, it was not unknown for a sub-taxor to be a poor man, in the sense of a person whose own taxable property did not reach the minimum fixed for a tax on movables.¹ This, while true of the vill-collectors, was not, I think, true of the twelve men of the wapentake, for it is said of Adam Hoymond, one of the twelve wapentake collectors of the eleventh in Winnibriggs, that he did not have goods to the value of 11/–, *ideo non taxator*.² As applied to the twelve, this statement is reasonable, since not only were their numbers low in relation to the vill-collectors, but they seem to have filled an intermediate position between the chief taxors and the men of the vill. But it should be added that poverty, in the sense of falling below the downward taxable limit, did not necessarily involve un-freedom, though the majority of the un-free were probably also non-taxable.

There is, however, clear evidence in one case³ of a villein acting as a sub-taxor. But the issue is not quite simple: we are not told, nor have I been able to discover, whether this taxor was a villein in status or whether he merely held his land by villein tenure.

But finally, there is the evidence of the enormous numbers required to gather in one tax, and this factor may well have been decisive. If we eliminate the barons and knights, the whole of the unfree class, the aged, the infirm, women and the very young, the ranks of the sub-taxors would depend for adequate numbers upon only the free male population below the rank of knight and physically able to get about the districts. It thus becomes questionable whether there were enough eligible persons left in this class: if not, it is clear why the severely limiting

¹ E.g. Adam ad Ecclesiam of Ingoldmells, a collector of the tenth (nos. 273-4, 277), the twelfth (272, 280, 282) and perhaps of the ninth (276), who was himself wrongly taxed for the twelfth, because non-taxable (270): cf. also six sub-taxors of the ninth, Appendix II, list of taxors, pp. 165 *seqq.*, of each of whom it is said "*nichil habet in bonis*."

² Appendix II, list of taxors, p. 159.

³ John Parys of South Witham (323), also a sub-taxor of the ninth there, see Appendix II, list of taxors, p. 163.

qualification *liberi homines* is omitted from the *formae taxationis*, why non-taxable persons are found among the ranks of the sub-taxors, and why one, at least, of the sub-taxors whose name has come down to us in *A.R.* 505 was a villein.¹

With machinery so comprehensive the net of taxation should have been drawn close: in theory a tax was intended to reach everyone in the kingdom except the poor and those who had special exemption: in practice numerous exemptions were granted to members of all ranks in society for specific reasons.² Thus while no one could deem himself immune from enquiry by the sub-taxors, he could prevent actual view of his property being made by producing royal letters of exemption, if he had them. And, moreover, assessments of individuals for taxes are not a wholly reliable guide to the real wealth of the taxee, because the assessments tended to become conventionalised, and do not always represent the total of a man's taxable movables. The poor were provided for in each of the war-time taxes by a clause in the *forma taxationis* fixing a downward limit, and those whose assessed property fell below it were automatically exempted from paying the tax, in theory if not always actually. This limit, for the rural population, was fixed at 10/- for the tenth of 1294; at 11/- for the eleventh of 1295; at 12/- for the twelfth of 1296, and at 9/- for the ninth of 1297.³ It represents an attempt to protect the poor from a burden which they could not afford to carry, but in practice it pressed rather hardly upon a class of border-line cases more numerous than they need have been. From their point of view it paid to be poorer, during war-time, rather than richer⁴ although the conventionalised assessments mentioned would tend on the whole to increase the margin of safety.

But the machinery, if comprehensive in scope, proved cumbersome and tardy in action. The tale of delays in collection of the taxes, as revealed in the Memoranda Rolls, is one of increasing exasperation and urgency on the part of the central authority. Writ after writ is sent down to sheriffs and chief taxors, couched

¹ But it ought to be said that this argument probably does not apply with full force to the question of the use of villeins as sub-taxors in Lincolnshire, because of the Danelaw antecedents of that county, and the consequent higher proportion of small freemen there than in parts outside the Danelaw. The point is raised again in a different connection in discussing the personnel of *A.R.* 505; cf. esp. pp. cii-ciii.

² Cf. Willard, *op. cit.*, chapters V and VI.

³ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 72; no. 69, m. 65; no. 70, m. 87; *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 69, m. 38 respectively: cf. the tenth of 1294: "E les biens de nuly ne seent taxez sil ne amuntent a dissoiz e plus"—10/- and over. (Cf. also Willard, *op. cit.*, pp. 87i, especially p. 88, where in discussing this subsidy of 1294 he says in a footnote (1) that the form of taxation contains no mention of a taxable minimum. His authority for this statement is the very membrane and the very form I have just quoted; the words I have given are on it and they do very clearly fix a taxable limit for this subsidy.)

⁴ Cf. Willard, *op. cit.*, p. 88.

in terms of cumulative threat, demanding speedier collection of arrears. Each of the writs appointing taxors, which accompanied the *formae taxationis*, contains specific dates by which all the proceeds of a tax were to be paid in, usually in two instalments. For example, the taxors of the tenth were appointed on November 12th, 1294, and were to pay in the first half of the tax by February 2nd, 1295, the second by May 22nd of that year.¹ On January 2nd, 1295, the king found it expedient to warn the collectors that they must make their payments on the specified dates, otherwise, "knowing that if you shall have caused delay, we shall incur the gravest hurt, and you will not be able to evade our indignation."² Yet there were still arrears outstanding in September, for on the 3rd the collectors were ordered to pay them in on the 30th on pain of imprisonment and seizure of all their lands and goods.³ Even by February, 1296, all these arrears had not been paid: on the 28th the king found it necessary to appoint William of Carlton as overseer for Lincolnshire, to collect them.⁴ But by that time the next tax, the eleventh, was also being collected.⁵ Even as late as February 5th, 1298, three and a half years after the tenth was imposed, collectors of it, together with those of the two following taxes, were being distrained and their persons brought before the barons of the Exchequer to answer for arrears!⁶ This argues both a breakdown in the machinery and a situation in which it would be possible for a taxee to be confronted on the same occasion by collectors demanding payment of two separate taxes: but there is unfortunately no evidence from *A.R.* 505 in support of either contention. Indeed no mention is made at all in the roll of delays in collection of taxes; nor, as might reasonably have been expected, is there even one single complaint against the imposition of a tax, either on the ground of rates demanded or of frequency in demand. When it is considered that during the 65 years 1225-1290 only seven taxes on movables were taken, at rates varying from one fifteenth, the highest, to one fortieth, the lowest,⁷ but that during the three years 1294-7 four were taken, the *lowest* rate being one twelfth, the total absence from *A.R.* 505 of complaints against imposition and rates demanded is a striking illustration of the way in which the strict letter of the commission of enquiry was adhered to.

Thus in regard to taxes on movables, the complaints in *A.R.* 505 were not made against the fruits of the high policy of a remote central authority. They were made against the irregularities of

¹ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 72.

² *Ibid.*, no. 68, m. 74.

³ *Ibid.*, no. 68, m. 75d.

⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 69, m. 75.

⁵ *Ibid.*, no. 69, m. 65, 65d.

⁶ *Ibid.*, no. 71, m. 104d.

⁷ Cf. Stubbs, ii, pp. 37-122; and Willard, *Parliamentary Taxes on Personal Property 1290-1334* (1934) p. 3.

method and conduct of local officials who were close at hand, and especially against the local sub-taxors. Nine of the ten cases in which, for example, Alan ad Ecclesiam of Ingoldmells was implicated, if taken together, present a fairly comprehensive view of the kinds of action complained against in Lincolnshire. He is accused of unjustly retaining 11/- from Walter Surmylk's wages while Walter was in the royal service¹; he considered that his position as a sub-taxor gave him the right to extract 6d. from a certain William Scales in return for a licence exempting William from going to Scotland—a licence which a mere sub-taxor would hardly have the authority to give²; he and another sub-taxor maliciously taxed Robert East, a poor man, for the twelfth, while sparing the possessions of Robert Scales, who should have been assessed at 2/-³; he unjustly retained in his own possession 7/9 levied for the tenth from taxable persons⁴; he levied money from non-taxables⁵; he and a fellow sub-taxor unjustly 'received' 2/- from four other sub-taxors before he was willing to receive their assessment rolls⁶; he and some others, collecting the tenth in 1294-5, extorted 20/- from the vill of Ingoldmells for their expenses⁷; he did the same thing in the same vill when levying the twelfth two years later⁸; and he again levied varying sums from non-taxables, by extortion, under cover of the twelfth.⁹

It is true that Alan was perhaps the worst of the sub-taxors complained against in *A.R.* 505, but the others were guilty of much the same practices, especially in regard to taxation of non-taxables, taking more from persons than their assessments required—and no doubt pocketing the difference—and levying money *pro expensis*, for expenses. The first and last of these practices require some further comment. The injustice of taxing persons whose assessed movable property fell below the minimum level of taxation is manifest, but it would be inaccurate to conclude that these *pauperes* were in all cases indigent in the modern sense of the term pauper. The case of Robert East,¹⁰ cited above, will illustrate the point. The scribe who enrolled the case used the word 'pauper' without necessarily implying indigence. Robert East almost certainly was not indigent, else no collector would have been at the pains to extract from him what could not have existed. What can be said about him is that he was not rich enough, in the class of possessions

¹ No. 268. This case is one of the mysteries of *A.R.* 505. I have been unable to discover who Walter Surmylk was or in what kind of royal service he was engaged. He may have been an infantryman.

² No. 271. Alan may also have been a constable in his vill, but there is no evidence of this.

³ No. 272.

⁴ No. 273.

⁵ E.g. No. 274.

⁶ No. 276.

⁷ No. 277.

⁸ No. 280.

⁹ No. 282.

¹⁰ No. 272.

which were assessed for taxation, to bring him within the scope of the twelfth; and it may be added that these possessions probably did not include household goods necessary for the maintenance of life.¹

There is, moreover, a possibility that in some cases taxation of non-taxables could be used as a means of paying off old scores. It is to be remembered that the appointment of sub-taxors was temporary, lasting only so long as a tax remained uncollected in the sub-taxor's own neighbourhood, and that an appointment, say, to collect the tenth of 1294 carried with it no guarantee of re-appointment to collect a subsequent tax. *A.R.* 505 contains evidence, it is true, of several such re-appointments, but they do not conform to any regular scheme.² And it is to be noted also that the vill-collectors at least, if not those of the wapentake, were men who knew everybody in the vill, were themselves equally well known, and were to levy the taxes in their own vill. If this system provided opportunities for collusion in assessment and collection, which it would be to the interest of the beneficiaries to conceal and which would therefore not appear in *A.R.* 505 unless an official informed, it provided opportunities also for oppression on grounds which might as easily be personal as merely selfish. The terse final statements of *A.R.* 505 give no hint of what may have lain behind them: we are merely provided with abundant evidence of a desire on the part of certain sub-collectors to line their own purses. But whatever may lie behind the taxation of non-taxables, it is the commonest complaint made in *A.R.* 505 against sub-taxors, and it is probably closely connected with the other main type of such complaint: unjust—in the sense of unauthorised—levy of money for expenses.³ Neither chief taxors nor sub-taxors did their work merely for love of it: they did not serve voluntarily but were selected, and once selected, would have no choice in the matter⁴: nor would they be able to collect the taxes at no cost to themselves: moreover, their status as sub-taxor in no way exempted them from payment of the same taxes themselves. None of the collectors were paid salaries, but the chief taxors were granted allowances by the Exchequer for their outlay.⁵ This was well within the ability of the Exchequer, since there were only two chief taxors to a county, but to do the same thing for a vast army

¹ Cf. Willard, *op. cit.*, p. 75, where the contrast between the theory and practice of rural taxation is clearly set forth.

² E.g. Nicholas Herre was a sub-collector of the tenth in 1294 and of the ninth in 1297, but not of the two taxes intervening. Alan ad Ecclesiam, on the other hand, collected the tenth, the twelfth of 1296 and probably the ninth, but not the eleventh of 1295 (see Appendix II, list of taxors, pp. 155 *seq.*)

³ E.g. No. 277 and other entries.

⁴ Cf. Willard, *op. cit.*, p. 46. Willard is here speaking of the chief taxors, but what applied to them in all probability applied also to the sub-taxors.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 197-204.

of sub-taxors would have been quite impracticable. The sub-taxors were therefore thrown back upon other means of reimbursement, two of which seem to have been considered legitimate. It was allowable for the sub-taxor to require the taxee to supply him with food and drink, and it appears to have been common practice for the chief taxors, who were responsible for the assessment of their subordinates, to do this at nominal rates.¹ Presumably these concessions were considered adequate recompense for the work of assessing and collecting taxes. If so, it becomes apparent why levies of money *pro expensis* were considered grievances—e.g. no. 277. No doubt the men of Ingoldmells and other villis regarded the imposition of a tax on movables with disfavour for its own sake, as paying out good money for no tangible return; nor is it likely that they welcomed having to feed the sub-taxors as well; but when these officials held the men of the vill to ransom for expenses, there would be deep resentment. The men of Ingoldmells suffered in this way from the collectors of the twelfth as well as from those of the tenth (280), while the unfortunate inhabitants of Burgh-in-the-Marsh were mulcted by the collectors of three of the four war-time taxes. In every instance the men of the villis won their cases, but the punishments awarded to the collectors merely consisted in restoring the money taken and being put in mercy, unless in individual cases, such as that of Alan ad Ecclesiam, the sum of malpractice required a sentence of imprisonment, to avoid which a fine would be made. In justice to the sub-collectors, however, it must be said that while the levy of money for expenses was considered wrong and punished where exposed, as also the levy of sums above what the king required and particularly the taxation of non-taxables, the temptation nevertheless must have been very great.

The complaints in *A.R.* 505 in regard to the taxes on movables—there are over 40 of them—are emphatically not directed against the incidence of the taxes themselves. There is no complaint that the taxes are being levied too frequently, or that the assessments are too high. No doubt there was much grumbling on both these grounds; no doubt the enormous number of sub-taxors were regarded as an incubus, though they were the taxees' own kith and kin. If so, there is no word of it in *A.R.* 505. Every single complaint is directed against the advantage taken by sub-taxors of their official position; they are not even directed against bailiffs; this need occasion no surprise, for the collection of taxes was for the most part outside the bailiffs' province, though for the eleventh of 1295 the sheriffs and bailiffs were directed to assist the taxers in

¹ Cf. Willard, *op. cit.*, pp. 205–10. Willard however is here speaking of the years 1330–4, so that the above application of his evidence to 1294–8 must be accepted with caution.

accordance with expediency.¹ Occasionally a bailiff made a distraint in respect of arrears of a tax, e.g. no. 229, but the circumstances were different: the debt in question had become classed among the ordinary debts due to the king.

What is particularly to be noticed in regard to the complaints in *A.R.* 505 against taxes is that they are all made by the small men, who do not come in person to where the court is sitting, but have their cases remedied through juries of presentment²; that, having regard to the total number of sub-taxors at work during the war years, the body of subsequent complaint recorded in *A.R.* 505 is relatively very small; and that all, or almost all, the complaints come from a single wapentake—Candleshoe. Why this should be, I have not been able to discover, but it is highly improbable that none of the collectors in the other wapentakes were guilty of similar misdemeanours to those of the Candleshoe collectors. Yet *A.R.* 505 does not reveal them being brought to book. It is true that a certain number of the Threo sub-collectors are summoned,³ but they do not come, nor is there any further record of them in *A.R.* 505. Nevertheless, it has been shown what the collection of a tax on movables involved in Lincolnshire and how some of the sub-taxors conducted themselves. The absence of plaintiffs of ranks higher than villagers is significant: the sub-collectors could probably only be high-handed with their peers, to say nothing of the ability of the higher ranks to make individual complaints directly to the central authority if they wished.

VI

PRISES *AD OPUS REGIS*

There are more complaints in *A.R.* 505 in respect of prises *ad opus regis*—the taking of beasts, corn, etc. for the king's use—than in respect of any other specific grievance.⁴ The subject is a large and important one, requiring consideration from three aspects: as prises affected the people of Lincolnshire, as they affected the local administration in the county, and finally as they affected not only the central administration, but the constitution itself.

Reference to Appendix II indicates that the central authority authorised six great prises during or just after the French war, in five of which Lincolnshire was involved. On November 29th,

¹ *C.P.R.* 1292–1301, p. 172.

² The cases beginning 'it has been proved by the jury,' being final records, do not reveal how the complaints contained in them originated, but this does not necessarily destroy the argument.

³ No. 415, and Appendix II, List of Taxors, pp. 155 *seq.*

⁴ Rather more than 50, against about 45 in respect of taxes on movables.

1296, the county was ordered to provide 500 quarters of barley, 1,000 of oats, 1,500 of wheat and 500 of beans and peas. Next year, on June 5th, it had to supply 300 sides of bacon and 200 carcasses of beef; on July 30th all wool that could be sold was to be bought by the king's agents: on November 5th the county had to furnish 3,000 quarters of oats and 3,000 of wheat, and on April 15th, 1298, 1,000 quarters of wheat and 1,050 of oats were to be secured for the army in Scotland.¹

The ordinance issued for the collection of the prise of corn of November, 1296, states that it is to be taken from the goods of clerks as of laymen, according to the ability of each to provide, but saving their reasonable sustenance.² This meant that everyone liable for prises *ad opus regis*³ might have his crops or his beasts assessed, and would have to part with a proportion of them unless he had a special protection from the central authority. Protections, however, were sometimes numerous, as in the case of the clergy who purchased remittance of their outlawry in the spring of 1297: every person who could show the royal protection with clause *nolumus*⁴ possessed the right to withhold his crops and beasts from the king's takers, unless his patriotism over-rode his sense of property. Sometimes, but not always or necessarily, the protection covered not only its recipient, but also his men and all his possessions; for example, when the Abbot and convent of Westminster paid the value of half their goods demanded by the king in the autumn of 1294, protection was given them covering not only the Abbot, but also the convent, their men, lands and all possessions, and the sheriff was ordered to see that no corn and other goods belonging to any of them were taken for the king's use without their consent and licence; and the same applied to the Dean and Chapter of

¹ The references for all these prises will be found in the footnotes to Appendix III.

² *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 113: "... ausi bien des biens as clerks come des lais, solum chescun poeir sauve leur resonable sustenance . . ."

³ I have purposely avoided discussing in detail the question of the liability of the individual for prises, for want of enough evidence. Such evidence as I have at present suggests that the criterion for liability or non-liability to contribute to a royal prise was whether a man possessed enough agricultural produce to be able to spare some of it for the king's use, 'saving his reasonable sustenance.' No word is said as to his status; there are merely injunctions in royal writs to sheriffs to spare the poor (cf. *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 20, for example, in the 'Forma capcionis bladorum,' dated November 29th, 1296)—a very vague command. It will be noted that this cuts right across the fundamental medieval distinction between the free and the unfree, and suggests that by the end of the thirteenth century the better-off section of the unfree, at least, had an economic value to the central authority greater than might appear. The economic value of the villein class, for instance, as revealed by the effects of the Black Death half a century later, would thus be pointedly foreshadowed. But considerably more work will have to be done on this very interesting question before any authoritative statement can be made.

⁴ See above, p. xxxix.

Lincoln.¹ Similar protection was extended to those who had been on the king's service in Gascony.²

The effect, therefore, of protections with clause *nolumus* for as long as they remained valid, and especially if they were numerous, was to reduce appreciably the potential supplies of foodstuffs which could be drawn upon by the central authority, but this did not necessarily involve any lessening of the demands which might be made upon any area. It merely placed a proportionately heavier burden upon those who did not enjoy the royal protection.

But in addition to the great prises authorised by ordinance and writs enrolled in the Memoranda Rolls, other prises were taken, the authority for which I have not found in these records, though their existence is revealed by *A.R.* 505: a prise of linen cloth, and one or more prises of sheep.³

With the above general outline in mind, the effect of prises *ad opus regis* upon the people of Lincolnshire may now be examined as it is revealed in *A.R.* 505.

In regard to only one of the great prises are references in the roll so clear that they leave no room for doubt. This is the prise of corn ordered on April 15th, 1298, the collection of which led to some seven complaints,⁴ five of which are dated. In all of them the offending official was a bailiff; and in all but one the bailiffs justify their action by appealing to the warrant of Peter de Molinton, a royal clerk appointed to supervise the collection of this prise in Lincolnshire.⁵ The one case in which there is no appeal to Peter's warrant is that in which the official concerned is a sub-bailiff, and this, incidentally, is the only case in this group where the complaint, as recorded in *A.R.* 505, was not made by personal *querela* of the plaintiff.⁶ This, however, may have no particular significance, since the case seems to be merely a final record of a cause which has been already argued: but the other circumstances of it may together illustrate a point in the working of the local administration. Peter, the royal clerk, though he might have special collectors of prise under him in the localities,⁷ would also, and perhaps chiefly, rely upon the existing administrative organisation of bailiffs and their subordinates. It is clear that he issued warrants to bailiffs of ridings and wapentakes to

¹ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 68d.

² *C.C.R.* 1296-1302, pp. 7-8 (December 28th, 1296, and January 17th, 1297).

³ These may have formed part of the ancient prises of the crown, which are discussed below, but I am inclined to think that the prise of linen cloth, at least, was a special prise, though I have not been able to find the authority for it.

⁴ Nos. 237, 240-1, 316, 370-2.

⁵ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 344.

⁶ No. 316.

⁷ There is some evidence for this in *A.R.* 505: see below.

collect corn¹: but would he issue one to a mere sub-bailiff whose superior, the bailiff of the wapentake, already had it? It is hardly likely: if the sub-bailiff was also required to produce a warrant—for which there is no evidence—he would obtain it from his immediate superior, not from the royal clerk, who probably never visited the wapentakes at all but remained in one or other of the receiving centres.

The kinds of complaint made against the bailiffs in respect of this prise conform to what the student of local administration in the thirteenth century learns to expect: bailiffs took corn for the king's use but retained it in their own possession (nos. 237, 370); one of them entered another plaintiff's storehouse and without warrant seized and carried off four quarters of malt, and then refused to give him a tally in receipt for it—this was serious, for it laid the plaintiff open to similar visitations for the same prise (no. 240); the same bailiff maliciously and without warrant seized from a third plaintiff five quarters of malt, unjustly distrained him to buy malt where he had none—by which is probably meant that the plaintiff had less malt than was demanded of him—unjustly seized one quarter of salted flesh, and finally added insult to injury by sealing up his doors and ejecting him from his own house! (no. 241). There must surely have been personal enmity behind this extremely high-handed behaviour.

The seizure of the salted flesh may probably be disregarded here as a mere excess of instructions, but the repeated references to the taking of malt are important. In the instructions for making this prise there is no mention of malt, yet we not only find it being taken—it is to be noted that the complaints are not against taking the malt as such, but against taking it without warrant—but there is a body of complaint also that bailiffs and collectors take money to exempt individuals from the prise of malt.² These cases probably refer to the 1298 prise, since in three of them the bailiffs concerned were in office in 1298.³ “The prise of malt,” as it was called, seems therefore to have been a well recognised part of the general prise of corn supervised by Peter de Molinton. There is, however, one case⁴ which seems to include more than one prise: Thomas of Easton took not only corn and malt, but also flesh. There is no date nor mention of Peter de Molinton, but Thomas was bailiff in 1297 as well as in 1298, and in the former year there was both a prise of corn and one of flesh. If this case, then, belongs

¹ Cf. nos. 241, 370, 371, and the orders of the justices for warrants to be produced in nos. 237, 372.

² Nos. 312, 322, 335, 353.

³ Under Richard of Draycote, sheriff. The bailiffs in question are Thomas of Easton, bailiff of Beltisloe and Ness; Adam le Lung, his sub-bailiff, and Hugh Bardolf, bailiff of Aswardhurn: see Appendix II, list of bailiffs, pp. 140 *seq.* In the fourth case the offender is a collector (353).

⁴ No. 305.

not to 1298 but to 1297, it provides evidence that malt was also taken then, though again there is no mention of it in the instructions of the central authority.¹

There are four other complaints against prises of corn; but as three are not dated and the offenders were not bailiffs, though they may have been collectors, it is impossible, on the evidence available, to assign them to their chronological place.² The fourth also is not dated, but the offender is Ivo of Billingham, who was bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe in 1297, but not after Easter, 1298.³ Hence the prise of corn which led to this complaint may be dated at the latest November 5th, 1297.⁴ What all four of these cases illustrate is a very common form of official dishonesty: levying more in cash or in kind than is required for the king's use.

Four complaints are concerned with prises of oxen,⁵ and perhaps three others, certainly two, with taking money to spare the plaintiff from having oxen seized.⁶ In the first of these complaints two monks complain that the bailiff, Ivo of Billingham again, took two oxen from them when he could have taken others elsewhere at less injury (no. 61); in the second, Simon de Worth, a canon of Lincoln cathedral, complained that the bailiff of the West Riding, on July 10th, 1297, took an ox from him against the royal protection—the bailiff in defence said it was for the royal larder (no. 62); in the third, one Agnes Mol of Owersby said that Ralph of Cendale, who was bailiff of Walshcroft in 1298 and probably also in 1297,⁷ took an ox for the king's use from the plough-team (no. 153), and lastly William Pynn made a similar complaint against the same bailiff, but in his case the ox was not taken from his plough-team, and the bailiff in defence pleaded that it was for the royal use by order of the sheriff and because it was fat—perhaps a commentary on the normal condition of oxen. There seems little doubt that these beasts were taken under instructions for the prise of flesh ordered on June 5th, 1296⁸: the date July 10th confirms one case, and the dates of the bailiffs' tenures of office strongly suggest the probable dates of the others. The complaints themselves are again not concerned with the prise itself but with the conduct of bailiffs. Even Simon de Worth has nothing to say against the fact of a prise of flesh, merely that as he holds the royal protection the bailiff had no right to take his ox. William Pynn is resentful at the loss of his fat beast, but he does not say it was unjust to take any oxen at all. Nor do the monks, nor even Agnes Mol,

¹ Prise of corn of November 5th, 1297: see Appendix III.

² Nos. 315, 332, 427.

³ No. 394, and cf. Appendix II, list of bailiffs, p. 140.

⁴ See Appendix III.

⁵ Nos. 61-2, 153, 159.

⁶ Nos. 345, 402, 405.

⁷ Appendix II, list of bailiffs, p. 143.

⁸ See Appendix III.

though she by losing a member of her plough-team suffered the greatest injury of any.

There remain to be discussed the instances of prises of sheep and of linen cloth. There are six complaints¹ against bailiffs who took sheep for the king's use, and a number of cases where money was taken by bailiffs to exempt persons from this prise.² Of the six cases, the basis of complaint in five is that the bailiff could have found better sheep elsewhere at less damage to the owners: it is not against the prise of sheep itself. In the sixth case³ the injustice to the owners was considerably more serious. It transpired that Ivo of Billingham, the bailiff, having taken the sheep, entered the number of them in the roll under his own name, so that when the king paid for them Ivo would receive the money which should have gone to the real owners of the sheep.

But this case does not merely expose a dishonest bailiff: it also reveals a little of the administrative machinery at work. The roll mentioned was clearly an account in which each bailiff had to enter particulars of what they took, from whom, and perhaps also the assessed value of what was taken, and this process was no doubt an extension, on a large scale, of the normal procedure for taking the ancient prises of the crown.⁴ The ultimate destination of these rolls, or at least of their contents, would probably be either the Exchequer or the Wardrobe,⁵ but of the intermediate steps I have no certain evidence. On the analogy, however, of the final despatch of goods in accordance with royal instructions,⁶ it may be suggested that the bailiffs' rolls, when complete, would be handed to the sheriff, who would have a chirograph made, one half of which he would keep, and the other would send on to the central authority, perhaps by the hand of the royal clerk supervising the prise.

The question also arises as to whether these prises of sheep formed part of the great prises. Doubt is expressed elsewhere as to this,⁷ but it is to be noted that in the six cases discussed only two bailiffs are involved, both of whom held office in 1297 but not after Easter, 1298.⁸ This means that the prise of sheep almost

¹ Nos. 29, 31-2, 395, 419-20.

² E.g. nos. 396-7.

³ No. 395.

⁴ What these included is discussed below, p. lxviii.

⁵ Cf. Miss M. H. Mills, "The *Adventus Vicecomitum*," in *E.H.R.*, xxxviii, pp. 331-54, esp. pp. 350-51, where she shows that as a result of the French and Scottish wars, the sheriffs were not only required to make very large local purchases, but were often told to account at the Wardrobe for some allowances claimed at the Exchequer. Cf. also, for other aspects of the question, Tout, Chapters, ii, pp. 85-145, and Mr. Hilary Jenkinson's articles on "Tallies" in *Archæologia*, vols. lxii and lxiv.

⁶ See the translation of a sheriff's account given below, p. lxi.

⁷ See p. 103.

⁸ Appendix II, list of bailiffs, s.v. Ivo of Billingham and Nigel le Chapman.

certainly took place in the same year as the prise of other flesh already discussed. It is therefore possible, but not certain, that a limited number of sheep were taken in this prise, though no specification in regard to them was included in the ordinance commanding it. But the number would have to be limited, since if too many sheep were taken, the staple wool trade would suffer, and with it a main source of national wealth: and this may well explain why sheep are not included in the ordinances for prises.

The only information that can be gathered from *A.R.* 505 as to a prise of linen cloth is to be found in four entries¹ in which bailiffs are convicted of taking money to spare individuals from this and other prises. The bailiffs involved were the notorious Ivo of Billingham (398, 405), a sub-bailiff of his, Alan of Tallington (402), both of whom were in office during 1297, but not after Easter, 1298: and Walter Deaudamur (403), an official whose rank is never mentioned in *A.R.* 505, but who is always found acting as if he were a bailiff. This very scanty evidence, which I have been unable to supplement from other sources, indicates that this prise of linen cloth was taken in 1297 or very early in 1298.

There is one case of a bailiff levying an excessive sum for carriage (382), but this is an isolated example of official misuse of one of the ancient prises of the crown, and can hardly be said to come within the orbit of specifically war-time burdens, since it might and did happen at any time.²

We are left now with the largest single body of complaints recorded in *A.R.* 505 in connection with prises: taking money unjustly to exempt individuals from prises, some instances of which have already been noted; and wrongful seizure of goods under cover of prise.³ Of these practices the former is the more usual: as with similar practices in respect of taxes on movables, it appears to be the smaller tenants who are most exposed; the bailiffs knew their power, and knew against whom they could most safely exercise it. For the victim it was a choice of evils: if he resisted the bailiff, he stood to see more of his goods taken, under cover of authority, than were required for the king's use, and while he might eventually be paid for what the king really required, he would still be the loser. If he gave the bailiff the sum demanded in lieu of a prise he would still lose, but perhaps not so much, unless the bailiff saw fit to repeat the demand. Unfortunately *A.R.* 505 gives no concrete example of this dilemma, but from the general conduct of bailiffs as revealed by the roll, it is not difficult to visualise something of what probably happened.

There were thus good grounds for complaint; but it must be said once again that in every case the emphasis is laid upon the

¹ Nos. 398, 402-3, 405.

² See below, p. lxvii *seq.*, where the appropriate article of Magna Carta is discussed.

³ E.g. nos. 314, 317.

conduct of those officials, mostly royal bailiffs, to whom was entrusted the collection of prises. The justice of imposing the prises themselves is nowhere questioned in *A.R.* 505: they may have been felt as a grievance, and doubtless the seizure of a sheep or an ox or a quarter or two of corn often meant real hardship to the owner; but the behaviour of the king's ministers was a far greater grievance. Prises were imposed at irregular intervals: they may have been burdens, even serious ones, but the memory of them soon faded, as witness the dates of those which gave rise to complaints in *A.R.* 505—except in one or two cases the early prises were not even mentioned, so far as can be determined.¹ But the bailiff was always present, and, if the evidence of *A.R.* 505 is valid (there is no reason to doubt it), was rarely to be trusted to carry out his commissions honestly, without oppressing whom he might.² If *A.R.* 505 was a measure of public resentment against royal officials, it was also, as will be shown, a measure of lack of public opportunity for redress.

Some indication having been given as to how the imposition of war-time prises affected the people of Lincolnshire, attention may now be turned to the effect of them upon the local administration. It is already evident that the staff of bailiffs formed the principal agents for collecting prises, but in one of the complaints the offenders are said to be collectors, and in two more they may have been.³ But the question of special collectors of prise is an obscure one. I have not found, in the ordinances or in the writs appointing supervisory clerks, any evidence of a comprehensive system of collectors and sub-collectors such as was regularly used to collect a tax on movables. Yet the imposition of a great prise must have entailed almost as much work in the localities as a grant of a tax on movables. It is true that the sheriff's administrative staff, the bailiffs and sub-bailiffs and their underlings, was accustomed to act as takers for ordinary purposes—for provisioning royal castles under the direction of the constable, for supplying the needs of the royal household in its peace-time aspects, and the like—but to collect the great war-time prises must have imposed

¹ But memory may have faded because grievances had already been settled: John de Insula, justice, was in Lincolnshire during 1296 hearing complaints there against royal ministers; and in the next year he deposited twelve rolls of Lincolnshire pleas at the Exchequer (*L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 47). These rolls are lost, but they may have included complaints against one or more of the 1296 prises. As the eyre had been to Lincolnshire in 1292-3 (*H. Cam, Studies in the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 108-12), John's visit of 1296 must have represented either a special enquiry in the county (but at whose instigation?) or else a belated conclusion of the 1292-3 eyre. In any case, the circumstance is perhaps not unconnected with Edward I's evident knowledge of local conditions as revealed in his ordinance for the prise of November, 1296 (*L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 20; cf. p. cxxvi, below).

² Miss Cam's analysis of the Hundred Rolls of 1274-5 is a striking indication of this: cf. *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, *passim*.

³ Nos. 427, 332 respectively.

a very great strain upon an already well-occupied staff of bailiffs if they were to do it unaided. Although, therefore, *A.R.* 505 shows bailiffs to have been chiefly responsible for taking prises, it is not surprising to find some evidence of a supplementary staff at work assisting them. This evidence is not extensive, however: the collectors of corn in Swaton levied there one quarter and six bushels of corn above what went to the king's use¹; similarly two men levied corn in Bulby to excess,² and two others levied money in Heckington over and above what was needed to buy corn.³ These four men are given no rank, but it is possible though not certain that they were also collectors. And four men are ordered to be attached to answer to the presentment of the Aswardhurn jurors concerning the taking of corn and other things⁴: they may have been collectors. On the other hand, one of the writs issued in connection with the prise of corn ordered on November 29th, 1296, is quite explicit. It is addressed to the sheriff and contains instructions to him and to his sub-bailiffs as to the prise, but makes no mention of other collectors⁵: and elastic as the term bailiff is, it can hardly be held to cover special collectors as distinct from the ordinary administrative staff.

But if there were special collectors of prises to assist the bailiffs, there were also local receivers of corn, whose duty was probably to supervise the despatch of corn taken in their districts to receiving centres like Lincoln. There is evidence of such receivers at Boston, which if a receiving centre for surrounding districts was also a port of despatch,⁶ and also in the vill of Horbling in Aveland.⁷ Thus the imposition of a wartime prise involved additional work for the normal administrative staff of bailiffs and sub-bailiffs—with, as has been shown, additional opportunities for illicit enrichment—and seems also to have involved the appointment not only of a special clerk to supervise the prise, but local collectors and receivers as well.

It also entailed heavy responsibilities and labour for the sheriff, as well as for the supervisory royal clerk. Together they were answerable for receipt of the articles taken, their preparation for despatch, carriage to the ports, if the prise were to be sent

¹ No. 427. The collectors were William the Provost (reeve), Robert the Clerk and John Slech.

² No. 315, Robert Benet and Richard ad Ecclesiam.

³ No. 332, Robert Leverik and Robert le Engleys.

⁴ No. 333, "... de capcione bladi et aliorum..." The men in question were Philip son of William of Helpringham, John Fraunceys, Walter of Culverthorpe and William Loveday.

⁵ *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 20, "... accepimus quod tam tu et subballiui tui quam alii vicecomites et subballiui eorum."

⁶ No. 446, and cf. the sheriff's account given below.

⁷ No. 448. The question of collectors and receivers of corn needs closer investigation.

overseas, and all the arrangements for transport thither.¹ As to what these duties involved, it is best to let Ralph Paynel, sheriff of Lincoln from Easter, 1297, to Easter, 1298, speak for himself. The schedule printed below was one of expenses incurred in the despatch to Flanders, in June, 1297, of the prise of corn ordered in November of the previous year, to supervise which Richard of Hetherington, a royal clerk, was appointed for Lincolnshire.² The schedule is written on a single membrane some ten inches wide by about thirty long, widely serrated on the right-hand margin. The information entered on one side was repeated on the other. Richard took the left-hand portion to the Exchequer with him, while Ralph kept the right-hand one as his warrant when obtaining payment for his expenses. It is Richard's half of the schedule that has come down to us.³

Cereals for the use of the lord king taken in the county of Lincoln by Richard of Hetherington, clerk, and Ralph Paynel, sheriff of that county, in the 25th year of the reign of King Edward : and expenses incurred with respect to the aforesaid cereals by the said sheriff, by view of the said Richard, about the feast of S. John the Baptist (24 June, 1297).

Sum of the whole receipt of cereals there taken : 2,741 quarters and half a bushel, as appears by the items below :

Of corn, 1,231 quarters 1 bushel 1 peck : and of beans and peas, 356 qrs. 1 bush. : of barley, 202 qrs. 1 bush. 1 peck : and of oats, 951 qrs. and half a bushel : of which were received as follows :

At Lincoln 780½ qrs. 1 bush., i.e.

of corn, 314½ qrs. 1 peck.
of beans and peas, 65 qrs. 1 bush.
of barley, 133½ qrs. 1 peck.
of oats, 287 qrs. 1½ bush.

At Boston 1,275½ qrs. 1 bush, i.e.

of corn, 493½ qrs. ½ bush.
of beans and peas, 232 qrs. 1 bush.
of barley, 43 qrs.
of oats, 505½ qrs. 1½ bush.

At Wainfleet 248 qrs. 1 bush., i.e.

of corn, 131 qrs. ½ bush.
of beans and peas, 5½ qrs. ½ bush.
of barley, nil.
of oats, 111½ qrs.

At Grimsby 436 qrs. 1½ bush., i.e.

of corn, 292 qrs.
of beans and peas, 53 qrs. ½ bush.
of barley, 24½ qrs. 1½ bush.
of oats, 66 qrs. 1½ bush.

¹ E.g. the prise of corn of 12 May 1296 (Appendix III). Among the instructions issued to sheriffs are a writ "de bladis recipiendis et usque diuersos portus cariandis" : one "de bladis liberandis," and one—significantly—"de cariagio bladi festinando." *K.R.M.R.*, no. 69. m. 77d.

² *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70. m. 114.

³ *P.R.O. Sheriffs' Admin. Accts.*, no. 568, l. A transcript of this account is given below as Appendix IV, pp. 184 *seq.*

Sum of the whole of the corn milled in the aforesaid county : 239 qrs., of which were milled as follows :

At Lincoln 135 qrs., of which [there is]
of sifted flour, 123 qrs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
of bran, $59\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.

At Boston 62 qrs., of which [there is]
of sifted flour, 62 qrs.¹
of bran, 22 qrs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.

At Grimsby 42 qrs., of which [there is]
of sifted flour, 42 qrs.¹
of bran, 14 qrs.,

according to the report of the bakers selected and sworn for this.

Sum of the whole of the sifted flour : 227 qrs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. And the sum of the whole of the bran : $95\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush., for the cost of which the aforesaid sheriff is answerable by a certain chirograph sewn to this.

Sum of flesh taken in the aforesaid county :

16 carcasses of beef.

$43\frac{1}{2}$ sides of bacon.

Expenses incurred in respect of the aforesaid corn :

For milling 135 qrs. of corn at Lincoln : 33/9, viz. per quarter 3d.
Item for milling 62 qrs. of corn at Boston : 15/6, viz. per qr. 3d. Item
for milling 42 qrs. of corn at Grimsby : 10/6, viz. per qr. 3d.

Total, 59/9.

For bolting (sifting) flour obtained from corn milled at Lincoln, viz. 135 qrs. : $5/7\frac{1}{2}$, viz. per qr. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Item for bolting flour obtained from corn milled at Boston, viz. 62 qrs. : 2/7, viz. per qr. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Item for bolting flour obtained from corn milled at Grimsby, viz. 42 qrs. : 1/9, viz. per qr. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Total, 9/11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For 40 ells of canvas bought at Lincoln for making a place for bolting the flour, after the manner of a granary : 11/8, of price per ell $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. Item for 20 ells of canvas bought at Boston for the same : 5/10, of price per ell $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. For 20 ells of coarse pieces bought at Grimsby for the same : 3/4, of price per ell 2d.

Total, 20/10.

For carriage of 135 qrs. of corn milled at Lincoln, from the granary to the mill and from the mill to the place of bolting : 3/-. Item for carriage of corn milled at Boston to the mill and from the mill : 2/6. Item for carriage of corn milled at Grimsby to the mill and from the mill : 1/2.

Total, 6/8.

For 37 ells of coarse pieces bought for making sacks for bearing and carrying corn received at Lincoln, of which were made 10 sacks : $4/7\frac{1}{2}$, of price per ell $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Item for 16 ells of coarse pieces bought for portage and conveyance of corn received at Wainfleet, of which were made four sacks, 2/-. of price per ell $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Item for nine used sacks bought for carriage of corn overseas and for portage and conveyance of corn received

¹ These figures are as in MS.

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at Boston and at Grimsby : 15/-, of price per sack 3d. Item for 111 used sacks bought for the same : 27/9, of price per sack 3d.

Total, 49/4½.

For 13 casks bought at Lincoln for containing the flour bolted there : 19/6, of price per cask 1/6. Item for 22 barrels bought there for the same : 18/4, of price per barrel 10d. Item for the wages of two men repairing, cleaning and refitting the said casks and barrels for 12 days : 8/-, viz. to each of them per day 4d. Item for hoops and nails bought for the same : 7/6. Item for five Rhenish tuns bought at Boston for containing the flour bolted there : 12/6, of price per tun 2/6. Item for five casks bought there for the same : 8/4, of price per cask 1/8. Item for the wages of one man repairing, cleaning and refitting the said tuns and casks for eight days : 2/8, viz. per day 4d. Item for hoops and nails bought for the same : 2/2. Item for eight casks bought at Grimsby for containing the flour bolted there : 13/4, of price per cask 1/8. Item for hoops and nails bought for the same, 1/3½.

Total, £4 13s. 6½d.

For the hire of 12 porters at Lincoln carrying corn from the granary to boats for three days : 9/-, viz. to each of them per day 3d. Item for the hire of four porters there for one day for the same : 12d., viz. to each of them per day 3d. Item for the hire of a ferryman to convey 13 casks and 22 barrels on to the boats there : 6/11, viz. 3d. per cask and 2d. per barrel. Item for the hire of 16 porters at Boston for 12 days for carrying corn received there and for corn coming from Lincoln, to the great ships : 48/-, viz. to each of them per day 3d. Item for hire of a ferryman to convey 10 tuns and casks filled there, and 13 casks and 22 barrels coming from Lincoln, into the great ships at Boston : 9/5, viz. 3d. for each cask and 2d. for each barrel. Item for the hire of six porters at Wainfleet for four days : 6/-, viz. to each of them per day 3d. Item for the hire of eight porters at Grimsby for four days : 8/-, viz. to each of them per day 3d. Item for the hire of a ferryman to convey eight casks filled there into the great ships : 2/-, viz. 3d. for each cask.

Total, £4 10s. 4d.

For carriage of 179½ qrs. 1 peck of corn from Lincoln to Boston by water : 22/5½, viz. for each quarter 1¼d. Item for carriage of 65 qrs. 1 bush. of beans and peas there : 8/1¾, viz. per qr. 1½d. Item for carriage of 133½ qrs. 1 peck of barley : 11/1½, viz. per qr. 1d. Item for carriage of 267 qrs. 1½ bush. of oats there : 16/8½, viz. per qr. ¾d. Item for the hire of dunnage for the boats carrying the said corn : 2/10. Item for carriage of the aforesaid 35 casks and barrels, which contained 123 qrs. 1½ bush. of flour, from Lincoln to Boston : 15/5, viz. 1½d. per qr.

Total, 76/8.

For the hire of five small boats carrying 540 qrs. of corn from Boston to Wainfleet to bigger ships : 15/-, viz. for each boat 3/-. And for the hire of one small boat by itself for the same : 2/3. Item for the hire of dunnage for the same small boats : 2/6. Item for the hire of

one small boat carrying 32 qrs. 7 strikes of corn from the final remainder at Wainfleet to Boston, and for dunnage for the same : 8/6.

Total, 38/3.

For the hire of two men receiving and measuring corn at Lincoln at the granary, and from the granary to the boats, for 16 days : 8/–, viz. to each of them 3d. per day. For the expenses of one clerk living there for the same time, over the receipt and delivery of the aforesaid corn : 5 4. viz. 4d. per day. Item for the hire of four men receiving and measuring corn at Boston for 14 days : 14/–, viz. to each of them 3d. per day. Item for the expenses of one clerk living there for the same time, over the receipt and delivery of the said corn : 7/–, viz. 6d. per day. Item for the hire of two men receiving and measuring corn at Wainfleet for 10 days : 5/–, viz. to each of them 3d. per day. Item for the expenses of one clerk living there for the same time, over the receipt and delivery of the said corn : 5/–, viz. 6d. per day. Item for the hire of two men receiving and measuring corn at Grimsby for eight days : 4/–, viz. to each of them 3d. per day. Item for the expenses of one clerk living there for the same time, over the receipt and delivery of the said corn : 4/–, viz. 6d. per day.

Total, 52/4.

For loading the ship of John de Nasingges which is called 'Petre de Sancto Botulpho' bound for Flanders which holds 266½ qrs. of corn : 76/6. And for hire of dunnage of the same : 8/–.

For loading the ship of Stephen of Stanham which is called 'Katerine de Sancto Botulpho', which holds 152½ qrs. of beans and peas, transporting them to the parts of Flanders : 67/6. And for hire of dunnage of the same : 8/6.

For loading the ship of William de la Bothe which is called 'Jonette de Sancto Botulpho' bound for Flanders, which holds 11 tuns of flour containing 54 qrs. and 73½ qrs. of beans and peas, and 145 qrs. of oats, 13½ carcasses of beef, 33½ sides of bacon : 67/6. And for dunnage of the same : 7/–. And for making a certain rope : 12d.

For loading the ship of Alexander Pyg' of Wintringham which is called 'Godyer de Sancto Botulpho' bound for Flanders, which holds 34 casks of flour containing 131 qrs. 1½ bush. of flour; and 469 qrs. of oats; and 111 qrs. of barley : 75/–. And for dunnage of the same : 9/2½. And for one pilot hired to take the ship out of port : 3/–.

For loading the ship of Laurence son of Hugh and Walter son of Alan which is called 'Belle de Weynflet' bound for Flanders, which holds 100 qrs. of corn and 120 qrs. of oats : 30/–. And for dunnage of the same : ½ a mark.

For loading the ship of Laurence son of Hugh which is called 'Blythe of Weynflet' bound for Flanders, which holds 110 qrs. ½ bush. of corn and 92 qrs. of oats : 56/3. And for dunnage of the same : ½ a mark.

For loading the ship of Alan of Wrangle and Peter son of Haco which is called 'Godyer de Weynflet' bound for Flanders, which holds 135 qrs. of corn and 59 qrs. of beans and peas : 48/9. And for dunnage of the same : ½ a mark.

For loading the ship of Simon of Wrangle and Thomas of Swyne which is called 'Faucon de Weynflet' bound for Flanders, which holds 80 qrs. of corn and 60 qrs. of barley : 25/–. And for dunnage of the same : 6/–.

For loading the ship of Robert son of Alan of Grainthorpe which is called 'Blythe de Grymmesby' bound for Flanders, which holds 81 qrs. of corn and $51\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. and $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. of beans and peas, and 5 qrs. 1 bush. of oats, $2\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. of barley, eight casks containing 42 qrs. of flour : 38/6. And for dunnage of the same : $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

For loading another ship of Peter Duraunt which is called 'Blythe de Grymmesby' bound for Flanders, which holds 160 qrs. of corn, 22 qrs. 3 bush. of barley, 61 qrs. of oats, $2\frac{1}{2}$ carcases of beef and 10 sides of bacon : 60/-. And for dunnage of the same : $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

For loading the ship of John Herny which is called 'Gerlaund de Brummouth', of Boston, bound for Anuers (Antwerp) in Brabant, which holds 69 qrs. 1 bush. of corn, $20\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. of beans and peas, 11 qrs. of barley and 75 qrs. of oats : £4. And for dunnage for the same : 7/-.

	£	s.	d.
Total for loading the 11 ships aforesaid ..	31	5	0
Total of dunnage for the same	79	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
And for a certain pilot and one rope ..	4	0	

Sum total : £59 15s. 9d., concerning the items of which (see below p. 189, n. 2).

This schedule was made in two parts, of which one part remains in the custody of the said Richard of Hetherington, clerk, for the use of the lord king ; and the other part in the custody of the said Ralph the sheriff. But there ought to be withdrawn thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ - for dunnage of the ship of John Herny, for that he did not receive above 4/- where he ought to have received 7/- for the said dunnage.

(Attached to the above schedule is the following, written on a portion of a membrane about eight inches wide by six long, and not serrated on either side) :

Sale of bran extracted from the corn taken and milled in the county of Lincoln for the king's use by Richard of Hetherington, clerk of the lord king, and R. Paynel, sheriff of the said county, in the 25th year of the reign of King Edward :

The said Ralph the sheriff is answerable concerning 79 4 for the sale of $59\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. of bran extracted from corn milled at Lincoln, according to the report of the bakers of the city of Lincoln selected and sworn for this ; of price per quarter, 16d. Item, Ralph the sheriff is answerable concerning 18 7 for the sale of 22 qrs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. of bran extracted from corn milled at Boston, of price per quarter, 10d. The same Ralph the sheriff is answerable concerning 9 4 for the sale of 14 qrs. of bran extracted from corn milled at Grimsby, as appears in the other chirograph to which this chirograph is sewn ; of price per qr. 8d.

Total, 107/3.

Sale of canvas there made :

The said Ralph the sheriff is answerable concerning 6/8, for the sale of 40 ells of canvas previously bought for making a place for bolting flour at Lincoln ; price per ell : 2d.

Total, 6/8.

Sum total, 113/11.

And memorandum, that from 20 ells of canvas bought at Boston for a place for bolting corn there, were made six sacks. And from 20 ells of coarse pieces bought for the same at Grimsby, as appears in the

other chirograph to which this chirograph is sewn, were made five sacks. And 10 sacks were made at Lincoln for portage and carriage of corn from 37 ells of coarse pieces which were bought as appears in the other chirograph. And four sacks which were made from 16 ells of coarse pieces at Wainfleet for portage and carriage of corn there. And 171 sacks, bought as appears in the other chirograph, were sent overseas to Flanders with the ships transporting corn thereto, in accordance with the ordinance and writ of the lord king regarding this, directed to the said Richard and the sheriff.

Not only does this account present a most vivid picture of what the handling of a war-time prise involved for the sheriff and the royal clerk in the matter of organisation, equipment and supervision, but it reveals also the practice of considerable economy. The casks, barrels and tuns were clearly not new, but old ones re-furnished; and such canvas as was not finally required for shipping the corn was re-sold. Its use to make places for bolting the corn suggests that the normal equipment was inadequate—not unnaturally, since prises on the scale of those imposed in war-time were not normal, as will be shown.

It has by now become evident that the war-time prises played an important part in local administration and were the source, if indirectly, of the largest body of complaint in *A.R.* 505. With the greatest emphasis in Lincolnshire thus laid upon prises, it is necessary to examine the question in its larger, national aspect; and in doing so it will be found that for the war period there is a similar emphasis in this field also. I have already drawn, by implication, a distinction between great prises and other prises: this requires elucidation, for which reason, and because there appears to be some uncertainty as to the general nature and incidence of prises, at least during the thirteenth century, I now attempt to state some of the points at issue.

A prise *ad opus regis*, in its simplest form, seems to have meant the taking of something for the use of the king by virtue of the royal prerogative. Because there was normally attached to this prerogative right the duty of making payment for what was taken, the general term purveyance has been applied to its exercise, but for the thirteenth century the use of this term, with its connotation of more or less automatic payment, would obscure what was at that time a very real struggle. The normal word used in the thirteenth century itself was *prisa* or *captio*, verbally *capere*, and in French documents *prendre*, *prise*—to take, rather than to buy.¹

¹ Cf. *Magna Carta*, 1215, c. 28, "Nullus constabularius uel alius balliuus noster *captiat* blada . . ."; c. 30, "Nullus vicecomes uel balliuus noster *captiat* equos . . ." (McKechnie's text, *Magna Carta*, pp. 385, 392, cf. Stubbs' text, *S.C.*, 9th ed., pp. 296-7); *captiat*, Articles of the Barons, 1215 (*S.C.*, p. 287, articles 18 and 20); Petition of the Barons, 1258, art. 22, "Item de *pris*is domini regis . . . conqueruntur quod dicti *captiores*

A convenient starting point for the following discussion is the requirements of the barons of Magna Carta. In respect of prises *ad opus regis* the Articles of the Barons of 1215 contain three demands¹ all of which are embodied as undertakings in the 1215 issue of the Charter. The first required that no royal constable or bailiff should take anyone's corn or other goods without making immediate payment for it, unless he could secure credit by consent of the seller.² In the second, King John agrees that no sheriff or bailiff of his should take any freemen's horses or carts for transport, except by consent of the owner.³ A similar promise is given in respect of timber required for royal castles or other works.⁴

The barons of Magna Carta wisely did not attempt to remove the right of prise.⁵ What they did try to restrict in 1215 was an unwarranted extension of the prerogative, and in doing so unconsciously set a standard against which royal actions in taking prises were still being judged a century later. The specific ground of complaint in 1215 was that of non-payment for goods taken, but the omission of the words '*ad opus regis*' perhaps implies that royal officials were arrogating to themselves, for their own use, powers which belonged to the king and only by delegation, in virtue of their office, to them. It is local prises, taken ostensibly in the interests of local royal administration, by local royal officials, that are to be restricted, especially in regard to provisioning royal castles.⁶

In the 1216 re-issue of Magna Carta the two articles regarding prises are modified in a common-sense direction. That relating to prises of corn both regulates more closely the conditions of payment and defines the officials to whom these conditions apply. In 1215 merely 'no constable or bailiff of ours,' in 1216 'no constable or *his* bailiff shall take corn or other goods of anyone';

... " (S.C., p. 376); Stat. Westm. I, c. VII, 1275, "... qe nul conestable ... nule manere de prise ne face ..." (Stats. Realm i, p. 28); manifesto of Earls Marshal and Constable, 1297, French version "... il sunt groves de diverses ... prises ..." (B. Cott., p. 326), Latin version "... afflicti sunt per diversa ... prisas ..." (Trivet, *Annales*, pp. 360-2); Confirmation Cartarum, 1297, "... qe mes pur nule busoyne tieu manere des ... prises ..." (S.C., 9th ed., p. 491). Only with the year 1300 is the term *purveour* beginning to be used: "... fors qe les *prenours* le roi e *purveours* pur lostel le roi" (Art. sup. Cartas, art. ii, Stats. Realm, i, p. 137)—and here the terms are contrasted.

¹ Articles of the Barons, Nos. 18, 20, 21, in S.C., p. 287.

² Magna Carta, 1215, c. 28 (S.C., p. 296; McKechnie, *op cit.*, p. 385).

³ Magna Carta, 1215, c. 30 (S.C., pp. 296-7; McKechnie, p. 392).

⁴ *Ibid.*, c. 31 (S.C., p. 297; McKechnie, p. 393).

⁵ What the baronage dealt with was, however, a private right, not an administrative process. Nevertheless, Tout has shown clearly that the Middle Age was not concerned with differentiating the private and public activities of the king. Cf. *Chapters*, i, pp. 19-20.

⁶ Cf. McKechnie, *op. cit.*, pp. 387-8, who brings this point out well.

not 'anyone at all,' as implied in 1215, but 'who does not belong to the vill where a castle is situated.'¹ This narrows the field and defines it with precision. Similarly, the article relating to prises of horses and carts *ad opus regis* is both better defined and made more equitable. The clause regarding freemen is omitted and the word 'anyone' inserted,² thus in theory giving the unfree the same right of refusal as the free; and the price to be paid is fixed.

The changes in the second re-issue of the Charter in 1217 are trifling as regards provisioning castles by prise, but a new article was inserted which considerably restricted the right of taking horses and carts—very much in favour of the aristocracy. Prise of these means of transport by royal officials is prohibited from the demesne of any ecclesiastic or knight or lady.³ These articles were not again altered in the third re-issue of the Charter in 1225, and, in the form which they finally took in 1217, remained the background against which future complaints could be set, unless such complaints were made in directions of which Magna Carta took no cognisance.

It should be emphasised at this point that Magna Carta does not call in question the king's right of prise for the sustenance of himself or his household, but only that part of the right which was abused by constables of castles and their subordinates; and that even this part of the right was merely restricted, save in the case of timber. Furthermore, the prises which do find a place in the Charter were local in extent and specialised in kind, not national or semi-national and affecting everybody everywhere: none the less, they had a humble part to play in the national administration. Nor, because certain types of prise are not dealt with in the Charter, is it correct to assume that they did not exist. It can be safely inferred only that such prises find no place because the baronage was not affected by them: the 'ancient prises due and accustomed' included more than just the right to provision castles or take the means of transport.⁴

By the middle of the thirteenth century complaints are again being made against prises, and are voiced in the barons' petition to Henry III at the Parliament of Oxford in 1258, in these terms: 'Item. concerning prises of the lord king in fairs and markets and

¹ Magna Carta, 1216, c. 21 (*S.C.*, p. 338), cf. 1215, c. 28.

² *Ibid.*, 1216, c. 23 (*S.C.*, p. 338), cf. 1215, c. 30. I append the 1216 article in full: "Nullus vicecomes uel balliuus noster uel alius capiat equos uel caretas alieuius pro cariagio faciendo nisi reddat liberacionem antiquitus statutam, scilicet pro caretta ad duos equos decem denarios per diem, et pro caretta ad tres equos quatuordecim denarios per diem."

³ Magna Carta, 1217, c. 26 (*S.C.*, p. 342). The articles in this issue corresponding to nos. 21 and 23 of 1216 are nos. 23 and 25 respectively.

⁴ E.g. the prise of wine at the ports, and prises of merchandise at the great fairs.

cities, viz., that those who shall have been appointed to take the aforesaid prises shall take them reasonably, that is to say, in such quantity as pertains to the aforesaid rights (*usus*) of the lord king; whence they complain that the said takers seize double or treble more than goes to the use of the lord king; moreover they take the whole of that excess to their own use or retain it to the use of their friends, and some part of it they sell.¹ And again: 'Item, they complain that the lord king makes almost no payment for prises, so that many merchants of the realm of England are more than impoverished, and other foreign merchants are on this account withdrawing themselves from coming into this country with their wares, whence the realm is incurring great loss.'²

The complaints of the barons in 1258, as compared with those of their ancestors in 1215, illustrate both a widened outlook and the added importance to which prises of merchandise had attained during the intervening years.³ But no specific remedy is suggested in the Provisions of Oxford, the logical sequel to the complaints; there is only a general assertion that the king should confine himself to what was due to him of right (in any case, the Provisions of

¹ Petition of the Barons, 1258, Art. 22 (*S.C.*, p. 376).

² *Ibid.*, Art. 23, Gras, discussing this very complaint in relation to the theory that customs duties are the offspring of the royal right of prise (which theory he rejects), makes what seems to be a curious mistake. He says (*Early Eng. Customs System*, p. 17) that the barons in their petition asked the king not to take payment for prises in ways which would be detrimental to trade. But the verb used by the barons is *facere*, not *capere*: make payment, not take it. Take fits in admirably with Gras' argument; but the barons, in using the word *make*, are clearly implying that it is the king's failure to make payment for goods seized which is hampering trade, not taking payment in lieu of goods to such an extent as to hamper trade, which is what Gras apparently wishes to make out. His argument, at least so far as this evidence goes, thus falls to the ground. The whole tenour of the complaint supports the use of *facio*. The phrase used is *nullam fere facit pacacionem*; the effect of *nullam fere capit pacacionem* would surely have been to cause quite unwonted joy to all merchants and an immediate boom in trade! In any case, the complaints are against the seizure of goods at fairs, etc., by royal officials, and whether the goods taken were for the actual use of the king's household or for re-sale to increase the royal revenue does not seem to matter. If differences there are, it is in degree, not in kind; only if a prise were commuted to a money payment as the price of trading could it become a customs duty and thereby different in kind from a prise proper. Gras argues that Tout (*Edward I.*, p. 141), among others, fails to make this distinction, thus assuming customs duties to have been a mere outcome of prises. But Tout in this place makes the just distinction that Gras denies him.

³ The absence of any mention of prises from fairs, markets and cities in Magna Carta is, as has been suggested, no proof of their non-existence in or before 1215. It is probably safe to say that in general this part of the royal right of prise was assumed and grew up as trade grew up, and that its importance to the king increased as trade increased. Nor have I discovered any evidence to show that it was not included among the 'ancient prises due and accustomed.'

Oxford were annulled by the arbitration of St. Louis in 1264). There followed the Barons' War, Montfort's triumph at Lewes, and the attempted settlement of 1265. For the Provisions was now substituted a confirmation of Magna Carta, which did not specifically touch the kind of prise complained of by the barons. The *Forma regiminis domini regis et regni* of 1264 had been only very general in its terms. It had, however, provided that royal officials, major or minor, were to be removed if they turned to evil ways in pursuance of their office.¹ a vague phrase which in practice left matters much as they had been—a situation demonstrated only too well by the evidence of the Hundred Rolls in the next reign.

While Magna Carta and the Provisions of Oxford draw attention to localised applications of the royal right of prise, they do not illustrate the degree to which it could be extended in times of emergency. A state of war was pre-eminently an occasion for this, since it was at such a time that, in effect if not in form, the personnel of the royal household would be increased to include the whole of the royal armies which, like the household proper, had to be fed. The circumstances of the Barons' War bring this out clearly. They provided both a reason for prises to be made on a much larger scale than normally,² and a precedent for similar extensions of the royal prerogative which Edward I did not fail to use, when not only the armies for France and later for Scotland had to be provisioned, but part of the price of Edward's alliances against Philip of France had to be paid by a prise of wool.³ Greatly as the right of prise was extended during the Barons' War by Henry III, however, we do not hear of officials specially appointed to supervise the taking of such prises. This, as normally in times of peace, was still the function of the sheriffs and their bailiffs.⁴ It is not until Edward I goes to war with France that we find both maximum extensions of the right of prise and special machinery to control the results of its exercise.

What the reign of Henry III witnessed, therefore, was not merely a natural widening of the right commensurate in degree and content with widening commerce, but the setting up of an important precedent which in the next reign was to give new force and direction to the exercise of an old right.⁵ And it must be

¹ S.C., p. 401.

² H. Cam, *The Hundred and The Hundred Rolls*, p. 101, shows, among other instances, the scale of prises taken by the sheriff of Suffolk in 1266-7, for war purposes; and Jacob, *Studies in the Period of Baronial Reform and Rebellion*, 1258-67, p. 253, shows that in 1266 the prises taken were so heavy that they exhausted the revenue of no fewer than ten counties.

³ Below, p. lxxiii.

⁴ Cf. H. Cam, *op. cit.*, pp. 101-2.

⁵ This does not necessarily imply that the precedent itself was a new one. It is the scale of it which is important.

emphasised at this point that action taken on this precedent by no means superseded the normal taking of prises of wine, of goods at fairs and markets, of provisions for castles, of means of transport and so forth. Such action was additional to these things, not in place of them. Furthermore, as in 1215, so right through the century, the main grievance was not the inconvenience caused to individuals through having their goods requisitioned, but the financial loss they sustained by the failure of the central authority or its representatives to pay promptly or to pay at all.

A somewhat closer survey of the reign of Edward I will reveal both the new scope given to the right of prise during and after the Barons' War and the part played by the use of the right in bringing about the crisis of 1297 and the years immediately following.

Edward, inheriting the fruits of his father's misgovernment, was himself a man of orderly mind, and thus had a double ground for desiring a state organised and administered in an orderly manner. From the great public enquiry of 1274-5 into complaints against royal officials, which produced the Hundred Rolls, and from his first parliament, in 1275, resulted the very important Statute of Westminster I, and among its provisions are several which have to do with the right of prise. The first of these states that no one shall thresh or take corn or any kind of victual nor any goods from any prelate, religious, or any other person, clerk or layman, by purchase or otherwise, except by consent of the owner or his representative, either within market towns or without. Nor shall anyone take horses, oxen, carts, waggons, ships or barges for transport, without consent of their owners; and if this is given, payment shall at once be made according to the price agreed.¹

The word 'no-one' makes the provision clear enough: it must include royal officials as well as others. The corresponding clause of Magna Carta² is both modified and extended. It is modified by the removal of the absolute prohibition from taking animals and vehicles for transport from the clergy, but it is extended by applying to the clergy the right of withholding their consent in the case of corn and victuals, in relation to which they are not mentioned in Magna Carta.³

The Statute of Westminster also affects the right of prise to provision castles. The wording upholds that of the equivalent articles in the 1217 Charter,⁴ but a saving clause at the end extends the scope of the Westminster article in a manner not secured, even if intended, by the barons in 1215; no constable or castellan shall hereafter take any kind of prise from any other persons than those

¹ Stat. Westm. I, c. i (*Stats. Realm*, i, p. 27, and notes 2 and 3).

² 1217 re-issue, c. 26; see above, p. lxviii.

³ *Ibid.*, c. 23, 25; see above, p. lxviii.

⁴ *Ibid.*, c. 23, 25.

of the vill wherein the castle is situated, and this shall be paid for, or agreement made, within 40 days, if it is not an ancient prise of the king or of the castle or of the *lord of the castle*.¹ The emphasis in Magna Carta is upon offences committed in the name of the king only, by virtue of his right of prise; Edward, however, by this clause, not only takes some of the emphasis off the royal right by extending the provision concerning it to similar private rights, but also brings out the essential difference between Magna Carta and the Statute of Westminster. While the one was imposed from without upon a reluctant king, the other was granted by a king's free will, but with reservations. Hence the distinction, not drawn at all in Magna Carta, between ancient prises of the king and other prises which circumstances might compel him to impose. The implication is that here Edward is contrasting the normal with what might be abnormal but still legitimate. The clause was a serious attempt at definition, and if towards the end of his reign the king himself broke both the spirit and the letter of it, that does not destroy its ultimate value.

Edward at the same time sought to regulate the behaviour of those appointed to take prises, having especial regard to the perennial grievance of non-payment. If takers of prise, having received their payment from the exchequer, wardrobe or elsewhere,² withhold it from creditors, to their grave damage and the slander of the king, the payment is to be immediately levied from the lands or belongings of the takers, with damages, and they are to make fine for their trespass; but if they have no lands they are to be imprisoned at the king's pleasure.³

Closely allied is the next clause of the same article, dealing with purchasing the king's debts; it is followed by a regulation to deal with an abuse of the prise of beasts and vehicles for transport. The existing definition of this prise⁴ is not further amended, but steps are taken to check bribery. As regards those who take horses and carts for transport above what is required, and then take bribes to release them, any member of the king's court who does this shall be punished by the Marshal, and if the offence is committed out of the court, i.e. by minor royal officials, or by any other person, the offender shall be attainted, shall pay treble damages and shall go to gaol for forty days.⁵

Finally, in the last article but one of the Statute, Edward had a general saving clause inserted, which covers everything contained in the Statute itself; as the king does these things to

¹ Stat. Westm. I, c. vii (*Stats. Realm*, i, p. 28).

² This definition of the paying authority is important, and is discussed below, p. lxxxi.

³ Stat. Westm. I, c. xxxii (*Stats. Realm*, i, p. 34).

⁴ Magna Carta, 1217, c. 25-6; Stat. Westm. I, c. i.

⁵ 1 Stat. Westm. I, c. xxxii (*Stats. Realm*, i, pp. 34-5).

the honour of God and of Holy Church, and for the common weal and for the alleviation of those who are burdened, he wills not that these things shall be turned at another time to the prejudice of himself or of the crown, but that the rights which belong to him shall be saved at all points.¹

As far as the operation of the right of prise is concerned, the Statute of Westminster I represents a serious attempt to deal with a long-standing grievance, and for the first time sets forth in detail the remedial measures to be taken to end what had become a scandal. That they failed to do so was perhaps not wholly the fault of the king.

It is possible that Edward might have succeeded in establishing and maintaining a really efficient administration along the lines of his great legislative statutes if, in view of the financial and administrative legacy of his father, he had been content to pursue a purely negative foreign policy. But he was not content to do this. The financial requirements of the conquest of Wales, and in a special degree those of the quarrel with Philip IV of France and of the results of the Scottish arbitration, first hampered good administration and then upset it, and in the end drove the law-giver himself to administrative extremes, in order to cope with what by the end of the century had become a prolonged state of emergency. The position did not become acute until after 1294, but within three years of that date both the administrative system and especially the financial and material resources of the country had become so strained that Edward himself was faced with the humiliating alternatives of confirming the Charters afresh or of risking civil war. Nor did the period of strain end with his capitulation in 1297. It continued for the rest of the reign and left an evil legacy to Edward of Carnarvon in 1307.

It is during this period of strain that the royal right of prise assumed its highest importance in the century. Between the years 1296 and 1306, that is to say from about the middle of the war with France onwards into the protracted Scottish campaigns which followed it, there were made ten distinct prises which affected large areas of the country, and in some cases virtually the whole of it. These are best analysed in tabular form:

TABLE III—NATIONAL OR SEMI-NATIONAL PRISES, 1296-1306

<i>Kind of Prise</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Ordinance or Commission</i>	<i>Counties from which taken</i>
Corn	About 12 May, 1296	Commission appointing collectors on <i>K.R.M.R.</i> , no. 69, m. 77d, 80d, dated 20 June 1296	Glouc., Som., Dors., Surr., Suss., Wilts., Hants., Berks., Oxon., Berks., Cambs., Hunts.

¹ Stat. Westm. I. c. 50; (*Stats. Realm*, i, p. 39).

<i>Kind of Prise</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Ordinance or Commission</i>	<i>Counties from which taken</i>
Corn	29 Nov. 1296	Ordinance, <i>Forma capcionis</i> and commissions to collectors on <i>K.R.M.R.</i> , no. 70, m. 113, 114; <i>Forma</i> repeated on <i>L.T.R.M.R.</i> , no. 68, m. 20	Norf., Suff., Essex, Herts., Middx., Oxon., Berks., Kent, Surr., Suss., Hants., Som., Dors., Glouc., Devon, Corn., Wilts., Bucks., Beds., Linc., Northants., Rutl., Warw., Leic., Notts., Derb., Yorks., Northumb. ¹
Flesh	25 May. 5 June 1297	Commission to collectors on <i>K.R.M.R.</i> , no. 70, m. 115	Northants., Warw., Rutl., Leic., Notts., Derb., Yorks., Northumb., Cambs., Hunts., Oxon., Berks., Essex., Herts., Kent, Surr., Suss., Wilts.
Wool	30 July, 1297	Ordinance on Patent Rolls, <i>C.P.R.</i> 1292-1301, p. 299, on <i>K.R.M.R.</i> , no. 70, m. 108, and on <i>L.T.R.M.R.</i> , no. 68, m. 63. Writs of appointment in same places ²	Yorks., Lincs., Notts., Derb., Northants., Rutl., Cambs., Hunts., Beds., Bucks., Oxon., Berks., Norf., Suff., Warw., Leic., Essex, Herts., Wilts., Hants., Som., Dors., Glouc., Worces., Surrey
Corn	5 Nov. 1297	Commission appointing collectors is on the Patent Rolls, <i>C.P.R.</i> 1292-1301, p. 314.	Lincs., Yorks., Cambs., Hunts., Notts.
Corn, Fish, Flesh, etc.	15 Apr., 1298	Commission appointing collectors is on the Patent Rolls, <i>C.P.R.</i> 1292-1301, p. 344 ³	Lancs., Yorks., Lincs., ⁴ Corn., Devon, Glouc., Som., Dors., Ireland
Corn	1 Mar., 1301	Writs of aid to sheriffs for appointed collectors are on the Close Rolls, <i>C.C.R.</i> 1296-1302, p. 433 ⁵	Essex, Norf., Suff., Cambs., Lincs., Notts., Derb., Yorks., Hunts.
Corn and other victuals	18 Dec., 1301	Letters of credence, requesting corn, are on the Close Rolls, <i>C.C.R.</i> 1296-1302, pp. 573-4 ⁶	Hants., Surr., Suss., Glouc., Som., Dors., Kent, Essex, Herts.; also expected to give supplies: Lincs., Norf., Suff., Cambs., Hunts., Notts., Derb., Northumb., Yorks.

¹ The counties down to and including Wiltshire are named on m. 113; the rest were added at a slightly later date and are enrolled on m. 114.

² This prise was taken for purposes of implementing the alliance with the King of the Romans, hence, probably, its inclusion in the Patent Rolls.

³ Taken just after the solution of the constitutional crisis.

⁴ Later writs concerning Lincs. are on *K.R.M.R.*, no. 71, m. 117d, 118d: *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 69, m. 91.

⁵ For the first time, the term used in the orders to sheriffs is *purvoiance*, not *prise*.

⁶ The request for corn: see *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 609, October 13th, 1301—two months earlier than the above—ordering the sheriffs of the northern and eastern counties to purvey specified quantities of corn of various kinds. It looks as if what could be ordered here had to be requested from the south and west, also Norfolk and Suffolk. It is possible that this prise, which seems to have been taken in two parts, was in fact two separate prises.

INTRODUCTION

LXXV

<i>Kind of Prise</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Ordinance or Commission</i>	<i>Counties from which taken</i>
Corn, etc.	10 Dec. 1302	Mandate to sheriffs on <i>Patent Roll</i> , 31 <i>Ed. I.</i> m. 46 (<i>Part Writs</i> , i, pp. 404-5) ¹	Yorks., Herts., Norf., Suff., Cambs., Hunts., Lincs., Notts., Derb.
Corn, etc.	1 Mar., 1306	Mandate to sheriffs on <i>Patent Roll</i> , 34 <i>Ed. I.</i> m. 31 (<i>Part Writs</i> , i, p. 409)	Yorks., Herts., Norf., Suff., Cambs., Hunts., Lincs., Notts., Derb., Lanes., Staffs., Salop., Glouc.
(Victuals etc.)	14 Jan., 1300	Mandate to sheriffs on Close Rolls, <i>C.C.R.</i> 1296-1302, p. 382 ²	All counties)

The incidence of the prises given in the above table, as between the various counties, is also best shown in tabular form :

TABLE IV.—INCIDENCE OF WAR-TIME PRISES

<i>Number of Prises Taken</i>	<i>Counties Affected</i>
9	Lincs., Yorks.
7-8	Cambs., Hunts., Notts (8), Derby (7)
5-6	Glouc., Som., Dors., Norf., Suff., Herts (6); Surr., Suss., Essex (5).
3-4	Wilts., Hants., Berks., Oxon. (4); Beds., Bucks., North- ants, Rutl., Warw., Leic. Kent. Northumb. (3)
1-2	Lancs., Corn., Devon (2); Staffs., Salop., Middx., Wores. (1)

Fifteen counties were thus required to contribute to five or more of the ten prises taken during the decade 1296-1306; nineteen contributed to under five prises, of which only seven were called upon for under three; and Cheshire, Hereford, Cumberland and Westmorland, and the Palatinate of Durham, were not officially called upon at all, though the Justice of Chester was required to send supplies to Carlisle in 1300.³

¹ In this prise and the next the only specified quantities are those of corn of various kinds.

² This is partly a prise, partly a request. The sheriffs were to 'induce and admonish' all merchants in their bailiwicks to bring victuals for sale to Carlisle at midsummer. The king promised full and prompt payment. The sheriff is to induce some of the merchants to mainpern themselves to have victuals taken to Carlisle in as great quantity as possible. The sheriff is also to collect oxen, swine, sheep, hens, chickens, eggs, cheese and other such victuals and have them taken to Carlisle in time for the king's arrival there. It is the collection of these products which constitutes the prise proper, and they probably formed part of every prise for the royal levies, though not often specifically mentioned. These orders went to all sheriffs.

³ *C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 382.

The unequal incidence of these prises is largely explained by reference to the estimated capacity of the various counties concerned to contribute. The example given below contains the quantities required for the prise of corn ordered on November 29th, 1296, and that for flesh ordered in May and June, 1297.¹

TABLE V—1. QUANTITIES OF CORN REQUIRED

Norfolk	}	4,000 qrs. corn; 1,000 qrs. barley; 1,500 qrs. oats
Suffolk		
Essex	}	1,500 qrs. corn; 500 qrs. barley; 1,500 qrs. oats
Herts.		
Middx.		500 qrs. corn; 200 qrs. oats
Oxon.	}	2,500 qrs. corn; 500 qrs. barley; 300 qrs. oats; 200 qrs. beans and peas
Berks.		
Kent		2,500 qrs. corn; 1,000 qrs. barley; 1,500 qrs. oats
Surrey	}	1,000 qrs. corn; 2,000 qrs. oats
Sussex		
Hants.		2,500 qrs. corn; 500 qrs. barley; 1,000 qrs. oats
Som.	}	4,000 qrs. corn; 500 qrs. barley; 2,000 qrs. oats; 500 qrs. beans and peas
Dors.		
Glouc.		2,500 qrs. corn; 1,000 qrs. oats; 400 qrs. beans and peas
Devon		500 qrs. corn; 2,000 qrs. oats
Corn.		500 qrs. corn; 2,000 qrs. oats
Wilts.		2,000 qrs. corn; 1,000 qrs. oats; 600 qrs. beans ²
Bucks.	}	1,000 qrs. corn; 500 qrs. oats; 300 qrs. barley; 200 qrs. beans and peas
Beds.		
Lincs.		1,500 qrs. corn; 500 qrs. barley; 1,000 qrs. oats; 500 qrs. beans and peas
Northants.		1,000 qrs. corn; 500 qrs. oats; 200 qrs. beans and peas
Rutl.		200 qrs. corn; 100 qrs. oats
Warw.	}	1,000 qrs. corn; 500 qrs. oats; 100 qrs. beans and peas
Leic.		
Notts.	}	500 qrs. corn; 500 qrs. oats
Derb.		
Yorks.		2,000 qrs. corn; 2,000 qrs. oats
Northumb.		100 qrs. corn; 300 qrs. oats ³

¹ Taking the period as a whole it may be said that while the quantities required varied from prise to prise, the proportions taken from the counties did not differ much. If a smaller number of counties were called upon, the quantities required from each tended to be higher. Thus in 1296, when corn was taken from 28 counties, Lincs. was only required to provide 1,500 qrs. of corn and 1,000 of oats (*K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 114), while in 1297, when only five counties were involved, Lincs. had to find 3,000 qrs. of corn and 3,000 of oats (*C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 314).

² *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 113.

³ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 114.

2. QUANTITIES OF FLESH REQUIRED

Northants.	200 sides of bacon ; 100 carcasses of beef
Rutl.	100 of bacon ; 50 of beef
Warw. } Leic. }	200 of bacon : 100 of beef
Notts. } Derb. }	200 of bacon : 100 of beef
Yorks.	400 of bacon : 200 of beef
Northumb.	200 of bacon : 100 of beef
Cambs. } Hunts }	200 of bacon : 100 of beef
Oxon. } Berks }	200 of bacon : 100 of beef
Essex } Herts. }	200 of bacon : 100 of beef
Kent	200 of bacon : 100 of beef
Surrey } Sussex }	200 of bacon : 100 of beef
Lincs.	300 of bacon ; 200 of beef
Som. } Dors. }	200 of bacon : 50 of beef
Wilts.	100 of bacon ¹

These prises seem to have been taken not merely from counties where the majority of the hundreds were in the king's hands and where he possessed a controlling interest, but also from counties where most of the land was in the hands of lay or ecclesiastical magnates—a necessary condition, if the very considerable supplies required were to be obtained. It is the case that the king held the bulk of the land in the six counties from which the largest numbers of prises were taken. This is to be expected, but it is by no means universally applicable : for example from Bedfordshire, where the king held ten of the eleven hundreds, and Buckinghamshire, where he was lord of the whole county, only three prises were taken during the period under review. Three were also taken from Northants., where the king held only three out of the twenty-one wapentakes. Similarly six prises were taken from Somerset, where the king held five out of thirty-eight hundreds ; from Dorset, where he controlled ten and one-third out of thirty-three ; from Suffolk, where he held only five and three-quarters out of twenty-three, and so on. At the bottom of the scale, only one prise was

¹ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 115.

taken from Middlesex, admittedly a small county, but wholly in the king's hands.¹ There was doubtless a good, if unrevealed, reason for portions of the royal demesne playing so little part in the provisioning of the royal armies; nevertheless, the apparently indiscriminate imposition of prises, without much regard to ownership of land, suggests that in practice the needs of the armies gave rein to an overruling authority of the crown which cut across accepted relations of *meum* and *tuum*, as that the king must live of his own, and gave point—perhaps bitter point—to the baronial complaints of 1297.

This suggestion is strengthened by a consideration of quantities taken. Two examples will suffice. Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire are together about the same size as Hampshire. The king was lord of the whole of Buckinghamshire and of all but the whole of Bedfordshire, but lord of about half only of Hampshire²: this half included the New Forest. Yet for the prise of corn of November, 1296 (Table V) Hampshire was expected to supply 1,500 quarters *more* of corn than the administrative area of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire: 200 quarters more of barley and 500 quarters more of oats. It is true that this is offset a little by beans and peas, which Hampshire was not expected to provide; but if the area of this county is to be limited by the exclusion of all lands not in the hands of the king, as well as the extensive New Forest, considerations of a possible superior fertility in Hampshire as against the two Midland counties are not enough to counterbalance the markedly greater quantities required from what would be a much smaller area.

The other example is not less significant. In the prise of flesh of 1297 (Table V) Northamptonshire, a county less than half the size of Lincolnshire, and one where the king controlled only three of the twenty-one wapentakes, is required to supply only 100 fewer sides of bacon and 100 fewer carcasses of beef than Lincolnshire, where the king controlled by far the greater part of the county. As before, the discrepancy is slightly offset, this time by the fen-lands of Lincolnshire, but if the same proviso is added as for the first example, we have a small part of Northamptonshire required to supply only one-third less bacon and one-half less beef than the greater part of Lincolnshire, and again considerations of possibly greater fertility do not account for the figures.

Thus it seems that these prises must have been taken from

¹ These distributions are based on the evidence for 1274, given by H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 260–85, but the changes of 25 years cannot have altered the proportions so radically as to render the 1274 evidence wholly useless as a guide. It was not till after 1297 that Edward began to pursue his policy of breaking up the great earldoms, cf. Tout, *Edward I*, pp. 219–21.

² 17 hundreds out of 58, in 1274.

lands not in the king's hands as well as from the royal demesnes, and there is a certain amount of proof that this was the case. For example in connection with the prise of corn ordered in May, 1296, the mandate to the sheriffs contained these instructions: '... sciatis quod assignauerimus . . . ad capiendum blada tam *infra libertates* quam extra . . .'¹ Similarly with the prise of wool in 1297: the merchants appointed to purvey it were to do so '... des ercheveskes, evesques, abbes, priours, e touz autres clerks, e autres genz pusauntz du reaume . . .'² and indeed, if the clergy had been exempted it is difficult to see whence the quantities required could have come. So also for the prise of corn ordered in November, 1296: it was to be taken '... ausi bien des biens as clerks come des lais . . .'³; and the sheriffs' orders for making the prise of flesh in the next year are equally definite. They shall take the flesh '... tam a personis ecclesiasticis quam aliis potenti-bus . . .'; nor are those who are able to give to be spared the prise.⁴ For the prise of corn of October-December, 1301—the phrase 'within liberties and without' is again used.⁵ And the fact that exemptions from certain prises were granted to some individuals in itself gives additional weight to the above.⁶

It is clear that the great prises tabulated and discussed above are something not envisaged at all by the barons of 1258, still less by their forbears of 1215. These prises are well-organised, widely spread impositions to meet exceptional circumstances, so arranged that no designated area of the country shall escape. They do not differ in nature from the ancient prises, since all are prises *ad opus regis*, but they do differ in degree. While the ancient prises were constantly being taken, but were merely local in incidence, the great prises were at least semi-national and were periodic in imposition.⁷

The next important consideration concerns the department

¹ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 69, m. 80d.

² *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 108.

³ *Ibid.*, m. 113.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 115.

⁵ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 608.

⁶ E.g. in 1295, as a return for the payment of the ecclesiastical half, certain of the clergy were exempted from having their corn taken. The list included the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. In the case of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, the protection extended to the Convent's men, lands and all possessions. It was granted, however, before the imposition of the great prises discussed above (*K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 68d). Similarly, in December, 1296, and January, 1297, protection from prise was accorded to a number of persons on the king's service in Gascony (*C.C.R.* 1296-1302, pp. 7-8).

⁷ The first three were taken for Gascony: that of wool for the foreign alliances, the rest for the Scottish campaigns of 1298 and after. Prises of sheep (cf. *A.R.* 505, nos. 29, 31-2, etc.) and linen cloth (cf. *ibid.*, nos. 398, 403, 405, etc.) were also taken, but not specified in any ordinances or commissions that I have found; and in 1298 the prise of corn included malt, in apparently unspecified quantities (cf. *A.R.* 505, nos. 240-1, 317, 370-2, etc.).

of state which had power to authorise a great prise, and this involves a summary of the position at the time of the French war. The Exchequer, by the end of the twelfth century, had become detached from the rest of the king's household, to some extent independent of it, and was regarded by baronial interests as a financial department which in the main ought not to concern itself with functions other than financial—that is, with administrative or judicial functions.¹ The Chancery, during the thirteenth century, was undergoing the same process of separation from the household, especially in the earlier years of Henry III's reign; and with separation went the possibility of baronial control.² But the development of both departments along these lines was retarded under Edward I by his own development of the Wardrobe with its instrument of authority, the privy seal. Moreover, as Tout shows, it was the Wardrobe officials who under Edward went on to the highest offices under the crown: the Wardrobe, in a word, became the mainstay of the administrative system.³ For this reason, the fact that of the ten great prises discussed the first three are recorded on the Memoranda rolls (Exchequer records) only, while the rest are on the Patent or Close rolls or both (Chancery records), is less significant than it might otherwise have been. Nevertheless it is not without importance, and to find the prises entered on the Chancery records after the 1297 crisis developed, where none were found there before it, is at least an indication that the meaning of the crisis was not lost upon Edward.⁴

It is at this point that we are able to relate the great prises to their relevant issuing authority and to their place in the constitutional crisis of 1297. We have seen that the right of making prises was necessary to the king if he were to maintain a household fluctuating in size, never small, often very considerable, and in times of emergency swollen to enormous proportions by the inclusion of the royal armies.⁵ But whereas for a national levy such as a tax on movables the formal consent of a parliament or great council was customarily sought, the right of prise was personal to the king and did not require consent, however large a prise was to be made. Nor was the need for consent suggested, either in Magna Carta or the abortive Provisions of Oxford.

¹ Cf. Tout, *Chapters*, i, pp. 12–14, but his warning as to the fluidity of medieval institutions must always be kept in mind.

² Cf. *Ibid*, i, pp. 15, 181, 284–6.

³ Cf. *Ibid*, ii, chap. vii, pp. 60–157.

⁴ This point will become clearer as the administrative results of the crisis are discussed.

⁵ Tout himself is the authority for this last statement, *Chapters*, ii, pp. 133–4, where he brings out clearly the point that the royal army was regarded as the household in arms.

What department, then, controlled the machinery for collecting a prise once it had been authorised, and from what department was the authority issued? The answer may perhaps best be made by way of a further question. In theory, articles taken must be paid for: what official was responsible for making the payments? Prises were made for the sustenance of the household: logically, therefore, both the issuing and the paying authority should be the household officials who looked after the commissariat. In the time of Richard I the responsible official seems to have been the Chamberlain, who dealt with at least the sale of goods taken *ad opus regis* at the ports¹ and it is a fair inference that he also authorised prises and payments for goods taken. He was in charge of the Chamber, which, as Tout shows, remained a domestic exchequer even after the Exchequer proper had been separated from it.² But out of the Chamber developed the Wardrobe, which in the thirteenth century became an instrument ready to the king's hand for personal government as well as for resisting baronial encroachment upon the prerogative.³ It rapidly eclipsed the Chamber in importance, until under Edward I it became essential to his administration⁴; it is to the Wardrobe now, and not to the Chamber, that we may look for the initiation of the great prises—a function properly belonging to it.⁵

It was in general the financial strain of the wars with France and Scotland which drove Edward to rely more and more on the Wardrobe as the central organ of administration, but this was possible because the Wardrobe was not as yet controllable by the baronage; and the baronage was aware of it. The first warning came in 1297, when the rebellious Earls Marshal and Constable, speaking for a considerable section of their order, and backed with force, compelled the confirmation of the Charters.

In their manifesto⁶, which may or may not have been actually presented to Edward⁷, the earls say that the country is gravely burdened with numerous tallages and numerous prises of corn, oats, sheep, wool, hides, oxen, cows, salted flesh, without any payment being made for them: and the prises they have in mind must pre-eminently have been the great prises, though no doubt the smaller, continuous, ancient ones were also remembered. They

¹ *Pipe*, 8 Ric. I, m. 12d.

² Cf. Tout, *Charters*, i, p. 18.

³ *Ibid.*, i, p. 22.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i, p. 163.

⁵ Cf. *Ibid.*, ii, p. 153.

⁶ See p. x above.

⁷ There seems little room for doubt that it was circulated, though whether it reached the king or not is uncertain. Edward said he did not receive it, yet showed himself perfectly aware of its contents (*Foed.*, i, p. 872; cf. B. Cott., pp. 330-4).

do not refer directly to government through the Wardrobe, but make a general, inclusive statement to the effect that both clergy and laity are greatly oppressed by the circumstance that while they used to be governed according to the articles of the Great Charter, these are now continually trespassed; this causes much distress to the people and great peril to those who will not pay attention to it, wherefore they pray the king to have the matter put to rights, to his own honour and for the safety of his people. These articles, according to Cotton, were propounded to the king on June 30th, 1297, at the meeting of the military levy.¹ A few days later Edward acquiesced to the extent of promising a confirmation of the Charters in return for a grant of one-eighth of movables from the baronage.²

The settlement of autumn 1297 merely administered palliatives: it did not cure the troubles complained of by the Earls Marshal and Constable and noted above. The settlement consisted of, besides the formal *inspeximus et confirmavimus* of the two Charters on 12 October in their 1225 form, certain supplementary articles contained in separate letters patent of 10 October (repeated by the king himself on 5 November).³ These, so far as prises were concerned, had to deal with an extension of them in directions and to a degree not contemplated by the authors of the original Charter or those of its early re-issues, not covered in any way by the Charter itself in any of its issues, but seriously alarming to the barons of 1297. By that year a special situation had arisen, demanding special remedies which the Charter itself could not supply. Hence the necessity for supplementary articles, and it is these, rather than the Charter proper, which are meant when the words 'Confirmation of the Charters' are used to-day with regard to 1297. And if we compare merely those articles relating to prises with the corresponding ones in the Charter, it becomes evident that the Charter itself can now only be regarded as the bedrock of English liberties, not as chapter and verse of them or as the panacea for any and every encroachment upon them. It has already become necessary to begin building a superstructure capable of expansion with the times; and this is perhaps the underlying significance of the 'Confirmation of the Charters' of 1297, as of its sequel, the '*Articuli super Cartas*' of 1300.

The supplementary articles of 1297 relating to prises contain two very important statements, first, that prises and other aids as taken during the war and enrolled, shall not be drawn into a

¹ B. Cott., p. 325.

² Stubbs, ii, p. 136, cf. B. Cott., p. 327.

³ Stubbs, ii, p. 147.

precedent, as might happen *because* they had been enrolled¹; and second, that no such aids, mises or prises shall in future be taken except by the common consent of the realm, saving the ancient aids and prises due and accustomed.² There can be no doubt as to what prises the barons had in mind when they secured these concessions: the clear distinction drawn between ancient and other prises speaks for itself, and is driven home by the reference to enrolment.³ The inference is that the ancient prises, by their legitimacy as an unquestioned part of the prerogative, did not need enrolment, and therefore that the enrolment of their extensions, the great prises, was in itself a matter for public alarm, as tending to make permanent an extension of the prerogative which was being endured only as a temporary necessity.

But the crux of the question appears in the second requirement that such prises—i.e. the great prises—shall henceforth not be taken save by common consent, by which is meant parliamentary, or at least conciliar, consent. When we consider that hitherto no distinction had been drawn by any party between the household in arms—the army—and the household not in arms—the normal household—and that it had not previously been suggested that any kind of prise should require the ‘common consent of the realm’ before it was made,⁴ the revolutionary nature of this demand becomes apparent. Now for the first time the baronage was making a definite constitutional issue of what had merely been an irritating use of the prerogative until Edward organised it on national lines. To make such a demand was indeed an attack on the prerogative: it was a bitter fruit of Edward’s own administrative ability, and his acceptance of it, even in principle, was a measure of the weakness of his own position in 1297.

Yet it is to be noted that the fundamental view of the royal army as the household in arms is not altered by this demand. Prises of provisions to feed these armies are not prohibited in 1297: that is to say, the method of obtaining such provisions is not changed, but the prises are no longer to be made on royal

¹ *S.C.*, p. 491, Art. v. The wording is somewhat tortuous, but the meaning clear: “. . . qe les aides e les mises . . . peussent tourner en servage a eux e a leur heirs, par coe qil serroient autrefoitz trevez en roulle, e ausint prises qe unt este faites par my le roiaume par nos ministres en nostre noun . . .”

² *S.C.*, p. 491, Art. vi.

³ Tout, discussing the uses to which the wardrobe was put under Edward I, and the attitude of the baronage to this, observes that it is not very important that complaints were made of the prises initiated by the wardrobe, since they were always going on (*Chapters*, ii, p. 153). This is true so long as it refers only to the ancient prises due and accustomed, and from Tout’s own standpoint, but it is clearly not the whole truth.

⁴ See above, pp. lxxv-lxxxii, where the regulations of Magna Carta, the Provisions of Oxford and the Statute of Westminster I are discussed.

initiative only.¹ The demand, therefore, was revolutionary in that it sought to bring under parliamentary control a part of the prerogative hitherto untouched in this way because never before used as Edward used it²; that is to say, it was revolutionary in the same measure that Edward's imposition of great prises was itself revolutionary.

The Confirmation of the Charters thus proved to be a beginning, not an end. The demands as to prises might be acceded to, but both they and the Great Charter itself left the larger question of government by the Wardrobe virtually untouched. The times remained abnormal—the French war was followed by war with Scotland—Edward was no longer trusted, and it is not surprising to find that further measures were needed to deal with the situation. The baronage could not leave matters as they were at the end of 1297; if they did not take the next step and try to obtain control of the Wardrobe itself, Edward or his successor would presently recover the ground that had been lost. The *Articuli super Cartas* of 1300, therefore, come as a natural sequel to the Confirmation of the Charters.

In the *Articuli super Cartas* the baronage made a direct attack upon the Wardrobe by an attempt to restrict the use of the privy seal, the instrument by which actions originating in it were authorised.³ But the question of great prises had been settled by the Confirmation of the Charters. In the *Articuli* it remained to restate the baronial desiderata as to the conduct of the ordinary right of prise. In doing this, the barons of 1300 reveal how far short current practice had fallen as compared with the standards laid down by Edward himself in the Statute of Westminster I, only a quarter of a century earlier.

The right of prise in general is dealt with in the second article of the *Articuli*. It states that "forasmuch as there is a great grievance in this realm and damage immeasurable, for that the king and the ministers of his house, as well aliens as denizens, make their prises wherever they pass through the realm and take the produce of the people, of the clergy and of the laity, without any payment or much less than the value [of it]⁴: it is ordained

¹ It is of course true that by insisting on their consent being obtained before a great prise was made, the baronage were taking the first step along the road that ended with the Bill of Rights of 1689, which left the army royal in name but national in fact, since parliament retained financial control of it; but it is quite certain that no faintest glimmer of this was in their minds: they were merely concerned to end a somewhat tyrannical abuse of privilege.

² Though not wholly untouched, as witness Magna Carta and the Provisions of Oxford.

³ Article vi: "Desutz le petit seal ne isse desoremes nul bref qe touche la commune lei" (Bémont, *Chartes*, p. 104).

⁴ Non-payment or insufficient payment is a perennial grievance, and seems to have applied to all prises of whatever kind. In 1301 Edward had to devote part of the fifteenth of movables, granted at the parliament at Lincoln earlier in the year, to the payment for a great prise (C.C.R. 1296-1302, pp. 573-4).

that henceforth none take prises through the realm save the king's takers and purveyors for the king's household; and that these king's takers and purveyors for his household take nothing save for the same household.

"And concerning prises which they shall make through the country for eating or drinking and other details necessary for the household, that they make payment or agreement with those from whom the things be taken; and that all such king's takers, purveyors or buyers have henceforth their warrant with them, under the great or privy (*petit*) seal of the king, containing their authority and the things of which they shall make prises or purveyance, which warrant let them show to those from whom they make the prise, before they take anything from them."

Here there is a distinct gain for the baronage. While Edward always issued commissions to the takers of great prises, and no doubt also to those of the ancient prises, as most likely his ancestors did before him, there are no instructions, either in Magna Carta, the Provisions of Oxford, the Statute of Westminster I or the Confirmation of the Charters, that warrants are to be shown as a matter of routine, before anything is taken. That in practice warrants had not always been produced is shown by the necessity for a clause about it in the *Articuli*. One suspects that here the baronage took a leaf out of Edward's own book. The evidence of *A.R.* 505 indicates that the takers of great prises were furnished with warrants which they showed at least to the sheriffs and bailiffs with whom they had to deal.¹ That production of warrants went any further, I am inclined to doubt. But now all takers are to produce their warrants on all occasions.

The article continues: "And that these king's takers, purveyors or buyers take not more than shall be necessary and fitting for the king, his household and his children²; and that nothing be taken for those who are at wage, nor for any other, and that they [the takers] be fully answerable in the household or at the Wardrobe for all their prises, without making in other manner their gifts or delivery of that which shall be taken for the king. And if any taker of the king's household by the warrant which he has, make prises or delivery in other manner than is set forth above, by complaint made to the steward or the treasurer of the king's household let the truth be ascertained. And if he be attainted, let agreement be made at once with the complainant, and let him [the taker] be expelled from the king's service for ever, and let him remain in prison at the king's pleasure. And if anyone make prises without warrant and carry them off against

¹ E.g. nos. 240-1.

² This is another perennial grievance, and one persistently recurring in *A.R.* 505 itself, where there are numerous complaints of seizures of goods "*ultra id quod ad commodum regis devenit.*"

the will of him to whom the goods belong, let him at once be arrested by the vill where the prise shall have been made, and cast into the nearest gaol : and if he be attainted of this, let it be done to him as to a felon, if the quantity of goods require it. And as to prises made at fairs, and in good towns and ports for the great Wardrobe of the king, the takers shall have their common warrant under the great seal,¹ and for the things that they shall take, let them have the testimony of the seal of the Keeper of the Wardrobe : and as to things so taken by them, of [their] number, quantity and value, let there be made an indenture (dividende) between the takers and the keepers of fairs, the mayor or chief bailiffs of towns and ports, by the view of the merchants from whom the goods be so taken : and let none of them be suffered to take more than is entered in the indenture. And let this indenture be taken to the Wardrobe under the seal of the Keeper, mayor or chief bailiff aforesaid, and there let it remain until the account of the Keeper of the king's Wardrobe : and if it be found that anyone have taken otherwise than he ought to do, let him be punished upon the account by the Keeper of the king's Wardrobe according to his desert ; and if any make such prises without warrant and be attainted upon this, let it be done to him as to those who make prises for the king's household without warrant, as set forth above.

"Nevertheless the king and his council do not intend by this statute in any way to lessen to the king his right to the ancient prises due and accustomed, as of wine and other goods, but that it shall be fully saved to him in all points."²

This very long article is a comprehensive re-assertion from the baronial standpoint, of Edward's own declaration in the Statute of Westminster I, together with such additions as events subsequent to that statute had shown were expedient. Of these, the most important were the insistence upon production of warrants and the clause relating to the use of the great seal. But the *Articuli* represent rather the ideal than the immediately practicable, and neither they nor the Confirmation of the Charters were enforced. Nevertheless they constituted, together, the first formal complaint against government by the Wardrobe, and the first attempt to control it from without.

To sum up : the exercise of the right of prise seems originally.

¹ This is a gain to the baronage, for it strengthens and makes regular the similar but half formulated complaint of the barons of 1258. And the insistence upon the use of the great seal is significant, for by its use power was given to the chancery, which was again to itinerate with the court, to supervise the activities of the household and wardrobe, cf. Tout, *Charters*, ii, p. 154. That the complaint against prises made without warrant was no idle one is shown by the numerous instances in A.R. 505 of the practice.

² Article ii. My translation is based on that given in *Stats. Realm*, i, pp. 137-8, but with special reference to Bémont's text, *Chartes*, pp. 101-3.

as we have seen, to have been delegated to the chamberlain, but became a function of the Wardrobe as this superseded the Chamber in administrative importance. The extension of the right of prise seems to run parallel to the extension of the power of the Wardrobe as an administrative department. During this time the Wardrobe, and with it the use of the right of prise, came to assume a constitutional importance which (for our period) reached its peak at the end of the thirteenth century. By 1297 baronial interests felt themselves seriously threatened by this process of government through the Wardrobe, a process which Edward I himself developed and perfected. And there seems little doubt that the incidence of the great prises, which had their echo in war-time Lincolnshire as elsewhere, played no small part in bringing the baronage to a realisation of what was happening. Had this not been so, one would hardly have expected quite so much attention to the subject as was given to it by the baronage itself in the Confirmation of Charters and the *Articuli*. During the last decade of the century the administration, the servant of the constitution, was showing unmistakable signs of becoming its master under the hand of a brilliant and forceful ruler; therefore external control of the administration, including that part of it relating to the right of prise, was necessary if constitution and administration were again to become complementary facets of good government. Hence the intensification, in the last years of the old king's reign, of the long struggle to secure that ideal.

This study of the royal right of prise in the thirteenth century was embarked upon because there seemed to be no very satisfactory information on the subject for this period, and because there is in *A.R.* 505 an appreciable body of complaint against the way in which royal officials exercised the right. I have not been able here to do more than touch the fringe of a subject which is larger than appears at first sight. For want of time I have had to rely primarily upon the great constitutional documents of the century, and except for the war period at the end of it have not examined the day-to-day administrative records. Unless this is done, the constitutional records by themselves may mislead through failure to understand the problem as a whole; if it were done, some—perhaps considerable—modification of what I have said might well be found necessary. But to do it, a close search would have to be made in the Pipe, Patent and Close rolls as far back as they exist, of the Memoranda rolls from their beginning in the second year of Henry III's reign, of Wardrobe and Household accounts and any other documents which might have a bearing on the question. This is a formidable undertaking, but one which might be both useful and profitable.

But at least the present introductory study has shown that the exercise of this part of the royal prerogative in the thirteenth

century provides a link between constitutional requirements and administrative action, and this is especially true of the period when the right was extended to impose the great prises by royal initiative alone, without consent of parliament. It has shown, too, that the question is one of greater importance for this century than has perhaps been realised.

VII

JURY SERVICE

Apart from specific and more or less isolated complaints which are discussed in the text of *A.R.* 505: apart from numerous instances of extortion and other unjust levying of money or goods, for which no particular reason is given¹ and which were sometimes accompanied by forced imprisonment²; and apart from cases where money is extracted from plaintiffs *ne gravaret* or *ut in pace vivere permitteret*³—extracted, that is to say, ostensibly to free men from unwelcome demands in respect of taxes, prises and particularly jury-service, but really to increase official emoluments—there remains one other important group of complaints which must be briefly touched upon: the practice of wrongful empanelling for service on juries, assizes and recognitions.

This in itself was by no means a special war-time burden: it was rather a chronic evil in the body politic which imposed much unnecessary hardship. It was sufficiently serious to require a separate chapter in the Statute of Westminster II of 1285, nine years before the French war broke out; and Miss Cam. in her study of the Hundred Rolls of 1274–5, has shown how urgently legislation was needed to define the position of jurors.⁴ Chapter 38 of the Statute lays it down that “because also sheriffs, hundredors and bailiffs of liberties have been accustomed to burden those under their jurisdiction by putting upon assizes and juries men sick and decrepit, ill with chronic or temporary infirmity: men, also, not living in the locality at the time of their summons: also by summoning an unreasonable number of jurors, so as to extort money from some of them to let them go in peace, and thus assizes and juries are too often made up by poor men, the rich by their bribing remaining at home: It is ordained that from henceforth no more than twenty-four shall be summoned for one assize; old men, moreover, above seventy years, chronically ill or infirm at the time of summons, or not living in the locality, shall not be

¹ No. 336 is a good example.

² E.g. no. 325.

³ E.g. no. 343.

⁴ H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 158–9.

put upon juries or petty assizes; nor, also, shall anyone be put upon assizes or juries, even though they ought to be taken in their own shire, who has a holding of less value than 20/- per annum; and if such assizes and juries ought to be taken outside the shire no one shall be put upon them who has a holding of less than 40/- per annum,¹ with the exception of those who are witnesses to charters or other writings, whose presence is necessary, so long as they are able to make the effort: nor is this statute to extend to grand assizes, upon which it is sometimes necessary to put knights not resident in the locality, although they have tenure in the shire, on account of the scarcity of knights. And if the sheriff or his sub-bailiffs or bailiffs of liberties contravene this statute in any article, and are convicted of it, they shall make good the damages of the injured parties, and shall nevertheless be in the king's mercy: and the justices appointed to take assizes shall, when they come into the county, have power to hear the grievances of every plaintiff, as touching the articles contained in this statute, and to do justice in form aforesaid."²

This chapter of the Statute defines the legal position of jurors admirably, but in thirteenth-century England it was very much more difficult to enforce laws than to promulgate them: and there is evidence in *A.R.* 505 that the regulations were being evaded in various ways. Thus William of Gelston laid a complaint³ against John of Pattishall, bailiff of Loveden, to the effect that John maliciously put him upon a jury before the barons of the Exchequer and the justices of the Bench, after a true bill had been found that William did not possess 40/- worth of land or rents and therefore should not have been put upon a jury outside the county. Moreover, William received no summons from John to serve on this jury; and John, denying the whole story, did not put himself upon the country—that is, upon the jury's verdict—but upon William's own oath. Perhaps he hoped that when pressed, William would not be prepared to go on oath, in which case he would be amerced for a false claim and John himself would be exonerated. But William did give his oath, stuck to his story and won his case. He was himself, on his own showing, a man of small means: a free man (else he would not have been liable for jury service)⁴ and a man who was chosen to assess the taxors and collectors of the ninth (1297) in Loveden wapentake for their own share in this tax.⁵

¹ This provision was amended in 1293, when the 40/- qualification for serving on juries outside the county was raised to 100/-, and within the county the 20/- qualification was raised to 40/-, *except* before justices itinerant; so that the *A.R.* 505 jurors, since they appeared before justices itinerant, were empanelled under the 1285 regulations.

² Statute of Westminster II, 1285, cap. 38 (*Stats. Realm*, i, pp. 89-90.)

³ No. 20.

⁴ Cf. Pollock and Mantland, ii, p. 621.

⁵ *Lan Subs. Roll*, 135 3, 25 *Ed. I.* (Michaelmas, 1297), m. 4.

This is a flagrant contravention of the Statute of Westminster II, but there was another infringement of it, rather less obvious, summed up in the thirteen cases where bailiffs levied money not to put individuals on assizes, juries and recognitions.¹ In some of these extortion is alleged,² in others the levy is merely stated to be unjust.³ But whether the official delinquency is termed extortion or unjust levy, the clear implication is that it is the poorer free tenants who are affected: it would be to their interest to expose the official if opportunity for redress presented itself, as in 1298; but, in cases of mere bribery, it would be to the interest both of the individual who bribed and the royal official who received the bribe to maintain silence. In these cases of extortion and unjust levy, and no doubt in many of those where money was taken to permit the giver to live in peace—if we could correctly see behind the inadequate entries in *A.R.* 505—may perhaps be found an illustration of the clause in the Statute of Westminster II which states that “thus assizes and juries are too often made up by poor men.”

On the other hand there are two cases, both concerning a certain Richard the Baker of Ponton, where two bailiffs are found to have put him on assizes, juries and recognitions outside the county, when Richard had royal letters of protection against this kind of jury service; and they had done this, moreover, many times.⁴ These cases do not imply any infringement of the Statute of Westminster II, nor any disqualification on grounds of insufficient property from extra-county service, but they do illustrate a practice which was not without its disadvantages in equity. Exemption from jury service, in the shape of royal letters, could be bought, with consequent profit to the crown, but with a proportionately heavier burden upon the less prosperous, if the practice went far enough. Maitland has shown that in the middle of the thirteenth century it went very far in regard to grand juries of knights,⁵ and *A.R.* 505 now reveals a case of the same thing in regard to petty juries. Were it not that the bailiffs ignored Richard's protection, this case would not have appeared in this roll; but although there is no evidence as to how far the practice extended in Lincolnshire, it is suggestive to find it in existence, and there is a possibility that if at all widespread, it might have provided a plausible excuse for official oppression of the less fortunate.

One other point requires discussion in regard to jury service in general. An ordinary jury, like those mentioned in *A.R.* 505, as distinct from a grand jury of knights, must consist of free and

¹ Nos. 311, 329, 331, 384, 386-7, 391-3, 406, 421, 443.

² E.g. nos. 329, 331, 384, 387.

E.g. nos. 311, 386, 391, 392, 393, 406, 421, 443.

³ Nos. 363, 377.

⁴ Pollock and Maitland, ii, p. 631.

lawful men who must be disinterested parties.¹ That this principle was not always adhered to is revealed by three entries in *A.R.* 505. In the first of these it is shown that a bailiff is in mercy because he put 'suspected men' on a jury panel, against his warrant (no. 131). That such a practice was neither unexpected nor unusual is strongly suggested by the other two entries, where in one case a bailiff was ordered to produce twenty-four free and lawful men who should not have concerned themselves with prises, but puts suspects on the panel (no. 132); and in the other a different bailiff was given a similar order with the same proviso (no. 150). In these cases, therefore, we are shown something of what was meant by the term 'lawful'. The general principle of choosing a jury is also illustrated, though not completely: in no. 132 the bailiff of the South Riding is ordered to have twenty-four free and lawful men at a given place on a given day. A further stage is shown in no. 150, where three knights and twelve selected jurors constitute the jury. This is the process for choosing a jury of presentment, though normally the number of knights seems to have been two or four, rather than three²; thus we may visualise every jury of which it is said in *A.R.* 505 that 'iuratores presentant' as a jury of presentment chosen in this manner. But these juries who present are not the juries whose names are listed at the end of *A.R.* 505. These names are those of juries of verdict,³ and it is upon what they say that the parties to a suit put themselves when it is told of either or both that 'ponit se super patriam et de bono et de malo,' the latter part of the phrase being usually contracted into the 'etc.' of the *A.R.* 505 entries.⁵

VIII

THE ROYAL OFFICIALS OF *A.R.* 505

Before passing to the general question of remedies it is necessary to discuss a few points to do with the royal officials, who figure most prominently of all in *A.R.* 505—as they are bound to do, since the commission of the justices directed them to enquire into the general conduct of royal officials during the war period. The

¹ Cf. Pollock and Maitland, ii, p. 621.

² I.e. who should not have had any part in assessing others for prises or in collecting prises themselves.

³ Cf. Pollock and Maitland, ii, p. 645.

⁴ Cf. no. 467, where at the head of the list of Elloe jurors it is said 'non dum reddiderunt.' What they have not given is their verdict, 'veredictum suum,' cf. no. 251.

⁵ The whole question of juries of verdict and presentment is fully discussed in Pollock and Maitland, ii, pp. 616-33 and 641-56.

discussion, except in relation to bailiffs, need be only very brief, for much of the ground has already been covered by historians.¹

Apart from the sheriffs, under-sheriffs, coroners, sheriffs' clerks, bailiffs and tax collectors, whose several ranks are clearly enough indicated in *A.R.* 505, if not always the areas they administered or the dates between which they held office, there is a number of persons whose names are given as defendants, who were clearly royal officials, but for whom no specific office is indicated. Some—a very few—have been shown to be collectors of prise, but of the rest little can be said. Such men as Robert Parleben (112), John Herylyel (113), Nicholas of Saham (115), Reginald Hound (116), Richard of Dalby (117), John of Santon (118), Geoffrey of Funtaynes (119) and many others, are and must remain enigmas. Some may have been bailiffs' clerks, but most were probably bedells or other subordinates of the bailiffs.² Beyond this, nothing can be said about them, for want of evidence. Two such men are particularly tantalising—Walter Deaudamour and Philip of Aunsby.³ On the six occasions when Walter's name appears,⁴ he is always found either acting as if he were a bailiff, or mainperning other bailiffs, yet he is never called a bailiff or indeed given any rank at all. And Philip of Aunsby, though found acting with Walter (no. 229), is also given no rank. If he was a royal official at all, his office can have been part time only, for he is able to cultivate his land like the private individual he may, after all, have been.

The names of all the more important royal officials who figure in *A.R.* 505, together with those of some who do not, are given in the lists of officials which constitute Appendix II, and which are an eloquent witness to the number of such officials which was considered necessary to administer a county at the close of the thirteenth century—all the more eloquent in that most of them are incomplete.

SHERIFFS AND UNDER-SHERIFF

Four sheriffs are mentioned in *A.R.* 505, of whom three held office during the war with France, but in the Roll occur the names of several other persons who afterwards became sheriffs. Only one of these, however—Richard of Howell—is included in the list.

The functions of the sheriff are too well known to require mention here,⁵ save in two respects. It is to be emphasised that,

¹ Cf. especially W. A. Morris, *The Medieval Sheriff*; H. Cam, *Studies in the Hundred Rolls*, and *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*; and for signorial officials, N. Denholm-Young, *Seignorial Administration in England*.

² Cf. H. Cam, *Studies*, p. 151.

³ Cf. especially no. 229.

⁴ Nos. 69, 71, 229, 394, 403, 440.

⁵ See Morris, *The Medieval Sheriff*, and H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, in particular.

broadly speaking, he was held responsible for all those subordinate officials whom he himself appointed or caused to be appointed—that is to say, his chief bailiff, bailiffs of wapentakes, bailiffs errant and his own clerks. And it was his business to give assistance when required to other officials appointed or caused to be appointed by the central authority, including customs officials, royal clerks¹ sent down to supervise the collection of taxes and prises, and other clerks specially appointed.

In addition to the sheriff, there was also his deputy, the under-sheriff, whose place and power in the administration of the shire were what his title implies.² Only one under-sheriff is mentioned in *A.R.* 505—Richard of Brinkhill.

CORONERS

The office of coroner is known from 1194 downwards: there were normally four coroners to a county, who were knights, and who were elected in the county court.³ The office was instituted to act as a check on the powers of the sheriff,⁴ but it was to the sheriff that writs were addressed by the central authority ordering the machinery to be set in motion for choosing a coroner.⁵ The notes appended to the list of Lincolnshire coroners (Appendix II, p. 128) suggests that the central authority was frequently misinformed or ignorant of the qualifications of the men elected, since too often elections had to be countermanded and new coroners chosen.⁶ Normally, however, a coroner was appointed for life, that is to say, until he was too infirm to continue his work.⁷

Among the more spectacular of his functions, which had to do with questions involving royal rights in the shire,⁸ were the investigation of cases of sudden death, homicide,⁹ and the interview of criminals who had taken sanctuary.¹⁰ It is with sudden death by drowning that the coroner mentioned in *A.R.* 505 (143) has to do.

SHERIFFS' CLERKS

It is difficult to be precise as to exactly what is meant by the term sheriff's clerk as applied to *A.R.* 505 personalities. If the three sheriffs' clerks so mentioned are in fact the 'clerks and

¹ See the list of these, Appendix II, p. 177.

² Cf. H. Cam, *Studies*, p. 148, also G. H. Fowler, *Rolls from the Office of the Sheriff of Beds. and Bucks.*, 1332-4, p. 2 (Beds. Hist. Record Soc. [Quarto Memoirs], vol. iii, 1929).

³ Stubbs, i, p. 505; Pollock and Maitland, i, p. 534.

⁴ Stubbs, *loc. cit.*

⁵ Cf. *C.C.R.* 1288-96, p. 161, and many similar entries.

⁶ The Close Rolls contain many examples, and see H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, p. 128.

⁷ Cf. H. Cam, *loc. cit.*

⁸ Cf. H. Cam, *loc. cit.*

⁹ Pollock and Maitland, ii, p. 644.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 590.

receivers of their respective chiefs, they are important officials: and it should be noted that a sheriff does not appear to have had more than one such clerk at any one time,¹ though no doubt he also had a relatively unimportant secretarial staff of lesser clerks. It is thus perhaps safest to assume that those who appear by name in *A.R.* 505 were 'clerks and receivers' to their masters. In regard to William of Flintham, entry 379 reveals this clearly. William, moreover, if details taken from various sources refer to the same person, had an interesting career. Flintham is in co. Nottingham, and William first appears as royal bailiff of Bassetlaw in that county.² Later he seems to have migrated to Lincolnshire, and in the middle of the twelve nineties, as *A.R.* 505 shows, he was clerk to the sheriff of Lincolnshire. In 1301 he is stated to be of Butterwick (Manley), near the border of Nottinghamshire,³ and on July 5th of the same year he deforced Thomas Kede and another of one messuage, 7½ acres of land and 10d. and 8d. rents with appurtenances in Butterwick, making, for this trespass, a fine of 20 marks silver.⁴ His tenure of office as sheriff's clerk was thus not without profit to himself.

On the other hand, another sheriff's clerk, Walron le Lou, is a much more shadowy figure. He is merely called 'clericus vicecomitis' (366), but as the clerks attached to Robert le Venour and Richard of Draycote, sheriffs, are mentioned with direct reference to their chiefs, it is likely that Walron le Lou was clerk to Ralph Paynel, sheriff in 1297-8.

A second clerk is given for Robert le Venour and also for Ralph Paynel: it would seem, then, either that one of the two clerks in each case was an official other than the important 'clerk and receiver,' or that for some reason unspecified, one succeeded the other during his chief's tenure of office as sheriff.

BAILIFFS

Apart from the abnormal additions to the ranks of royal shire officials which accompanied the levy of a tax on movables—still regarded as an exceptional occurrence—the most numerous class of such officials was that conveniently grouped under the generic name of bailiff. As Mr. Denholm-Young has pointed out,⁵ any official who had charge over someone else's property was strictly speaking a bailiff: thus a royal sheriff, whose 'bailiwick' consisted of lands and other things belonging to the king, could be envisaged as the chief bailiff of the shire, which indeed he was.

But the term bailiff is used in a narrower sense in *A.R.* 505. It applies only to the sheriff's territorial subordinates, the men

¹ Cf. H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, p. 134.

² *A.R.* 1293, m. 16.

³ *A.R.* 1320, m. 28d.

⁴ *Feet of Fines*, 28-9 *Ed. I*, no. 37.

⁵ N. Denholm-Young, *Seignorial Administration in England*, p. 32.

to whom the day-to-day administration of the ridings and wapentakes was committed, and also to a certain type of officer who had usually no specific territorial unit to look after but who could be sent anywhere in the shire on the sheriff's business: the *ballivus itinerans* or *errans*, the bailiff errant.

One of the two bailiffs errant mentioned in *A.R.* 505 was commissioned to instruct three knights to choose a jury of twelve (150); the other was sent by the sheriff to fetch another official to court (380), and incidentally used the abnormal circumstances of the times to line his own pockets (350, 351). The information given by *A.R.* 505 is admittedly slight, but Miss Cam has shown, in her study of the Hundred Rolls, that other normal activities of bailiffs errant included delivery of writs to seignorial officials, execution of writs in royal jurisdictions, and levying distresses (cf. *A.R.* 505, no. 351), and so forth.¹ Some of this work ran parallel to that of the ordinary wapentake bailiff who had a fixed administrative area: but the convenience to the sheriff of having one or two otherwise unattached bailiffs, who could be sent anywhere in the county without dislocating the normal work of the wapentake officials, is obvious.

In considering bailiffs of ridings, wapentakes and other districts, as distinct from bailiffs errant, some preliminary discussion is necessary. In Lincolnshire the unit of administration was the wapentake, but, as is well known, the wapentakes were grouped together in 'Parts'—the Parts of Lindsey, the Parts of Kesteven, the Parts of Holland. The Parts of Lindsey, covering an area rather greater in extent than Holland and Kesteven together, were further divided into three Ridings—West, North and South. The Parts of Holland and Kesteven and the three Ridings of Lindsey were themselves administrative areas: as the sheriff's administration covered the whole county, and the wapentake bailiff's his own wapentake (sometimes a pair of adjacent ones), so, therefore, we should expect to find some intermediate official looking after the intermediate area—the Part or Riding. This is, in fact, what we do find. The official in question is the chief bailiff, so that we may look in *A.R.* 505 for references to *A.B.*, *capitalis ballivus de Kesteven*, or to *C.D.*, *capitalis ballivus de North-riding* and so forth. But it is to be noted that the scribes who wrote *A.R.* 505 were not quite consistent in their use of the title. It is never applied to men who were not chief bailiffs, but it is sometimes omitted in entries relating to persons who, from the nature of the evidence, seem clearly to have been chief bailiffs though not described as such. It can be said of the chief bailiff that his administrative area was localised but relatively large, and that a part of his work would be the supervision of the lesser bailiffs in the wapentakes.

¹ Cf. H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 75, 135-6.

There is much apparent confusion in *A.R.* 505 in the use of the terms bailiff and sub-bailiff. The same person may be variously alluded to as bailiff, let us say, of Gartree; S's sub-bailiff in Gartree, or merely sub-bailiff of Gartree. To arrive as nearly as possible at what the scribes really meant, has involved a good deal of careful scrutiny and collation, but this has resulted in the adoption of a formula which seems to hold good for all the cases where the evidence is not fragmentary. It is this: if B is called bailiff of Gartree and also A's sub-bailiff in Gartree, there is no real inconsistency. Both statements are true, for A is the chief bailiff. If, moreover, C exists and is never called anything but sub-bailiff of Gartree, then C is in fact sub-bailiff to B, standing to him in exactly the same relation as that in which B himself stands to A. The criterion, therefore, as to whether a man belongs to the lower rank of which C is the example, or to the intermediate rank of which B is the example, is whether he is ever called bailiff. If so, then I have assumed that he may be a wapentake bailiff, standing midway between A and C; if not, that he is a sub-bailiff of the lower rank only. It is clear, from the lax use of terms by the scribes, that to the mind of the day these exact divisions of rank were relatively unimportant—perhaps because so well appreciated—but if we, to-day, are to build up as true a picture as we may of the way in which the county of Lincoln was run six and a half centuries ago, we must pay attention to such matters.

Clerical practice in regard to what for convenience I shall term time-qualifications is important. The scribes may allude to a man merely as *ballivus*: they may, on the other hand, describe him as *nuper ballivus*, *quondam ballivus* or more rarely *tunc ballivus*. These words are often loosely used: the same man may be called *quondam* in one entry and *nuper* in another. Nevertheless the terms are not synonymous: *quondam* is a vague 'sometime,' but *nuper* is a less vague 'lately.' While this difference must not always be pressed right home, we may assume that it was present in the minds of the scribes, in spite of careless usage. Thus *quondam*, from its meaning, would refer to a point more remote in time than *nuper*, the difficulty being to decide with accuracy what is the dividing line between them. I have taken *nuper* to refer, from the standpoint of a scribe writing in the autumn of 1298 (when Richard of Draycote was sheriff), to the term of office of Richard's predecessor, Ralph Paynel (April, 1297—April, 1298); and *quondam* to refer to the term of office of the previous sheriff, Robert le Venour (October, 1293—April, 1297). If no time-qualification is appended to a bailiff's name, I have assumed that he held office under Richard of Draycote himself (April, 1298—October, 1299).

When we consider the conditions governing the appointment

of bailiffs, there emerges some justification for this interpretation of time-qualifications. Miss Cam suggests¹ that their appointment lay in the hands of the sheriff for the time being, though there were exceptions.² The Articles of the Eyre (art. 43) contain a query as to hundreds, ridings, wapentakes and other bailiwicks of the king set to farm by the sheriffs or bailiffs³; the New Articles of the Eyre order an enquiry to be made into cases where the sheriffs have given hundreds, wapentakes and ridings at high rents to extortionate bailiffs⁴; and among the items in a form of the sheriff's oath of uncertain date are: he shall not take any bailiff into his service for whom he will not answer . . . he shall appoint his bailiffs of the most lawful men of the county . . . and . . . he shall retain in his service no bailiff or officer who has been with other sheriffs.⁵ It must be noted in connection with the last requirement that in the list of bailiffs in Appendix II there are several proved cases of the same man being retained as bailiff of a particular area under several successive sheriffs⁶; and many instances also where I suspect this to have been the case though I cannot prove it. This particular form of the sheriff's oath may be of later date designed to cope with a situation which had by then become chronic.⁷

These pieces of evidence, taken together, show fairly clearly that the normal legal process was for the sheriff to appoint the bailiffs, and perhaps for the entire staff of these to be changed when the sheriff was changed, but that in practice the second of these rules was frequently infringed. The *nupers* and *quondams* of A.R. 505 may thus be invested with considerable significance.

The point is well brought out by reference to a complaint in A.R. 505 as to irregularity in the appointment of a bailiff (nos. 18, 152). The accusation seems to be made by the justices *ex officio*. Henry of Newton, bailiff of the North Riding of Lindsey, was, it is stated, dismissed office for life by John de Insula, justice, for committing a forgery and trespass. Henry admits this, but as he comes to court in the capacity of bailiff he is questioned

¹ H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 93, 133, 143, 148 ff.; cf. also Maitland, *Select Pleas of the Crown*, p. 110.

² H. Cam, *op. cit.*, p. 145.

³ *Stats. Realm*, i, p. 233. ⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 235.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 247; Maitland remarks that the sheriff usually let the royal hundred at farm to bailiffs, who paid their rent for it to him and then made good their expenses from fines and amercements in the hundred court (Pollock and Maitland, i, p. 557).

⁶ Cf. H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 149-50.

⁷ Morris, speaking of the sheriff's oath, says there was an ordinary form of it which does not appear in the records but which could be administered outside the Exchequer (*Medieval Sheriff*, p. 176). But he does not say by whom, nor does he anywhere give the terms of any oath, except and that in a general way those of the special oath devised in 1258 and afterwards dropped; and this form does not seem to contain any clause prohibiting the retention by one sheriff of his predecessor's bailiffs.

about it. He avers that Ralph Paynel, lately sheriff, appointed him bailiff of the North Riding, but cannot produce any warrant showing that the crown has re-admitted him to office. For this reason he is again dismissed for life and committed to gaol. In lieu of imprisonment he paid a fine of 40/- to the Exchequer.

This does not conclude the case : at a later stage in the enquiry Ralph Paynel, the sheriff, is accused of re-admitting Henry as bailiff without warrant (no. 152). Ralph says that Henry was never dismissed office by John de Insula and calls for John's rolls of pleas to prove it. Ralph is given a day for the case to be continued, but at this point the record of *A.R.* 505 stops.

The chronology of the case is important. The visit of John de Insula to Lincolnshire took place in 1296, when he was sent on circuit to hear complaints against the conduct of royal officials there.¹ Ralph Paynel, "lately sheriff," made his first proffer at the Exchequer as sheriff at Easter, 1297,² and had been succeeded in office by Easter, 1298.³ Thus Henry of Newton's re-appointment took place some time between Easter of the one year and Easter of the next.

It is impossible, on the evidence of *A.R.* 505, to give any reason why Ralph reinstated Henry, who admitted reinstatement by Ralph and would hardly have done so if Ralph's version of the situation had been true : that this was the view of the court is shown by the sentence passed, unless for some reason which does not transpire it was to the interest of the justices to shield the sheriff. This cannot be more than surmise, for the absence of any further reference to the case after entry 152 does not necessarily imply that it was quashed. What does seem likely is that in the court's view there was illegal collusion⁴ to reinstate Henry in the probably lucrative position of bailiff of the North Riding.⁵

Henry's own character is not free from reproach. In 1294 he was amerced at 20/- for what may only have been a piece of administrative slackness—"quia non habet summonicionem

¹ "De rotulis liberatis ad seaccarium per Iohannem de Insula : Mem. quod viij. die Iulii hoc anno (1297), J. de Insula, nuper baro hic in seaccario, uenit hic . . . et liberauit xij. rotulos de placitis querelarum coram eo factarum super ministris regis in comitatu Linc' de anno xxiiij (1296) . . ." (*L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 47). Would that these twelve rolls or even some of them still existed : they would provide a mine of information closely relevant to the personnel, if not to the matter, of *A.R.* 505. But I can find no trace of any of them at the Public Record Office.

² *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 60 ; *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 5.

³ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 71, m. 69 ; *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 69, m. 11.

⁴ Collusion between officials was not unknown ; cf. H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, p. 157, for an instance akin to, but not parallel with, the present one.

⁵ For the perquisites of bailiffs, legitimate and illicit, cf. H. Cam, *op. cit.*, pp. 150-3, 155, 158-9, and many other entries.

assise etc."—but in the memoranda rolls for 1297 we are given a glimpse of what happened in 1296, when John de Insula punished him. Then, as in 1298, he did not actually go to gaol but made a fine with the Exchequer for £13. "pro pluribus transgressionibus." Even for a bailiff of a whole riding thirteen pounds was a stiff fine, and the barons of the Exchequer allowed him to pay it in three instalments of £4 6s. 8d. each.²

The real point of the case, however, is that it illustrates an administrative principle. If a royal official has been dismissed from office, he may not be reinstated without a royal warrant, and rightly so, else royal authority will be undermined. Even a mere sub-bailiff became a royal official from the moment of his appointment by a royal sheriff.³ The crown might never even know his name unless he were brought to book before a royal justice for some offence. If this happened, the crown became officially interested in him inasmuch as its own reputation was now at stake, and any reinstatement *sub rosa* after royal dismissal, as in this case, became at once a double insubordination against royal authority.⁴

ROYAL CONSTABLES

Miss Cam has shown⁵ that in the reign of Edward I there was normally a high constable in each hundred, and under him one or more lesser constables in each vill. To this organisation must be added for Lincolnshire a chief constable for the Parts of Kesteven (*A.R.* 505, no. 453)—no doubt also for the other Parts; and Lindsey, having three ridings, may well have had three chief constables—who probably had the duty of supervising the constables of wapentake and vill. There were, moreover, constables in charge of royal castles or castles for the time being in royal hands; and these arrangements were to some degree paralleled in seigniorial organisations.⁶

¹ P.R.O. *Fines and Amercements*, 119, no. 27, 22 Ed. I, m. 4. Here Henry is called "Henry de Newenton, balliuis de Northrehing," but the identity is unmistakable.

² *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 72d; *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 34d.

³ Cf. H. Cam, *op. cit.*, pp. 145–50, esp. p. 148.

⁴ A list of municipal bailiffs is also given in Appendix II, but as these officials do not appear in their official capacity in *A.R.* 505 I have not discussed them above.

⁵ *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 188–90.

⁶ Cf. N. Denholm-Young, *Seigniorial Administration in England*, esp. pp. 3, 6, 33. I append some examples (not taken from Denholm-Young, but as a result of my own searches):

- (i) ROBERT OF CALNTON, the Bishop of Lincoln's constable at Sleaford Castle in 1290; he also acted as the Bishop's bailiff (*Reg. Sutt., Mem.*, f. 9d).
- (ii) WILLIAM OF WIGTOFT, the Earl of Lincoln's constable at Lincoln Castle in 1295–6 (*Min. Accts.* 1/1, m. 9d).
- (iii) NICHOLAS DE NEWBAUD, the Earl's constable at Bolingbroke Castle at the same period (*Ibid.*, m. 10).
- (iv) NICHOLAS DE LOMMELEY, the Earl's constable at Donington at the same period (*Ibid.*, m. 6).

Perhaps the question of royal officials in the county may best be summed up in the words of the royal ordinance of March 12th, 1297, appointing special clerks to hasten the collection of royal debts, wherein the king states what will happen to royal officials who are attainted: "E si viscountes, sous viscountes, receyvours des viscountes, chiefs taxours, chiefs ballifs des fraunchises, de triding et de hundred scient attainz . . . seient mis a la prisone e puis seient mainpris par bene e suffisaunte mainprise . . . E si autres pettez gentz sousbaillifs bedeaus e autres ceaus seient attaynz de trespas: seient en prisonnes sil eient deserm' e facent fin illoques en count solun richesse et solun la quantite de trespas."¹ They are all here: sheriffs, under-sheriffs, bailiffs of franchises, of ridings and of hundreds, sheriffs' clerks and receivers, sub-bailiffs, bedells, "and other such"; and *A.R.* 505 contains examples of them all.²

It will be useful to conclude this discussion of royal officials with a comparison of the Lincolnshire organisation with that for Bedfordshire some thirty-odd years later.³ There, the *sub-vicecomes*—the under-sheriff—is noted as an official appointed regularly and as a matter of course⁴: *A.R.* 505, so far as its evidence goes, is in agreement with this; but there is then mentioned for Bedfordshire a somewhat similar official for whom I can find no clear parallel in *A.R.* 505: a deputy-sheriff appointed for the occasion only.⁵

Turning to bailiffs, there are some interesting points of comparison. While the comprehensive nature of the term 'bailiff' is acknowledged, it is quite clearly excluded from application to such officials as sheriffs' clerks, who are regarded, I think rightly, as persons with a different sphere of duties from those of the well-recognised bailiffs of hundreds or wapentakes. *A.R.* 505 upholds this view,⁶ for here no one designated sheriff's clerk is ever called a bailiff elsewhere in the roll, or vice-versa. In discussing the Bedfordshire sheriff's roll, the office of a bailiff is considered as always involving the administration of some geographical area which is the bailiwick⁷: the evidence of *A.R.* 505 is also in agreement with this.

The apparent exception is the bailiffs errant, who have no specified bailiwick, but this is not, I think, a true exception, since the duties of a bailiff errant may take him anywhere within the

¹ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 102.

² Bedells are not mentioned as such in *A.R.* 505, but I am of the opinion that some at least of the persons whom, in the biographical index, I call "minor officials, rank not given," were in fact bedells, though I cannot assign the term with confidence to any of these officials.

³ Dr. G. H. Fowler, *Rolls from the Office of the Sheriff of Beds. and Bucks.*, 1332-4, esp. pp. 2-8.

⁴ Fowler, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

⁵ Fowler, *loc. cit.*

⁶ Fowler, *op. cit.*, p. 4, in contrast to the view of Miss Cam and others.

⁷ Fowler, *loc. cit.*

sheriff's own bailiwick—the county, less (for ordinary purposes) its private jurisdictions. There were *balliui itinerantes* or *errantes* in Bedfordshire¹: so there were in Lincolnshire, as *A.R.* 505 shows; and in both cases the implication is the same, that if these bailiffs were *errantes*, the ordinary hundred or wapentake bailiffs were not. As to the hundred bailiffs, the evidence of the Bedfordshire roll is amply borne out by that of *A.R.* 505: similarly with bailiffs of private liberties. What is missing from Bedfordshire is the intermediate order of bailiffs of Ridings: naturally so, since Bedfordshire had no Ridings. Nor is any mention made of sub-bailiffs of hundreds; but it would be dangerous to conclude that because a particular sheriff's roll fails to record them, there were none. It is also made clear² that the hundred bailiffs were sheriffs' servants, for administrative purposes, appointed by the sheriff, but also royal officials (*balliui domini Regis*) with proportionate authority. Here again there is direct corroboration from *A.R.* 505. Finally each Bedfordshire hundred had its bailiff³: in Lincolnshire several wapentakes were administered in pairs; but this is a mere local variation.

There is another point which requires notice. It is shown that for Bedfordshire, while certain hundreds were let out to private individuals at farm, the king sometimes but not always retaining a proportion of the proceeds, the bailiffs of these hundreds apparently remained the sheriff's (and therefore the king's) officers, not those of the lords of the hundreds in question.⁴ This is tantamount to saying that while the lord holds the hundred at farm, the king administers it through the sheriff and his bailiff: and it is an interesting position. There seems to be something of a similar kind in *A.R.* 505, where in 1297–8 a certain Adam le Long, who was royal sub-bailiff of Beltisloe wapentake, comes to court and reveals that one John Herny (a private individual), who has the farm of the wapentake of Beltisloe, is his master.⁵ The real difficulty lies in the fact that Adam was merely a sub-bailiff, and a sub-bailiff of Thomas of Easton, royal bailiff of both Beltisloe and Ness wapentakes, who is never mentioned in connection with any private individual having the farm of either wapentake. Adam ceased to be a royal official in 1298 or 1299, but his relations with John Herny continued afterwards.⁶ I have not been able to find that any of Adam's predecessors or successors, sub-bailiffs of Beltisloe, held their royal office while also serving a private master: but while this affords no proofs either way,

¹ Fowler, *loc. cit.*

² Fowler, *loc. cit.*

³ Fowler, *loc. cit.*

⁴ Fowler, *loc. cit.*

⁵ *A.R.* 505, no. 320. The cases are not quite parallel, since this entry shows that some, at least, of the administration of Beltisloe is done by Adam on John's behalf. At the same time there seems to be no doubt that Adam was a royal official.

⁶ Cf. Biographical Index, s.v. Long, Adam le, and Herny, John.

it suggests that John Hlery's tenure of the farm of Beltisloe wapentake may have been a temporary arrangement.

This comparison of Bedfordshire with Lincolnshire, allowing for the gradual changes that must have taken place between 1298 and 1332, shows that the basic organisation of the shire for royal administrative purposes was the same in both cases. That of Bedfordshire was on the whole rather simpler, but the modifications, and especially the extensions, of the system as it is revealed for Lincolnshire by *A.R.* 505, were dictated merely by differing local conditions. These demanded a more elaborately organised local administration, and this was provided; but, as we have seen, without altering the framework.¹

IX

PLAINTIFFS, JURORS AND OTHERS

It is I think natural at this point, before going on to the important question of remedies, to follow up the discussion of the royal officials of *A.R.* 505 with some mention of the other personnel of the roll: of plaintiffs, of jurors—as persons now, not mere units (as touching the terms of jury service and so forth)—and of other personalities. It can be said at once that with certain exceptions² the great ones of the county do not appear in the roll. This need occasion no surprise: the special enquiry of 1298 was not primarily designed for those who, if they had complaints to make, could afford to sue by individual writs if they wished. It was for the little people's benefit that the justices perambulated Lincolnshire, and the number of cases enrolled in *A.R.* 505 is some indication of the advantage that was taken of their visit.

At the other end of the scale it is not without significance that there is only a single reference in the roll to a villein.³ It would perhaps be dangerous to press this home and conclude that with this exception no villein finds a place in this enquiry, for there are many very small men who make their complaints through

¹ I am perhaps guilty of stating the obvious here: but having regard to the many variations of local administration in different parts of England at this period, and to the emphasis that has been laid upon such variations, I think points of similarity ought to be noted where they are found. And it is satisfactory, from a study of another county, to be able to corroborate so many of Dr. Fowler's results for Bedfordshire (*op. cit.*, pp. 2-8 esp.), which themselves form a valuable contribution to a field of study the importance of which was brought out by Miss Cam in her work on the Hundred Rolls.

² The Abbots of Revesby and Vaudey and the single knight who in some cases headed the local panel of jurors.

³ John Parys of South Witham (no. 323).

the presentment of their local juries. But on the other hand it is well to remember that Lincolnshire once formed part of the Danelaw, that at the time of the Domesday survey it contained large numbers of sokemen who possessed a considerably greater degree of freedom than villeins,¹ and that, as Professor Stenton points out, the Lincolnshire sokemen, in spite of the tendency to depression of status in the eleventh century and later, managed to retain a large part of their liberty.² It is thus probably safe to say that the great bulk of the non-official personnel of *A.R.* 505, including, of course, the numerous jurors, were small freemen.

But it by no means follows that when this has been said all has been said. The index of persons required by this study of *A.R.* 505 has been given a biographical form,³ so that the personalities of the roll could as far as possible speak for themselves across the centuries: nevertheless some examples should be discussed here, if only to demonstrate the falsity of implying that the phrase 'small freemen' meant a dull uniformity of substance and an absence of any social position.

The Lay Subsidy Rolls help to give a rough idea of the substance of some of the people of *A.R.* 505, provided that no attempt is made to convert the assessments into modern values (since there is no safe criterion against which to make such conversions), and that no comparison is attempted as between assessments for different taxes (because many of the conditions governing two or more sets of assessments are not known). One other proviso has to be borne in mind: that even where an assessment was honestly made, not every movable possession was assessed; household utensils and furniture and the contents of the domestic larder, for example, were tacitly exempt.⁴

Thus, for instance, Isabella Baldok, a plaintiff in 1298, was a woman of some substance. She was assessed for the eleventh in 1295 at the quite important sum of £4 8s. 8d.; she held lands in North and South Stoke, Winnibriggs, and possessed at that time three quarters of corn, four of barley, five of dredge-corn, six of oats, some forage and hay, two draught-beasts, an ox, a cow, six sheep, eight ewes and six hoggs, to say nothing of a cart.⁵ Ralph

¹ Cf. Vinogradoff, *English Society in the Eleventh Century*, pp. 135-9, esp. p. 137, where, after discussing the soke of Rothbury, Leics., as it was in the thirteenth century, he points out that the social basis of the soke was a large population of free peasants.

² F. M. Stenton, in *L.R.S.*, vol. XIX, *Introd.*, p. xxvii.

³ To this end I have examined as many original sources as my opportunities would permit. This process, with certain exceptions, has had to be confined to the material at the Public Record Office (I do not pretend to have exhausted this source), and the mass of material of potential value at the British Museum and elsewhere has had to remain untouched.

⁴ Cf., in general, section V on Taxes on Movables, above, pp. xlii-lii.

⁵ In this and all following instances, full details will be found under the appropriate name in the Biographical Index, so that separate footnotes are unnecessary here.

Erneys, a plaintiff and also a juror of Winnibriggs in 1298, was wealthier than Isabella. For the eleventh his assessment was £5 4s. 6d., and his movables included four quarters of corn, three of barley, five of dredge-corn, ten of oats, two oxen, two draught-beasts, a cow, three pigs, twelve ewes, three shillings' worth of forage and four shillings' worth of hay, and a hoe. On the other hand, John of Blankney, who was a juror of Winnibriggs in 1298 and therefore certainly a free tenant, was assessed for the same tax at only £1 18s. 8d. His movables amounted to one quarter of corn, one of rye, two of barley, one of dredge-corn, five of oats, some forage and hay, a draught-beast, an ox and a cart. John son of William of Denton, also a juror of Winnibriggs in 1298, was assessed at less still: £1 3s. 0d., and of movables he had one quarter of corn, two of oats, one of peas, a draught-beast, a cow, three sheep and a shilling's worth of forage. There are other examples, ranging between these limits,¹ the lowest of all being William Bolour, a plaintiff in 1298, who was assessed at the modest total of 11/8, and whose movables did not, apparently, amount to more than one quarter of pearl barley and eleven ewes.

The evidence of the ninth, levied in 1297, is similar, though here all the assessments are much lower than in 1295.² For this tax the lowest assessment I have found is 9/-, that of Bartholomew Fraunceys of Oasby, a minor official, probably himself a sub-taxor for the time being. The two highest were those of John de la More of Asgarby, who was assessed in 1297 at 24/9, and who during 1299 to 1301 was involved in disputes with a certain widow named Mariota over her free tenements in Kirby Laythorpe and Evedon (it transpired that John was a tenant of the Prior of Kyme); and Geoffrey of Burton, a tenant on the Greatford estates of John de Mortuo Mari, who was assessed in 1297 at 34/6 and who was later involved in a dispute over a free tenement in Shillingthorpe. There were, in addition to Bartholomew Fraunceys, six others whose assessments ranged between 9/- and 10/-, but the majority of assessments for the ninth of which I have found record varied between twelve shillings and a pound. Although the evidence is of course fragmentary, having regard to the total population of Lincolnshire, and although the assessments for the ninth almost certainly do not truly represent the assessees' capacity to pay, the verdict of the subsidy rolls does not indicate any very marked uniformity of substance. This I think would be especially notice-

¹ E.g. Robert son of Bartholomew of Casthorpe, £3 5s. 6d.; William Crispyn of Allington, £3 10s. 6d.; John de Herford, £2 8s. 0d.; Richard the Baker of Ponton, £3 13s. 2d.; Peter de Templo of Denton, £1 19s. 6d., and Nicholas of Wyville, £1 15s. 9d.

² Possibly because the majority of those assessed in 1297 who are named in *A.R.* 505 (some of them persons already mentioned in discussing the eleventh) were by this date themselves taxors. But note that this does not affect the ratio to each other of assessments for the ninth.

able if the figures could in any way safely be converted into their modern equivalents.

The jurors of *A.R.* 505 must now be mentioned. It is necessary to re-emphasise the fact that they cannot be separated from the rank and file of the free tenants. There are two reasons for this. One is that the minimum property qualification for appearing before justices itinerant remained at twenty shillings' worth of land or rents,¹ hence any free tenant who happened to possess that much land might find himself empanelled by his local bailiff at any time, if occasion arose. The other is that jury service was a temporary liability: before it and after it was over the jurors were private individuals with a variety of occupations. Jury service was emphatically not their profession: so that it is right to class jurors with the plaintiffs and others who have no permanent royal official status in *A.R.* 505. And it is important also to realise that the men named in the jury-lists of *A.R.* 505 were, with the exception (in some cases only) of the first name on a list, free tenants below knight's rank. Thus Richard de Baldeswell, who was a plaintiff in 1298, had been a juror in 1290 when an inquisition was held into crimes committed (probably) at Stamford, where he seems to have lived. Ten years later, in 1300-1, he was a recognitor in an acrimonious and lengthy law-suit between two other Stamford personalities.

These men are found engaged in a variety of other activities. Adam son of Martin, for example, a juror of Lincoln in 1298, had been instrumental in disposing of Jews' houses in Lincoln when, in 1291, these were put up for sale following Edward I's banishment of the Jews from England. Roger Alsant of Torksey, a juror of Lawress wapentake, had a writ of assize of novel disseisin brought against him in 1299 by another *A.R.* 505 personality, Gilbert atte Persones, about a tenement in Torksey: but Gilbert did not prosecute. Roger's father Alan seems to have been a turbulent person, for in 1290 he was imprisoned at Lincoln for burning houses and committing robberies at Eoston Fair. Geoffrey Bryan had been a sub-taxor before being empanelled for jury service in Loveden at the 1298 enquiry. Geoffrey of Burton, whose assessment for the ninth was noted above, was a juror of Ness wapentake in 1298, and had interests in the fishing industry, for in 1290 he sold 500 herrings to the manor of Greatford (whose tenant he was) and was duly paid for them. He himself paid, incidentally, one halfpenny rent to the manor at Michaelmas for one and a half roods of land at 'Roudik.'

Richard Bygot and William Darre, jurors of Grantham, were both engaged in the wool trade: so was William of Normanton, a juror of Loveden: the king's representative bought of him 23 sacks 22 stone of wool for the royal use, and gave him a promissory

¹ Cf. above, p. lxxxix.

note for £104 10s. 2d. William of Deeping, a sub-taxor of the ninth in South Witham in 1297, was a juror of Stamford next year, and in 1299 had a dispute with Gilbert of Cottesmore, who impeded him of a messuage in Stamford and who afterwards made fine with him by five marks silver. Alan and William of Coupledyeke, both jurors of Kirton in 1298, were men of some substance, but below knight's rank. Alan, in 1296, was associated with the sheriff in going bail for the chief collectors of the tenth in respect of their arrears in the collection of this tax. Alan seems to have lived at Frampton: and in 1299 the brothers brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Roger of Coupledyeke, who was, I think, a relation, and who was certainly steward to the Earl of Lincoln for his Lincolnshire lands. The brothers withdrew the writ. William, in 1294, was found to be seised of a messuage and one bovate of land in Frampton, worth 40/- per annum.

Alan de Seldek, a respectable juror of Boston in 1298, had, it appears, a far from respectable past. In 1289 he was implicated in crimes committed during the fire at Boston Fair the previous year, and as late as 1295 the bailiffs presented that Alan and others, 'at the time of the fire,' seized the goods of merchants, carried off the goods in carts and took them to Long Bennington. In the meantime, not unnaturally, all trace of the goods had been lost.

Those who served on both peace-time and war-time juries, covering a fairly wide range of subjects, would become knowledgeable, and would be able to form some idea of what Edward's war effort involved in their own locality. For instance John Code of Boston was in 1298 empanelled on a jury which had to determine whether a certain Henry de Tene, a merchant of Brabant, was trying to evade paying the king's custom on 13 dickers of hides which he bought at Fleet and wished to send away thence. Henry's defence was that he was sending the hides to Yarmouth for export, and was going to pay the dues there. The jurors upheld him over this.

The *A.R.* 505 jurors knew a good deal about litigious disputes over land, some of them from personal experience. John Payt, a juror of Boston in 1298, was not altogether a peaceable citizen: in 1301 he and others were found guilty of unjustly disseising one John de Braytheland of 100 acres of land, eighteen of meadow (after the hay had been cut and carried) and eighteen of pasture, from Lammas to Candlemas: this tenement was in 'Braytheland'. And in the same year John Payt impeded John of Leake of a messuage in Boston. These misdeeds of course involved lawsuits. Similarly Hugh of Stowe of Londonthorpe, a juror of Threowapentake in 1298, quarrelled with his son John over land. In 1301 he disseised John of a messuage, three tofts, ninety acres of land and ten of meadow in Towthorpe and Londonthorpe; but John seems to have retaliated by disseising his father, in turn,

of a messuage, four tofts, eighty acres of land and ten of meadow in Londonthorpe. These amounts of land seem large for small freemen to hold, but I have found no evidence whatever to show that Hugh was or ought to have been numbered among the knights of Lincolnshire : and much would depend on the worth of the land he held.

Others, of course, than those who happened to be jurors in 1298, had disputes over land. John Alger of Welby, who may have been a sub-taxor in 1297, was in 1301 involved in litigation with Richard Fraunceys of Welby, who complained that John had unjustly disseised him of a parcel of land in Welby twelve feet long by eighteen feet wide ! And John Bunnyng, who appears in *A.R.* 505 merely as a mainpernor of a bailiff of Skirbeck, complained in 1299 that one Alan of Threckingham had impeded him of a messuage with appurtenances in Boston. Alan made fine with him by seven marks silver.

The case of Thomas Gamel is of some interest. All that *A.R.* 505 reveals is that he was a merchant of Lincoln, and hints that he may have been a tailor. Other records, however, are more illuminating, and we find that in 1300 a certain Alice, widow of William of Harby of Lincoln, brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Thomas about a tenement in the suburb of Lincoln. This roused the ire of the mayor and bailiffs of the city, who came with due majesty to court and informed the justices of assize that their rights and liberties were being infringed, since no writ of assize of novel disseisin might run within the boundaries of their jurisdiction. They held their ground and the assize, which neither party was prepared to relinquish, had to be adjourned to Stamford. Unfortunately the result of it is not recorded.

In spite of frequent and fierce litigation over land there was, as might be expected of a period when communities were still normally self-contained, a strong feeling of neighbour-hood. *A.R.* 505 does not bring this out clearly, but if studied alongside the biographical index, many instances will be found of people who in the roll do not seem to know each other at all (though they come from the same place), but who in fact go bail for each other in law-suits, stand pledge to one another, act as recognitors where neighbours are concerned (this is of course the whole point of the recognitions) and generally stand by one another.¹ What *A.R.* 505 does bring out well, however, is the parallel existence of a kind of freemasonry of office similar to that of the craft and trade guilds. Thus again and again bailiffs and sub-bailiffs will be found mainperning and standing pledge to each other, and so will sub-taxors and other temporary or permanent minor officials, the classic

¹ The point, a well-recognised one, is made here because *A.R.* 505, as indicated, tends to give an erroneous impression.

instance of the roll being the long and tedious entry no. 415.¹

The people of *A.R.* 505, jurors or otherwise, might find themselves called upon at any time to discharge public or semi-public duties. Thus Robert Benet of Bulby, who in 1298 was so acting, temporarily, as a collector of prise, had in 1300 to act as a recognitor in an inquisition held at the instance of the king to determine the extent of the manor of Edenham, then in royal hands. And John Braban of Stamford, a merchant who was empanelled on an inquisition of Boston vintners and drapers in 1298, had in the previous year been appointed by the king to go with other merchants to Berwick on Tweed, there to act in an advisory capacity to John de Warenne, the governor, and so help set the commercial activities of the town in order. But for reasons not stated he was relieved of this obligation and never left Lincolnshire. Similarly with Elias Dare of Grantham.

As to other activities of men mentioned in *A.R.* 505, there is the case of Alexander of Tickencote, a juror of Stamford in 1298. He had been a bailiff of the town in 1289; in 1292 he bought a house there which had belonged to a Jew, and owed the crown £17 6s. 8d. in respect of it. Next year, 1293, the house became part of the dowry of his niece Margaret, and Henry of Leicester, who married her, became answerable for the debt. Alexander was connected with the wool trade: in 1297 he sent five sacks, thirteen stone of wool to Flanders, paying £11 1s. 6½d. customs on it. William Bonde of Grantham, who mainperned a bailiff of Winnibriggs in 1298, was also a wool merchant; so was Roger Michecrem, who paid twenty shillings mainprise money in 1298. Herman Paramours traded in both wool and wine: so did Henry Botermarkede, who complained in 1298 about the import duties on Rhenish wine.

But perhaps the most interesting case of all is that of Eustace Malherbe. He must have been a person of some note locally, for we find him employed more than once on business of the king, though I do not think he was ever a permanent royal official. He was appointed in 1294 to inspect the whole of the woad belonging to French merchants in Lincolnshire. Woad was extensively used for dyeing wool, and was grown on chalky soils, but in quantities quite insufficient for the requirements of the later thirteenth century, so that considerable amounts had to be imported. These came in particular from Picardy and from Toulouse²: hence there was a cogent reason for Eustace's appointment for this business. He was at the same time to enquire into all debts owing to these

¹ This also is a well-recognised circumstance, but one which is worth emphasising.

² Cf. R. A. Pelham, "Fourteenth Century England," in *Hist. Geography of England before 1800* (ed. H. C. Darby), p. 248.

merchants, and in doing so he came into collision with the bailiffs of Grimsby over a point of procedure which seems to have touched their civic pride. Eustace had told his attorney to order the bailiffs to seize debts owing to a French merchant of the town and to be answerable for them to the attorney. The bailiffs said they had received no such order and that in any case the necessary warrant should not be given to them but to the French merchant's debtors.

Eustace himself seems to have lived in Stamford; at any rate he paid the small rent of a penny-halfpenny each Michaelmas to St. Michael's Nunnery there, in respect of a tenement he held of the nuns in the parish of St. Paul. He also held a messuage and forty acres of land in Casewick. And he was involved, between October, 1300, and some time in 1301, in an acrimonious and apparently insoluble law-suit with one Ranulph Drynkedregges, the plaintiff,¹ over a small tenement in Stamford. The case was postponed three times because the recognitors failed to appear (it is conceivable that borough politics played some part in this), and finally Ranulph brought an entirely fresh writ, I think over the same tenement, but did not prosecute. How well-versed the people of Stamford must have been in Drynkedregges v. Malherbe by the end of 1301, and how tired of it!

Before summing up there is one other class of persons which ought to be mentioned. In *A.R.* 505 there appear names of people who were taxed, for example, when they were really non-taxable; that is to say their possessions were scanty enough to exempt them from taxation. The principles governing this have already been discussed,² but the point to be made here is that such people as Thomas Astyn, Robert atte Hawenedyk', Roger Baron and others like them are merely called non-taxable. Nothing is said as to their status: they are never alluded to as villeins, but they always, or almost always, make their complaints through their local juries of presentment—that is to say they themselves never leave their villages, which may be many miles from the town where the court is sitting. The same is true of people like Agnes la Vedfe (the widow), a poor woman though not a pauper in the modern sense: Alan Reyner of Swarby and Robert *ad portam ecclesie* (at the church door), poor men not having seven shillings' worth of lands. All these were mulcted in quite substantial sums 'for licences to live in peace'³ for a specified time. Such cases are few, as might be expected, since only an unjust official with a financial axe to grind would be likely to trouble persons of very small means: but in no case is there any mention of status.

¹ Does his name suggest his character? Cf. Robert Playndamours a juror of Lawress wapentake, and other curious names in *A.R.* 505.

² See above, section V, Taxes on Movables, pp. xlii-lii.

³ I.e. from prises and other exactions.

The possibility that these persons were in fact villeins cannot be ruled out, but it seems rather more likely that these *pauperes* corresponded to Vinogradoff's free peasants.¹

If this is so (it must not of course be regarded as proved) the evidence of *A.R.* 505 and the biographical index, taken together, indicates a large class of small freemen, ranging from men and women whose substance is quite considerable, though below that of a knight, to those whose means are so slight that they are officially exempt from the burdens of war-time, though their persons may be free as against the unfreedom of the villeinage in general. There is here no dull uniformity in substance, nor, as is abundantly evident from the examples quoted, is there an absence of social position, except, probably, among the very poor, who, so far as *A.R.* 505 is concerned form a small minority of its personnel.²

On the contrary, we are given glimpses of a series of vigorous and busy communities, each with a strong sense of neighbourhood. Those in the rural areas are pre-occupied especially with land, the fruits of land and disputes over land, jealous of the results of their husbandry yet forced by the needs of the times to contribute their share to the king's requirements, and more than their share if the bailiff happens to be exacting and not too scrupulous. Those in the towns are also occupied with questions of land, since town is secondary to country and the national economy is overwhelmingly agricultural: but they are occupied as well with commerce and with incipient industry. Activities are wide, the communities pursue their daily life with zest, and they enter into litigation over land with at least as much gusto as their betters. Their social position is of their own making: it may not be recognised from above, but that in no way implies that it did not exist or that it did not possess its own subtle shades of distinction.

X

REMEDIES

The 1298 enquiry was a special one into the conduct of royal officials during the previous four years: it was not part and parcel of the ordinary administration of justice. It took place under

¹ Cf. Vinogradoff, *loc. cit.*

² It must be emphasised that my remarks on the very poor are tentative only. The subject requires much more attention than I have been able to give to it. But it would be an interesting and perhaps valuable study to work out the social relationship between the free peasants of the *sokes* and the local villeinage, especially in a county so much modified by the Danelaw as Lincolnshire: if indeed it could be done.

commissions of over and terminer¹: therefore not only could cases be heard, but also determined, with punishments to the guilty and remedy for the successful plaintiff.

These punishments, as recorded in *A.R.* 505, show progressive degrees of severity, from the offender being merely put in mercy,² after which he might or might not be amerced: through committal to gaol, in lieu of which a fine was nearly always made;³ to the heaviest sentences promulgated by William Inge and his fellow-justice in Lincolnshire, committal to gaol and dismissal from the offender's royal office for life—or, as the formula more graphically but not less truly puts it, for ever.⁴

The fines made in lieu of imprisonment varied from forty pence to ten pounds according, apparently, to the heinousness of the offence and the ability of the offender to pay. The heaviest fines are made by the sheriff, Richard of Draycote; by William le Wayte, who was probably chief bailiff of Kesteven under a previous sheriff; and by Robert Pygoun, a bailiff of a pair of wapentakes: each of these officials paid £10.⁵ But the sums most commonly paid in fines were perhaps half a mark—6s.—and 40s. Moreover, the offender was expected to make fine, and on the rare occasions when he did not, the scribe felt it necessary to record the fact.⁶ Indeed the number of cases in *A.R.* 505 in which a fine was made, compared with the very few in which a committal to gaol was not so commuted, not only strongly supports Maitland's evidence that the justices encouraged this practice,⁷ but suggests that by the end of the thirteenth century it had become the normal one. This should not occasion surprise, for the practice had the double advantage of releasing the limited space of the local gaols for the worst criminals such as felons, and of bringing additional revenue to the crown: yet it is well to emphasise Maitland's point that the fine was made, not imposed: the convicted offender must still go to prison if for any reason he preferred not to make a fine. Nevertheless the overwhelming proportion of cases in which the statement *fecit finem* occurs with the attendant marginalia *est* and *ad scaccarium* bear eloquent testimony both to what might be termed the current attitude to the local gaol and to the financial benefits accruing to the central authority.

But the offender did not escape merely with his fine. With nearly every conviction in *A.R.* 505 goes an order to make restitution, mostly financial, to the value of what was unjustly taken if this was in the form of corn, beasts or other goods: or if it was money, of the sum taken. In addition there might be an assess-

¹ *C.P.R.* 1292–1301, p. 338.

² *E.g.* no. 239.

³ *E.g.* no. 260.

⁴ *E.g.* no. 346.

⁵ Nos. 381, 382, 363 respectively.

⁶ *E.g.* no. 366.

⁷ Pollock and Maitland, ii, pp. 517–8.

⁸ *Ibid.*, loc. cit.

ment of damages, which might then be doubled or even trebled.¹ Thus the offender might be liable at once for his fine (to the crown), restitution of the value of what he had unjustly taken (to the plaintiff), and triple damages (also to the plaintiff). A good example of this is no. 64, where the offending bailiff made fine by 40/-, and was at the same time ordered to make restitution to the plaintiff of 14 pence which had been unjustly taken, and also to pay him triple damages which totalled 3/6.

In these ways the complainants of *A.R.* 505 obtained redress and remedy, but in some cases they had had to wait nearly four years for it. For this reason some enquiry must be made as to what remedies were normally available to those who suffered at the hands of royal officials: whether these remedies were adequate, and if not, wherein the inadequacy lay—why, in short, a *special* enquiry was necessary at all.

The best approach to the problem is perhaps to consider first the nature of the cases enrolled in *A.R.* 505. Very few of them were actually called trespasses, *transgressioness*,² but it is worth while to discuss three cases, for they provide a clue to similar ones in *A.R.* 505, where the word trespass is not used. In the first case the Abbot of Vaudey *queritur de*—complains of—a pair of officials that they unjustly and without warrant took from him 24 oxen of his plough-team. This was by way of distraint against a debt due from the abbot to the king, the debt being the abbot's quota in respect of the tenth of movables levied in 1294. The delinquents are punished, and one of them admits *quod fecit predicto abbati predictam transgressionem*. Here is an acknowledged trespass in the form of an unjust distress.³

In the second case, a vicar complains, *queritur*, that a royal bailiff took two quarters of green corn from him and retained it in his own possession. The corn was taken by order of a royal collector of prise; in the end the bailiff made fine *pro ista transgressioness*, for this trespass. Here the trespass lies, not in taking the corn, for that was legitimately done by order of the royal takers of prise, but in the bailiff's retention of some or all of it to his own use.

The third case concerns a distress made by a bailiff in respect of an alleged summons of the green wax. The bailiff collected the debt but retained the money to his own use and did not give the plaintiff a receipt for it. No mention is made of the nature of the distress; it may have been of money, not of chattels, but in any case, the bailiffs made fine *pro transgressioness*.⁴ These examples

¹ Cf. Pollock and Maitland, ii, p. 522 and note 1.

² E.g. nos. 229, 237, 456.

³ Cf. no. 422, a similar case where trespass is not mentioned by name.

⁴ Note that this case begins *iuratores presentant* and that it replaces another (383) which gives only the conclusion of the case and begins *convictum est per iuratum*. This shows that a plea of trespass could be begun by presentment of jury, and also that *A.R.* 505 does not give all the proceedings in all cases.

have brought out two important points. One is that an injured party could, at the 1298 enquiry, initiate proceedings against trespass by merely making a complaint¹; the other is that not only wrongful distraint for debt, but also sharp practice by those who were appointed to make prises in the king's name, was admitted to be a trespass. And if unjust practices in collecting debts due to the king, including arrears of taxes on movables, and in collecting prises ordered by the king are both comprehended by the term trespass, then an important part of the complaints recorded in *A.R.* 505 is accounted for. But even so, it still cannot safely be said that *ipso facto* all such malpractice in respect of money debts and prises involved trespass. It can only be suggested that this is probable; but the suggestion is strengthened by the existing evidence that actions for trespass, though known early in the century, only became rapidly common from the last years of the reign of Henry III, and that already trespass has itself become a term which will cover a wide variety of wrongful acts.²

It will be noticed that in the examples quoted above from *A.R.* 505, trespass on the part of the royal official is met by *querela*, complaint of the injured party. For this reason the antecedents of the formula *A. queritur de B.* must be examined a little more closely.³ As early as the 1250's unjust distraint by sheriffs and their bailiffs was a trespass and could be remedied by complaint made at the Exchequer, whence would issue a writ beginning *monstravit* or *questus est*⁴: that is to say, a personal complaint laid before the barons of the Exchequer could originate an action for trespass emanating from this department. This may be a new development, but the use of *querela* was known earlier, and can be traced back to the very first years of the thirteenth century.⁵ At any rate, in 1258-9 the reforming baronage took matters a step further by including *querelae* among the kinds of cases that were to be dealt with in the special inquest of 1258-9.⁶ This meant that instead of coming to the Exchequer to make their complaints, plaintiffs might make them locally as the inquest came round.

¹ This point is discussed below, p. cxx. Here cf. entry no. 378.

² Cf. Pollock and Maitland, ii, pp. 524-6, 511-12, respectively.

³ For this part of the discussion I have drawn freely upon E. F. Jacob, *Studies in the Period of Baronial Reform and Rebellion, 1258-67* (Oxf. Studies, vol. viii), and L. Ehrlich, *Proceedings Against the Crown, 1216-1377* (Oxf. Studies, vol. vi), because from their respective points of view they have thoroughly covered the ground which the present study touches at several points, particularly in regard to the use of *querela* procedure, the remedial desires of the reforming barons of 1258, and the position of would-be litigants over against the legal status of royal officials.

⁴ Ehrlich, *op. cit.*, p. 30.

⁵ Jacob, *op. cit.*, pp. 67-9; and Lincolnshire assize rolls of 1202 and years immediately following show *querelae* being used then, see L.R.S., vol. xxii, pp. 10-11.

⁶ Cf. Jacob, *op. cit.*, pp. 36-7.

The importance of the *querela*, used in this way as a method of litigating, was that it needed no preliminary writ before an action could be started¹; and was therefore an informal means whereby small tenants might, at least cost to themselves, be able to have justice done in their causes—causes which otherwise might never be heard at all for want of money to procure the means of justice.

It is to the credit of the barons of 1258 that they realised the need for finding a way to extend justice to those who could not in the ordinary way afford the cost of it: it is still more to their credit that they were able to devise a way. In the Provisions of Oxford it was arranged that four knights should be elected in each county, who were to meet, on the days when the county courts were held, to hear complaints against local royal officials and others and to make attachments, so that the chief justice at his next coming could deal with the delinquents, hearing and determining the pleas on days fixed by him. All such complaints, together with the appropriate attachments, were to be enrolled by the knights, and this was to be done in every hundred.² The inquest was held in 1258–9; and some of the questions asked have a familiar ring to the student of *A.R.* 505; for example, have any beasts been unjustly taken and detained against justice, to the injury of the owners? What money and prises have been taken in fairs, counties, towns, etc.?³ Further, Dr. Jacob emphasises the fact that every activity of royal officials had in one way or another a fiscal aspect; that therefore all abuses of such activity involved extortion in money or in kind⁴—a view amply borne out by the evidence of *A.R.* 505—and that the special case of wrongful seizure of beasts constituted unjust distraint,⁵ which was a trespass.

These instances show that there was nothing new about the complaints recorded in *A.R.* 505; they were perennial. But what it meant to the small man to be able, now, to bring his humble *querela* into the court and have justice done there, whether he brought it personally or by the presentment of his local jury, is vividly illustrated by Jacob's comment on the *querelae* of the villein socmen of Brill in 1258. He shows clearly that it was the petty exactions of bailiffs which laid burdens on the small tenants that were not only exasperating but might also be very serious.⁶ It is exactly this kind of burden which is so copiously revealed by *A.R.* 505: and that situation in 1298 was not merely hypothetical is proved by the high proportion of convictions recorded in this roll. To such people, then, even more in 1258 than forty years later when the procedure was well established, the knowledge

¹ Cf. Jacob, *op. cit.*, p. 65.

² Provisions of Oxford 1258, in *S.C.*, p. 378; cf. Jacob, *op. cit.*, p. 22. The words used in the Provisions are *querela*, complaint, and *conquerentes*, complainants.

³ Jacob, *op. cit.*, pp. 31–2.

⁴ Jacob, p. 28.

⁵ Jacob, p. 31.

⁶ Jacob, p. 45.

that their little *querelae* could have the same force of law as the more formal writs of action that they could not afford, must have been the dawn of a new hope altogether; it is therefore not surprising that with the small tenant *querela* procedure became instantly popular.¹

The acts of the reforming barons augured well for the interests of the smaller tenant, if less so for royal and seignorial officials. Yet an informal, writ-less, cheap procedure was not in itself sufficient: it provided a palliative, not a cure. The reformers were, however, not afraid to attack the deeper problem also. The appointment of the four knights of the shire of 1258 was replaced, in the Provisions of Westminster of 1259, by a similar but rather less comprehensive arrangement.² And in the Provisions of Oxford of the previous year the reformers went very near to the root of the matter when they attributed the abuses of royal officials to the high farms at which counties and bailiwicks were held, and to the personal indigence of officials. Accordingly, they ordain that both the sheriffs and their bailiffs shall be paid by the king, nor shall the sheriffs, now to be elected, hold office for more than a year.³

The important point is this, that if all these desiderata could have been attained and made a permanent part of normal law and administration, it is likely that subsequent special enquiries into the conduct of royal officials, including that of 1298, would have been rendered unnecessary. But, unfortunately for the small tenant, the king contrived to evade all but one of the reforms, which were dropped, probably in 1260.⁴ As a result, Henry III reverted to, and his son retained, the old practice of appointing sheriffs during pleasure and of letting out shires and bailiwicks at farm, while nothing more is heard for forty years of closer local administration with a view to supervising the activities of local royal officials.

Yet the small tenant was left with two clear gains from the turmoil of baronial revolt. One was the very considerable extension of actions for trespass to cover relatively small administrative abuses; the other was the procedure by *querela*.⁵ Is it wholly by chance that in point of time this extension of trespass and this emphasis on *querela* coincide? If the small tenant was to be protected at all, and if the extension of trespass was to be truly effective, some new and easier process than action by writ was required: *querela* procedure met this requirement and continued to meet it. The implication is clear enough, the evidence doubtful;⁶ but it

¹ Cf. Jacob, *op. cit.*, pp. 330-1. (CXII)² Cf. Jacob, p. 92.

³ Provisions of Oxford, in *S.C.*, p. 382, cf. Jacob, pp. 20-1.

⁴ Jacob, *op. cit.*, p. 96.

⁵ Pollock and Maitland, ii, pp. 511-2; cf. Jacob, p. 142.

⁶ But cf. *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, i (Selden Soc., vol. ii), p. 36:

"A conqueritur de B super transgressionibus . . . factis." Here *querela* and *transgressio* are conjoined in practice. The date is 1258.

is enough, for the purpose of the present study, to note that the two phenomena appear together and grow together, in the manner of an idea whose time has come.¹

Thus for the small tenant seeking redress for grievances against royal officials there were these remedies open : if he had the means, he could take out an individual writ if one would lie, or he could go to the Exchequer and lay his complaint there, when the Exchequer might initiate proceedings against the offending official.² But if he did not possess the means (a circumstance which must have applied to very many of the complainants in *A.R.* 505), there was now available the boon of being able to make a mere complaint in local courts.

Nevertheless there was still a grave disability in the path of the wronged small tenant, a disability which, so long as it existed, very considerably reduced for him the value of the new *querela* procedure. He could not lay his complaint before the local courts—the wapentake (hundred) or shire courts—at *any* time when they met. There were several reasons for this. The first is practical, if quite extra-legal : since the complaint was against a royal

¹ It is perhaps worth while at this point to include some illustration of the variety of the *querelae* that could be used. From *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, i (Selden Soc., vol. ii) come the following : A *queritur* de B that B raised a hedge between his tenement and A's (1296), p. 46 ; A *conqueritur* de B that B, contrary to his homage and fealty to the Abbot of Ramsey, keeps a man to the nuisance of A (1258), p. 56 ; A *queritur* de B of battery (1258), p. 67 ; A *queritur* de B that B basely slandered him over all the countryside, saying that A stole some corn belonging to B's master (1294), p. 82 ; A *queritur* de B that B took a beast from A's plough wrongfully and to his damage (1295), p. 83—this is very like some of the *querelae* in *A.R.* 505—A *queritur* de B that B insulted him in the churchyard before the entire parish, charging him with collecting his own hay with labour services due to the Abbot of Ramsey (1278), p. 95 ; A *queritur* de B that B defamed him as a thief, seducer and manslayer, and other serious things (1294), p. 116 ; A *queritur* de B that while A, in the Abbot's peace, was making a bargain with a merchant at St. Ives fair for three ells of vert, B assaulted him and called him a thief (1275), p. 138 ; A *queritur* de B that B bargained with him at St. Ives fair for a pig's ham, carried it off and never paid for it (1275), p. 142 ; and many other similar cases. From H. Hall. *Formula Book of Legal Records*, p. 147, comes this example which, *mutatis mutandis*, might have been enrolled in *A.R.* 505 ; it is in fact taken from *A.R.* 1233, m. 5 : A *queritur* de B, sometime bailiff of the Earl of Cornwall, that he with others took A's beasts *vi et armis*, and those of A's villeins, and drove them away, detaining them till A made fine with him (1276-7) ; and these : A *queritur* de B that B unjustly fenced with a ditch and hedge part of a royal wood which had never previously been fenced ; and A (a group) *querentur* de B that B took 26/- from them for not coming to a court where they were not accustomed to come (about 1240), pp. 210-11. And, finally, a very early case in the same form comes from the Lincolnshire assize roll of 1202 (L.R.S., vol. xxii, pp. 10-11) : A *queritur quod* B carried away by force and unjustly an ash-tree from A's free fee. There are several other cases of *querela* in these early Lincolnshire rolls, proving that the procedure was not unknown at that time.

² The Exchequer frequently did this, cf. Ehrlich, *op. cit.*, pp. 29-30.

official, perhaps even against the sheriff himself, it was unlikely that the injured party would get justice done, even if he were rash enough to seek it, in a court administered by officials who were themselves the delinquents. But underlying this was a legal position, well brought out by Ehrlich. The substance of it is this: the sheriff's bailiff, just as the sheriff himself, was a royal minister, that is to say, a person delegated, in a certain locality, to do the king's business and to represent the king's interests there: hence a private individual's complaint against him or his bailiff is thereby a complaint against the king, so that in any case the complainant had to be careful what he did.¹ To emphasise the point a parallel may be drawn. Maitland, speaking of the obligation of a lord to defend his tenants, shows that the advantages of wealth and power in regard to litigation were often decisive. If, therefore, a tenant could shelter behind his lord and remind his would-be opponent that to sue him were to sue his lord also, the risk of litigation was markedly reduced, unless the other party could rely to an equal degree on his own superior.² If this were true of private litigation in the thirteenth century, how much more was it true when the parties were a royal official, even a minor one, on the one side, and on the other a small tenant with perhaps little or no backing!

But the parallel does not hold completely. The king had, it is true, the supreme power, yet he was bound to obey the law; so were his ministers. The difficulty, and also the way out, lay in the king's right not to be judged by anyone against his will. So long as the king held to this right, which extended to his delegates as well, the royal minister, be he only a sub-bailiff, was immune and could not therefore be proceeded against with impunity to the complainant. Only when the king consented to waive the right, and issued orders that justice should be done to those who had been injured by acts of his ministers (and therefore by acts of his own), were these ministers removed from the royal protection and thereby assailable in court of law like any other individuals.³ On this view, every time the king admitted that wrongs done by his ministers were actually wrongs, and caused writs to issue in his name ordering redress to be made, whether to individuals or by means of a general enquiry such as an eyre, he was waiving this right and reducing his officials, for the time being, to the status of private persons. This, however, was an act of grace; complainants might supplicate, but the initiative lay with the king.

But there was one final and conclusive reason why the small tenant could not bring his *querelae* against royal officials before the local royal courts in the course of ordinary business. Every

¹ Cf. Ehrlich, *op. cit.*, p. 69.

² Cf. Pollock and Maitland, i, p. 306.

³ Ehrlich brings out this point, *op. cit.*, pp. 24-6, cf. p. 69.

action for trespass in a royal court presupposes a breach of the king's peace, though not necessarily a heinous one:¹ and as such, is a plea of the crown: hence complaints touching trespasses committed by royal officials would also be pleas of the crown, and since they were committed by royal officials and not by private persons, would be doubly of interest to the crown. But it is expressly laid down in Magna Carta that no sheriff, constable, coroner or other royal bailiff shall hold pleas of the crown,² and though infringements did occur, they find no place among the specific complaints made by the baronage in 1297. It may be said, then, that for the small tenant who could not afford a writ or a visit to the Exchequer, and who for the reasons stated could not bring his complaint to the shire court as part of that court's ordinary business, the field of opportunity was seriously narrowed. He had, in practice, to rely on those occasions when the king chose to waive the right discussed above, which his ministers shared *ex officio*. This meant waiting for the next visit of the justices in eyre, and redress could then be obtained only if the articles of that eyre included questions as to the conduct of royal ministers.³

The eyres were not popular; the commissions issued to the justices covered the widest field—*ad omnia placita*—and by the middle of the thirteenth century it had become customary to hold eyres not more than once in seven years.⁴ We may ask what opportunities for redress of officially committed wrongs the advent of the justices in eyre presented to the small tenant, once the *querela* procedure had become established. Taking his standpoint, and looking through the articles of the eyre at various times, we find these questions, among others which the justices must ask:⁵ Touching those who have taken a bribe for corn or chattels, that they may not be seized;⁶ similarly touching prises made by sheriffs against the will (i.e. of the owner);⁷ touching bailiffs who took money to remove recognitors from juries;⁸ touching prises of the lord king;⁹ touching sheriffs who take money twice for one amercement;¹⁰ touching those who distrain anyone to pay more than that at which he has been amerced:¹¹ touching sheriffs who hand

¹ Pollock and Maitland, ii, pp. 463–5.

² Magna Carta 1215, art. 24; 1217, art. 27 *S.C.*, 296, 342.

³ It is to be noted that the frequent and popular visits of the justices of assize to the shires were of no assistance to the small man burdened by the king's ministers' malpractice: for these justices could deal only with possessory actions arising out of disputed seisin of land.

⁴ Cf. Pollock and Maitland, i, pp. 201–3.

⁵ The references following, to articles of the eyre, are to H. Cam, *Studies in the Hundred Rolls* (Oxf. Studies, vol. vi), pp. 92–101.

⁶ Asked in 1227, 1254, 1276, 1280–1, 1287–8, 1294.

⁷ Asked in 1208, 1227, 1244, 1254, 1280–1, 1287–8, 1294.

⁸ Asked in 1254, 1276, 1280–1, 1287–8, 1294.

⁹ Asked in 1254, 1280–1, 1287–8, 1294.

¹⁰ Asked in and after 1254.

¹¹ Asked in and after 1254.

over hundreds at other farms (i.e. than normal ones) to extortionate bailiffs—the small tenant might well suffer indirectly from this;¹ touching those who shall have taken debts of the king and not given quittance to the debtors;² touching those who took oxen for carriage against the will (of the owners);³ touching prises of the constables of castles, except the ancient prises;⁴ touching those who took draught-beasts in one county and drove them out of the county, or into castles, and there detained them.⁵ Thus while it is true that the justices in eyre were to safeguard the interests of royal administration at all points, it is also true that in the latter half of the thirteenth century, at least, some of those points covered injuries done in the king's name to private individuals, and that in consequence the small tenant might hope to find some redress when the eyre came round.

But at best, the eyre came round only once in seven years, and in practice that interval tended to be irregular and to lengthen. For example, in Lincolnshire, over the half-century 1250–1300, eyres were held or were to be held as follows: 1250–1; 1256–7; 1263; 1267 (a general eyre ordered for all counties); 1271–2; 1281 (ten years' interval); 1292–3 (eleven-twelve years' interval). Northamptonshire fared worse; the dates were 1253; 1261–2; 1267–8; 1285; there does not seem to be another till 1330! In Nottinghamshire eyres were held in 1252 (probably); 1257–8; 1267; 1269–70; 1280, the last for the period; and for Rutland the dates are 1247; 1263; 1267; 1286.⁶ Thus with the exception of the baronial revolt, 1258–67, with which the frequency of eyres held at that time may be directly connected,⁷ the coming of the eyre to the counties represented a distinctly uncertain quantity; and of the four counties mentioned, Lincolnshire was the most favoured. It was little enough consolation to the small tenant suffering a wrong committed by a royal official just after the eyre had passed, to know that for want of money he must wait seven years before he could obtain redress; it would be even less consolation to realise that the eyre might not come again for ten. The eyre, therefore, might be but a doubtful blessing.

There was always the hope, however, that a special enquiry might be held, having for its object, or one of them, the conduct of royal officials; but the disadvantage lay here, that the ordinary man did not know when such an enquiry would be held or whether it would be held at all, until he saw the local machinery being put into motion.

The great inquest of 1274–5 was an enquiry of this nature. It was closely related to an eyre, in so far as the questions asked

¹ Not asked till 1280.

² Not asked till 1280.

³ Not asked till 1281.

⁴ Not asked till 1281.

⁵ Not asked till 1280.

⁶ These dates are taken from H. Cam's table, *Studies in the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 108–112.

⁷ Cf. Jacob's study, quoted above.

were closely akin to those asked at an ordinary eyre, but it differed from an ordinary eyre in that it was to take place over the whole country at one time, and it differed also in one other very important respect: the commissioners were merely to make enquiry, to hear; they had no power to determine what they heard, to do justice.¹ Therefore this inquest was not of much immediate practical use to the small man with a legitimate grievance, though he could indeed air it. The special enquiry of 1298, however, was different. For one thing it was a direct outcome of a political crisis of some magnitude, where the 1274 inquest was not: for another, the terms of the commission of enquiry were very much more limited than in 1274—they referred only to the conduct of royal officials since the outbreak of war four years previously, and contained no general questions: but above all, its commissioners were empowered not only to hear complaints but to determine them, to do justice on the spot. The main points of resemblance between the two inquests were on the one hand their national scope, and on the other, the sameness of the official misdemeanours in both cases. And the outstanding point about the 1298 enquiry is its vindication of procedure by *querela*. In many cases individuals come to court and make their complaints in person. In more cases, the entries begin *Iuratores presentant* . . . What do they present? Simply the *querelae* of villagers, some of them probably of villein status, who have made these complaints to their local jurors because they could not leave their work or their lords' work in the fields to go to Grantham or Stamford or Boston or Louth.² They cannot go in person and it would be unthinkable for any of them to get as far as Westminster, but they have their right of complaint, they have their local jury who will 'present' their complaints, they have their opportunity in this special enquiry, justice will be done to their oppressors and themselves, and for once they are articulate.

Some of the questions originally propounded are now answered. It has been demonstrated that by 1298 there was open to the small tenant, and even to those of lower rank than he, this *querela* procedure,³ which might be made in person at the court or to a presenting jury. It has been shown also that, if the complainant could afford it, he could obtain a writ of trespass if one would lie, or could go to the Exchequer and lay his complaint there. But when it is asked whether these remedies were adequate, and if not, wherein lay the inadequacy, it must be said that although sufficient for the man who could afford the luxury of writs or visits to the Exchequer, they were not so for those whose slender resources

¹ Cf. H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 39–40.

² Cf. H. Cam, *op. cit.*, pp. 41–3.

³ It was, incidentally, made use of by the great as well as the obscure; cf. Jacob, *op. cit.*, p. 114, where he shows the barons of the Cinque Ports using it; and also A.R. 505, no. 229, where the Abbot of Vaudey uses it.

forced them to rely on periodical visits of royal justices to their own localities: septennial eyres, especially when the interval tended to lengthen to ten years or over, could scarcely be called an adequate provision for these people. The inadequacy, therefore, lay in the failure to provide machinery which would enable what might be called petty justice to be done in the long intervals between eyres: and it is due to the lack of just such machinery that special enquiries were necessary at all.

But if the reforming barons of 1258 saw the need, though they were unable to ensure its being permanently met, that need was not lost upon the baronage at the end of the century. No attempt was made to meet it in 1297, when the barons secured the confirmation of the Charters, but in 1300, in the *Articuli super Cartas*, the problem was again tackled, for the first time since 1258. And between 1297 and 1300 the special enquiry, of which *A.R.* 505 forms a part, had taken place. Had the results of this enquiry any direct bearing upon those clauses of the *Articuli* which provided a remedy to make the small man's *querelae* of more use to him? It can be said that there is a vital connection between the Confirmation of Charters and the *Articuli*, and that the enquiry of 1298 is intimately related to both. This is readily demonstrated in regard to prises *ad opus regis*: may it not also be the case in regard to remedies? The very fact that a special enquiry was necessary is proof of the unsatisfactory nature of judicial administration at the time; and this, coupled with a deliberate attempt to remedy the situation in 1300, is of considerable significance. It is further significant that this attempt is made in the very first article of the *Articuli*, while regulations for prises *ad opus regis* immediately follow it; and this circumstance may be taken as an indication of what, to the baronial mind, was most urgently in need of reform.

The key to the question of remedies is to be found in these clauses of article 1 of the *Articuli*: the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest are to be firmly kept in every point; but where there was no remedy before at the common law, let there be chosen in each county, by the community of the same county, three trustworthy men, knights or other lawful, wise and well-informed [persons], who shall be justices sworn and appointed by letters patent of the king under his great seal, to hear and determine, without other writ than their common warrant, the complaints that be made to them of all those who shall betray or transgress in any of the said terms of the aforesaid charters, in the counties where they [the justices] are appointed, as well within liberties as without, as well of the king's ministers *ex officio* as of others; and let them determine without delay the pleas heard from day to day, without allowing the delays that are allowed by the common law; and let these same knights have

power to punish all those who shall be convicted of trespass made against any term of the charters aforesaid where there was before no remedy at common law . . . by imprisonment or by fine or by amercement, according to what the trespass requires. And by this the king does not intend, in any of those matters which have been stated in this ordinance, that the knights aforesaid hold any plea by the authority that shall have been given them, in cases where, before this present time, remedy was provided at common law by writ, or that prejudice be done to the common law, or to the charters aforesaid in any of their terms. And the king wills that if all three [knights] be not present or cannot be bound at all times to perform their office in the form aforesaid, two of the three shall do it. And it is ordained that the sheriffs and bailiffs of the king be obedient to the commands of the aforesaid justices, in what pertains to their office . . .¹

This is in line with, but superior to, the arrangement of the four knights desired by the reforming baronage in 1258-9 and actually made use of in the 1258 eyre.² It is on the whole more definitive, and for the first time the delays of the common law are specifically mentioned. The clause empowering the new justices to punish trespasses for which there was hitherto no remedy in common law must refer to the *querelae*, remedy for which was so inadequate that for local purposes it could hardly be said to exist at all. This contention is strengthened by the words 'by writ' in the next sentence of the article, since *querelae* needed no writ.

One other point requires comment. 1297 witnessed a confirmation of Magna Carta with additional articles going beyond the Charter itself. 1300 witnessed further articles superimposed upon the terms of the charter. In regard to the question of remedies, then, where did Magna Carta come in? It must be admitted that it barely came in at all. What article 1 of the *Articuli* is dealing with is the better administration of a remedy which existed only in embryo in 1215. Both trespasses in fact and reasons for *querelae* existed in plenty at that date, it is true, but the expansion, hand-in-hand, of both trespass and *querela*, is not only a function of the expansion of the idea of justice, but is a phenomenon peculiar to the latter half of the thirteenth century. And it is more than this: it is one more proof, and a telling one, that Magna Carta is by this time not the edifice, but the foundation of English liberties. The 1300 regulations as to prises form one stone, as it were, of the superstructure which is beginning to rise on this foundation; the provision, in the same year, for trespass and *querela*, forms another. It is true that neither stone was cemented for some time to come, but the point of real importance is that both were laid.

¹ Bémont, *Chartes des Libertés Anglaises*, pp. 100-1.

² Cf. Jacob, *op. cit.*, pp. 22-3.

XI

CAUSES OF MISGOVERNMENT: THE PLACE OF THE
1298 ENQUIRY

If a study of *A.R.* 505 reveals one thing more than another, it is that there was widespread local misgovernment in Lincolnshire on the part of royal officials, among whom the bailiffs and sub-bailiffs, and next to them the sub-collectors of taxes, seem to have been the worst offenders. But misgovernment does not occur without a cause; and that there was a main cause is revealed by almost every case of *A.R.* 505 that is not a case merely of *non venit*.

The key is to be found in case 340, where an unjust distraint is made by the beasts of a man's plough team on account, it is alleged, of arrears in payment of the ferm of the wapentake of Aswardhurn. I am strongly of the opinion that in this phrase 'ferm of the wapentake' one of the main causes, if not indeed the main cause, of local misgovernment is revealed. The farming system was railed upon from time to time during the whole of the thirteenth century, from *Magna Carta* in 1215 to the *Articuli Super Cartas* in 1300, yet it persisted, and its attendant evils persisted, in spite of efforts to mitigate them. Thus the barons of *Magna Carta*, while not attempting to probe the matter to its root, protested against the undue raising of the ferms at which counties were held by the sheriffs, and ordered that apart from demesne manors all counties, ridings, hundreds and wapentakes should be held at the old ferms.¹ But this took no account of the possibility of a rise in the revenues of the counties and was dropped from all the reissues of the Charter. The king was thus left free to raise, if he wished, the ferms at which counties might be held. Then in 1258 the reforming baronage, as pointed out when discussing the question of remedies,² attributed the oppressions of royal officials to the high ferms at which bailiwicks were held and to the personal indigence of the officials themselves; and in consequence demanded election of sheriffs for yearly periods and the payment of salaries to them.³ Unfortunately, this excellent provision was evaded by the king and later by his son Edward I, until in 1300 a renewed demand for elective sheriffs was conceded in Article 8 of the *Articuli super Cartas*.⁴

¹ *Magna Carta*, 1215, cap. 25. In *S.C.*, p. 296.

² Above, p. cxv.

³ Provisions of Oxford, 1258, in *S.C.*, p. 382.

⁴ "Le Roi ad granté a son poeple q'il eient esleccion de leur viscontes en cheseun comté ou visconté ne est mie de fee, s'il voelent." Bémont, *Chartes des Libertés Anglaises*, p. 104.

But even then, hundreds and wapentakes were still to be let out at ferm, provided the ferms were not too high.¹

The ferm was in fact a rent, calculated on the basis of the estimated yearly revenue of the shire, which the sheriff was bound to pay to the Exchequer in return for the privilege and duty of administering the shire in the king's interest. If the year was good, and the revenues of the shire exceeded the amount at which the ferm was fixed, the sheriff would look to making a profit. If the year was bad, the ferm still had to be paid at the current rate, and the sheriff might therefore find himself out of pocket, as might also happen in a normal year if the ferm had in the meantime been raised. The same principle held for the sheriff's territorial subordinates, the bailiffs of ridings or wapentakes. He let these out to them at ferms which he took care to see would fully recoup himself in a normal year, but left his bailiffs to make their own profits out of their wapentakes as best they could—and the manner of their doing this is amply illustrated in *A.R.* 505. The process was therefore cumulative: it might be a privilege for Ralph Paynel to administer Lincolnshire in the king's name; for Thomas of Easton to administer the Parts of Kesteven likewise, under Ralph; for Ivo of Billingham to administer Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes under Thomas in the same way; and for Alan of Tallington to look after, say, Langoe under Ivo similarly: but it might easily be also a liability for each of them, not an asset. For the only constant unit was the sum each had to pay to his superior, and Ralph to the king, for his privilege and duty—there was no question of a fixed salary such as the modern civil servant enjoys.

But each of these public servants had to live, and to live they had to try to make enough in whatever way they could, both for current needs and against the rainy day that was sure to come sooner or later. If the king for any reason raised the ferm of the county, that increase was faithfully reflected down the scale. From the officials' standpoint the whole system must have represented, in contemporary terms, a continual speculative adventure; it might prove personally lucrative, but in any event was likely to be a hand-to-mouth existence. And the means to live must for the royal official come from the same sources as the revenues of the king: the pockets of the people (in the last resort), with this difference, that for the king the source was ultimate, while for the wapentake bailiff it was direct, because he was in direct contact with the people.

It is when we view the farming system from as near the standpoint of the royal bailiff himself as we can that we realise the

¹ "Derechief, qe les baillifs et les hundredz du Roi ne des autres grantz seignurs de la terre ne soient lessés a trop grant somme a ferme, par quei le poeple soit grevé ne chargé par contribucions feres a teles fermes." *Ibid.*, p. 106.

force of the baronial contention of 1258, that the abuses from which the common people suffered were due to high farms and the personal indigence of the officials. Yet as to this, perhaps the barons were only substantially correct. In 1298 the abuses were self-evident: every case in *A.R.* 505 witnesses that; but the fines made by the royal officials who were convicted do not always suggest indigence. A bailiff who can make a fine by £10 is clearly not indigent, nor perhaps is one who can pay only 40/- . It is the men who make the little fines of forty pence and half a mark who are on the border-line, and admittedly they form the majority in the record of *A.R.* 505.

Nevertheless the bailiffs' living, if it were to be made at all—and particularly the sub-bailiff's, since some of the higher officials might possess some land of their own—had to be made at the expense of the people living in his bailiwick: and he made it, in too many cases, by oppressing whom he might, which in practice meant the smaller tenants, those who had least power of hitting back. The evidence for this is overwhelming and extends far beyond the witness of *A.R.* 505.¹ Yet in fairness to the bailiffs it must be said that they were appointed and held office under a system which in effect set a premium upon dishonesty, though it is perhaps too easy for us to realise a fact that was clearly far from obvious to the men of the day: and it must be said also that not every royal official in Lincolnshire—or elsewhere—was a rogue. Even the bailiffs, the worst offenders in *A.R.* 505, do not all figure in the roll; it is only a proportion of the total who held office during the war years that are indicted, probably about half. And we are told only of the occasions when the system broke down, nothing of those when it succeeded.

Even so, the evidence for Lincolnshire shows widespread oppression, and it is against this background that the real nature of the complaints in *A.R.* 505 becomes apparent. It has been emphasised continually in the foregoing discussion that the complaints were in no case made against the war-time burdens *as such*, but always against the local royal officials' administration of them. This is precisely what the terms of the commission of enquiry would lead us to expect, but *A.R.* 505 proves that what loomed largest in the mind of the ordinary man was the increased opportunity provided by these burdens for the exercise of the predatory instincts of the officials with whom he had to deal.

It is well to insist upon this emphasis, because it is the means whereby the 1298 enquiry may once again be related to the political crisis which produced it. The rebellious Earls Marshal and Constable, in their manifesto issued in the summer of 1297, lay their

¹ Cf., in particular, W. A. Morris, *The Medieval Sheriff*, pp. 188-92; H. Cam, *Studies*, pp. 152-192, and her *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, chapters ix and x, pp. 59-188.

emphasis first upon an alleged irregularity in the military summons to London, then upon prises, but rather from their own standpoint than that of the people at large; and only after this upon a general and ill-defined state of misgovernment.¹ The evidence of *A.R.* 505 shows that the royal prises affected also a section of the community considerably below the status of those who were liable for military service of a feudal nature. This circumstance, together with the vagueness of the Earls' general complaint—in contrast to the clear definition of the initial complaint regarding feudal summons, and of that against the maltote on wool, which affected the wealthy much more than the poor—raises a suspicion of self interest as one important motive behind their manifesto, and throws doubt on its validity as an accurate gauge of public feeling. This is not to say that self-interest was the Earls' only motive, or that they were quite out of touch with the state of the country; but the king had a better grasp of the situation than they. In his own letter of August 12th, 1297, he shows his appreciation of the fact that he has burdened his people, and follows this up by a promise to make amends as soon as he returned from Flanders.² Elsewhere he reveals his knowledge even more clearly. In the writ to the sheriffs which accompanied the *Forma captionis bladi* of November 29th, 1296, he says this: "And because from the common complaint of the people of our realm, we hear that you and your sub-bailiffs, as other sheriffs and their sub-bailiffs, at another time in a similar prise of corn to our use, spared the rich for their gift and took the corn of the poor, and part of the corn so taken retained to your own use, not a little to the loss and grievance of that people and to our manifest disrepute . . ."³ so, if the practice continues, the king will punish the offenders.

Here Edward not only reveals his grasp of the state of the country but an intimate knowledge of the real point at which the shoe pinched, irrespective of the nature of the burdens imposed. He himself lays the emphasis on the manner of collecting a prise as a potent source of hardship and grievance. It is prises, again, upon which he lays most stress in both the ordinance setting up the 1298 enquiry and the commissions issued to the justices⁴; and in the royal writ of December 16th, 1298, included in *A.R.* 505 (no. 379), William Inge and his fellow-justices are addressed as justices appointed to hear and determine complaints of prises made since the beginning of the war: prises here exclude everything else.

It is thus clear that in Edward's own mind the war-time prises bulk largest as the basis of public discontent. That he appraised public feeling aright is amply borne out, not only by individual cases in *A.R.* 505—for example by no. 381, where Robert le Venour,

¹ Above, pp. x-xi.

² Above, p. xi.

³ *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 20.

⁴ Above, p. xiii.

sheriff from 1293 to 1297, is summoned to answer to the king for all prises taken while he was sheriff—but by the whole evidence of the roll, certainly in regard to Lincolnshire, and also in so far as this evidence may be applicable to the nation at large. It is accordingly not unfitting that the question of prises *ad opus regis* should have required so large a degree of investigation, for it stands out as one of the major problems of the day.

If we now turn to the *Articuli super Cartas* of 1300 it is at once evident which were the most serious of the contemporary difficulties which, having played their part in producing the crisis of 1297, it was now hoped to settle. The first article of all is that which attempts to devise a means whereby petty justice might be done from day to day in the shires, so that the smaller tenant might henceforth be spared the added injustice of having to wait for a term of years before an eyre was appointed. The second article severely regulates the imposition of extensive royal prises¹: and if the *Articuli* were never enforced it is no part of the present study to do more than note the fact.

What is the relationship of the 1298 enquiry to this position? That enquiry was not an isolated event: it has been shown that its genesis may with some reason be traced to Edward's promise contained in his letter of August 12th, 1297, to make amends, and behind this to the general situation which had produced the letter. Looking forward to 1300, it cannot with truth be said that the enquiry was in any way a direct cause of the promulgation of the *Articuli*, for it was itself, like the *Articuli*, a symptom of the travail of the time. What can be said is that its very existence as a historical fact, apart from its recorded results, is a witness to the necessity for Article I of the *Articuli*, and that its recorded results, at least for Lincolnshire, in their emphasis on prises *ad opus regis*, reveal the urgent need for Article II. Thus the place of the 1298 enquiry appears to be that of a pointer, barbed with a sharp reminder that all was not well with the body politic, to the attempted reforms of the *Articuli* of 1300. It is in this way that the affairs of rural Lincolnshire during the war years 1294-7, as revealed in *A.R.* 505, become linked with the developing administration and constitution of England.

¹ Bémont, *Chartes des Libertés Anglaises*, pp. 100-103.

ASSIZE ROLL

No. 505

[*Membrane 1*]

PLACITA APUD SANCTUM BOTULPHUM CORAM WILLELMO INGE ET RICARDO DE WALSHINGHAM IUSTICIARIIS AD QUERELAS IN COMITATU LINCOLNIE AUDIENDAS ET TERMINANDAS ASSIGNATIS DIE LUNE IN CRASTINO SANCTI LAURENCII MARTYRIS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARD. VICESIMO SEXTO.

[Boston, Monday, August 11, 1298.]

INGEL.

1. ¶Radulfus Paynel nuper vicecomes istius comitatus, non venit. Et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Cuke de Carletone et Adam filium Hugonis de eadem. Ideo ipsi in misericordia¹. Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat predictum Radulfum per omnes terras [et catalla. Ita quod nec ipse nec aliquis pro eo ad ea manum apponat donec aliud inde habuerit preceptum]² Et quod de exitibus [terrarum illarum et catallorum sit decetero respondens domino regi ad scaccarium]³ Ita quod habeat eum hic die Iouis proxima post festum sancti Laurencii⁴ [anno regn. regis Edwardi vicesimo sexto]⁵. (*Margin:* Lincoln' misericordia. vacat quia post venit.)

¹ post venit inserted after misericordia.

² MS: etc.

³ MS: etc.

⁴ Thursday, August 14th. ⁵ MS: etc.

2. ¶Robertus de Belesby balliuis de Hawardehou non venit Et manucaptus fuit per Hugonem de Haburgh' et Simonem Pyk' de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Northr' m'ia.)

3. ¶Hugo de¹ Pykeryng' balliuis de Yerdeburgh. non venit Et manucaptus fuit per Robertum f. Petri de Belesby et Hugonem de Haburgh'. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

¹ de interlined.

4. ¶Iohannes de Netleton' subballiuis de Yerdeburgh'. non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum f. Iohannis de Yerdeburgh'. et Thomam f. Iohannis de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod capiat eum. Ita quod sit hic die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Laurencii¹ ad respondendum Priori de Thornholm. etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

¹ Wednesday, August 13th.

5. ¶Allexander de Aswardby nuper balliuis de Aswardhyrne non venit, et manucaptus fuit per Walterum Guldron de Aswardby et Walterum Est de Ounesby, Ideo ipsi in m'ia. Et preceptum vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras et catalla etc Et quod

de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Laurencii etc. (*Marg:* Aswardhyrne m'ia.)

6. ¶Robertus Pygon de Graham quondam balliius de Wymerbryg' et Trehowes non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum le Wayte de Graham et Rogerum¹ Pede de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic die Mercurii etc. (*Marg:* Kesteuene m'ia.)

¹ The scribe wrote *Rogs'* and cancelled it ; he then wrote *Rogerus*, which I have emended to *Rogerum*, in agreement with *Willelmum*.

7. ¶Alanus Bouthe¹ de Kyrkeby balliius libertatis de Bullynbrok² in m'ia quia non est executus preceptum domini regis.³ (*Marg:* Bullynbrok' m'ia.³)

¹ *Bouthe* interlined. ² A liberty of the Earl of Lincoln, cf. no. 26.

³ After *regis* there is a later entry *Postea venit*, and the marginal *m'ia* is cancelled.

8. ¶Willelmus le Wayte de Graham , nuper balliius de Wymerbr' et Trehou non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Bonde de Graham et Willelmum¹ Cloueleck' de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Mercurii etc. (*Marg:* Tryhow m'ia.)

¹ MS : *Willelmus*.

9. ¶Nigellus de Blyburgh' subballiius de Coryngham' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem Wace de Blyburgh' et Rogerum¹ Westeby de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Coryngham . m'ia.)

¹ MS : *Rogerus*.

10. ¶Willelmus de Lafford subballiius de Laurys non venit et manucaptus fuit per Rogerum f. Hugonis de Thorp' et Matheum de¹ Lek' de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Mercurii . etc. (*Marg:* Laurys m'ia.)

¹ *de* interlined.

11. ¶Radulfus de Torkeseye capitalis balliius de Westreheng' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Gilbertum atte Persones de Torkeseye et Robertum¹ f. Willelmi de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc . Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Laurencii etc. (*Marg:* Westreheng m'ia.)

¹ MS inserts *et* after *Robertum*. This appears to be an error.

12. ¶Thomas de Rampton' subballiuus de Laurys non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum de Hapelthorp' et Willelmum de Walesby . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Mercurii etc. (*Marg:* Laurys m'ia.)

13. ¶Willelmus de Helpethorp' subballiuus de Coringham non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam de Rampton' de Helpethorp' et Allexandrum de Lee de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita¹ quod sit hic die Mercurii etc. (*Marg:* Coryngham . m'ia.)

¹ Ita interlined.

14. ¶Willelmus de Hemyngby . nuper sub¹balliuus de Geyrtre non venit et manucaptus fuit per Walterum le Chapeleyn et Simonem de Eye² de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Mercurii etc. (*Marg:* Gaytre . m'ia.)

¹ sub. of subballiuus interlined. Probably Eye by Peterborough, co. Northants.

15. ¶Thomas de Soterby balliuus de Suthtr' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Galfridum Est de Soterby . et Willelmum Bryan de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit [hic] predicto die Mercurii etc. (*Marg:* Suthtr' m'ia.)

16. ¶Thomas Aungewyn quondam balliuus de Candleshou non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum f. predicti Thome et Alanum¹ atte Bek' de Askeby Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Mercurii etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

¹ MS: *Alani*.

17. ¶Willelmus de Northeby de Hemyngby non venit et manucaptus fuit per Rogerum le Paumer et Willelmum fratrem eius Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Mercurii etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

18. ¶Inpositum est Henrico de Neuton'¹ balliuo de Northtr' . alias coram Iohanne de Insula iusticiario assignato per dominum regem in comitatu Lincolnie . quod² conuictus fuit super falsitate et transgressione factis . tempore quo fuit balliuus regis per quod consideratum fuit quod committeretur gaole et quod suspenderetur ab officio regis suo perpetuo . qui venit et cognouit quod conuictus fuit et suspensus coram ipso Iohanne ab officio etc . et quod finem

fecit cum domino rege pro decem marcis , Et quia cognouit quod conuictus³ [et] suspensus fuit ut supradictum est et respondit hic in curia regis tanquam balliuus de Northr' , dicens se esse positum in officio predicto per Radulfum Paynel nuper vicecomitem istius comitatus nec ostendit warrantum quod a domino rege reconcilietur : consideratum est quod predictus Henricus suspendatur ab officio suo imperpetuum Et committatur gayole . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod attachiet predictum Radulfum Paynel quod sit hic die Iouis⁴ [ad ostendendum] quo warranto ipsum reconcilliauit Postea Henricus⁵ fecit finem per .xl.s. per plegios Hugonis de Rasene et Iohannis de Bekeby. (*Marg:* Northtreding' Gayole⁶ est⁷ ad scaccarium.)

It is imputed to Henry of Newton, bailiff of the North Riding, elsewhere before John de Insula, justice appointed by the lord king in the county of Lincoln, that he [Henry] was convicted of forgery and trespass made at the time when he was a bailiff of the king ; by which it was awarded that he should be committed to gaol and that he should be suspended from his office of the king in perpetuity : who has come and has acknowledged that he was convicted and suspended before that John from his office etc., and that he made fine with the lord king for ten marks. And because he has acknowledged that he was convicted and suspended as abovesaid and answers here in the king's court as bailiff of the North Riding, saying that he was placed in the office aforesaid by Ralph Paynel, lately sheriff of this county, and shows not warrant that he be re-admitted by the lord king : it is awarded that the aforesaid Henry be suspended from his office in perpetuity ; and let him be committed to gaol.

And order is given to the sheriff that he attach the aforesaid Ralph Paynel to be here on Thursday, [August 14th] [to show] by what warrant he re-admitted him. See no. 152 below.

Afterwards Henry made fine by 40/- by the pledges of Hugh of Rasen and John of Bigby.

In the year 1296 John de Insula was in Lincolnshire hearing complaints against royal ministers. Next year, on July 8th, he delivered at the Exchequer twelve rolls (now lost) of these pleas.⁸ It is doubtless to these rolls that 'elsewhere' refers.

¹ Newton by Toft, Walsh., or Newton le Wold, Hav. ² *quod* interlined. ³ *conuictus* interlined. ⁴ Thursday, August 14th. ⁵ *Henricus* interlined. ⁶ *Gayole* cancelled. ⁷ *est* is in symbolic form in MS. The problem of its significance is discussed by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, *The Later Court Hands in England*, p. 92. ⁸ *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 47.

19. ¶Walterus f. Roberti de Frampton' queritur de Nigello le Marchaunt balliuo regis¹ quod ipse die Martis proxima post festum sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi .xxv.² predictum Walterum cepit et inprisonauit apud Donyngton' per unum diem etc et ipsum ad caudas duorum equorum ligauit per cordas³ ad graue dampnum ipsius Walteri .c.m. etc.

Et Nigellus venit . Et dicit quod ipse habuit in precepto ad leuandum .xxxvj.s. de debito domini regis pro quo quidem debito ipse cepit sex iumenta nomine districcionis et ea imparcauit , Et quia predictus Walterus parcum contra pacem domini regis⁴ fregit

et predicta iumenta abduxit : attachiauit dictum Walterum quousque inuenisset manucaptos ad respondendum⁵ coram vicecomite et Rogero de Norton⁷ assignatis in partibus illis ad debita domini regis leuanda Et quod alio modo ipsum non inprisonauit : ponit se super patriam Et Walterus similiter.

Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Nigellus maliciose cepit dictum Walterum ad caudas equorum ligauit et per unum diem inprisonauit quousque fecit finem cum eo per⁶ .ij.s. ad dampnum ipsius Walteri .c.s. Et ideo consideratum est quod recuperet uersus predictum Nigellum dampna sua que taxantur ad .c.s. Et committatur gayole Postea fecit finem per .xl.s. per plegios Iohannis de Multon⁷ . Hugonis de Gorham et Ade Pakkeherneys.

DAMPNA .C.S.⁷

(Marg: Kyrketon est ad seaccarium Gayole⁸)

Walter son of Robert of Frampton complains of Nigel le Marchaunt, bailiff of the King, that he, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Edward [October 1st, 1297], did the aforesaid Walter seize and imprison at Donington for one day etc., and did him tie with cords to the tails of two horses, to the grievous damage of that Walter, one hundred marks etc.

And Nigel has come, and says that he had in command to levy thirty-six shillings in respect of a debt of the lord king, for which debt he took six mares in the name of distraint and impounded them. And because the aforesaid Walter did break the pound against the lord king's peace and the aforesaid mares did carry away, he attached the said Walter until he had found mainpernors to answer before the sheriff and Roger of Norton, appointed in these parts to levy debts of the lord king. And that in other manner he did not imprison him, he puts himself upon the country, and Walter similarly.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Nigel did maliciously seize the said Walter, did to the tails of horses tie [him] and for one day did imprison [him] until he made fine with him [Nigel] by two shillings, to the damage of that Walter, one hundred shillings. And therefore it is awarded that he do recover against the aforesaid Nigel his damages which are taxed at one hundred shillings. And let him [Nigel] be committed to gaol. Afterwards he made fine by forty shillings by the pledges of John of Moulton, Hugh of Gorham and Adam Pakkeherneys.

Roger of Norton, by royal writ dated July 4th, 1297, was appointed overseer for Lincolnshire to assist the sheriff in the more speedy collection of royal debts.⁹ Later, on July 29th, he is directed, together with the sheriff, to levy from the possessions of the chief collectors of the Eleventh and Twelfth in Lincolnshire, arrears due to the King from the proceeds of these taxes.¹⁰

¹ *balliuo regis* interlined. ² Tuesday, October 1st. 1297. ³ *et ipsum . . . per cordas* interlined. ⁴ MS repeats *regis*. ⁵ MS : *respondendum*, ⁶ *per* interlined. ⁷ This is followed, in MS, by *unde .xx.s. C.* which has been erased. ⁸ *Gayole* cancelled, since the fine was paid. ⁹ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 101d. ¹⁰ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 96.

19a. Iohannes Curteys.¹

¹ There is a gap of about one inch between the conclusion of no. 19 and this isolated name, which appears at the extreme bottom of the membrane. Cf. no. 28.

[*Membrane 1d.*]

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD SANCTUM BOTULPHUM ETC.

20. ¶ Willelmus de Geueleston' queritur de Iohanne de Pateshull' balliuo regis de Louedon' quod cum inuentum fuisset coram vicecomite per bonam inquisitionem¹ . quod non habuisset quadraginta solidatas terre nec redditus per quod poneretur alibi in iuratis seu assisis . quam in comitatu . Idem Iohannes ipsum Willelmum coram boronibus² de scaccario et iusticiariis domini regis de Banco in iuratis ipso Willelmo nesciente maliciose posuit unde deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valenciam .C.s.

Et Iohannes venit Et dedit totum et ponit se super sacramentum ipsius Willelmi qui queritur , qui quidem iuratus dicit quod idem Iohannes ipsum maliciose in iuratis coram baronibus de scaccario et iusticiariis de Banco sine summonicione posuit . Ideo consideratum est quod committatur gayole et restituat dampna que idem Willelmus rationabiliter ostendere potest per tallias etc . Postea Iohannes fecit finem per .j.m. per plegios luonis de Byllyngeye et Thome Est. (*Marg: Louedon' est ad scaccarium Gayole.*³)

William of Gelston complains of John of Pattishall, king's bailiff of Loveden, that when it had been found before the sheriff, by a true inquisition, that he did not have forty shillings' worth of land or rents by which he should be put elsewhere upon juries or assizes than in the county: the same John did maliciously put that William upon juries before the Barons of the Exchequer and the lord king's Justices of the Bench, that William not being aware of it; wherein he is the worse and has damages to the value of one hundred shillings.

And John has come and denies all, and puts himself upon the oath of that William who is complaining: who being sworn says that the same John did maliciously put him upon juries before the Barons of the Exchequer and the Justices of the Bench without summons. Therefore it is awarded that he [John] be committed to gaol, and do restore damages which the same William is able reasonably to show by tallies etc. Afterwards John made fine by one mark by the pledges of Ivo of Billingham and Thomas Est.

John of Pattishall's action was a direct contravention of the Statute of Westminster II, 1285, cap. 38. See Introduction, p. lxxxviii.

¹ sic. ² sic. ³ Gayole cancelled.

21. ¶ Willelmus Loseward nuper balliuus de Suthtred' non venit et mancaptus fuit per Gilbertum Loseward et Iohannem de Affordeby . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic die Iouis proxima post festum sancti Laurencii.¹ (*Marg: Suthtred' m'ia.*)

¹ Thursday, August 14th.

22. ¶ Willelmus de Phanneye nuper balliuus de Suthtr' non venit et mancaptus fuit per Hugonem Ammory et Walterum Stratte . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod

distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Iouis etc. (*Marg:* Suthr' m'ia.)

23. ¶Stephanus Punne balliuus de Wymerbrigg' non venit et manueptus fuit per Philippum Punne de Graham et Thomam Heryng' . de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Iouis etc. (*Marg:* Wymerbrigg' Trehowes.)

24. ¶Willelmus Loueday per atturnatum suum optulit se uersus Allexandrum le Clerk' de Aswardeby de placito transgressionis et ipse non venit Et preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod distringeret eum per terras etc . Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod esset hic die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Laurencii¹ Et vicecomes mandauit quod exitus sunt .xl.s. Et nichilominus Walterus Goldrenn de Aswardby Iohannes Goldrenn de eadem , Galfridus de Fletes de eadem et Ricardus Est de Gunesby manuceperunt eum . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti sicut alias quod distringat predictum Allexandrum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit apud Lincoln' die Lune proxima post festum Assumpcionis beate Marie² etc. (*Marg:* Aswardhyrne etc Exitus .xl.s. est m'ia.)

William did not appear at Lincoln as ordered, for at Grantham in October the sheriff was commanded to have his person before the justices at their next coming (333); see also no. 354. William seems to have been a collector of prise in Aswardhurn (333).

¹ Wednesday, August 13th. ² Monday, August 18th.

25. ¶Robertus Merwyn balliuus libertatis episcopi Carlyensis¹ de Horneastr' in m'ia eo quod in contemptu curie et contra preceptum iusticiariorum recessit² (*Marg:* Horneastr'.)

The Bishop of Carlisle held the vill of Horncastle, as well as the manor and soke with all their appurtenances.³ Henry III gave him a fair at Horncastle itself, to last for seven days annually,⁴ also a Wednesday market.⁵ In 1274 the jurors said that the Bishop had return of writs in Horncastle, but they did not know by what warrant.⁶ The soke and the wapentake of Horncastle were not co-extensive: part of the wapentake (together with the adjacent wapentake of Gartree) provided a jury separate from that of the Bishop's soke and liberty. Cf. no. 483 with no. 485.

¹ *Episcopi Carlyensis* interlined. ² The rest of the entry is erased.

³ W. K. Boyd, *Lincs. Notes and Queries*, iv, p. 59. ⁴ *Ibid.*, iv, pp. 17-18.

⁵ *Ibid.*, iv, p. 57. *Ibid.*, iv, p. 219.

26. ¶Alanus Bouthe balliuus libertatis Comitib' Linc' de Bollyngbrok' in m'ia . quia recessit. (*Marg:* Bolyngbrok'.)

27. ¶Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic ad hunc diem Willelmum de Ingelton' ballium itinerantem ad respondendum¹ Roberto de Hakebech' de placito transgressionis . Et vicecomes nichil inde fecit . Ideo ipse in m'ia scilicet Ricardus

de Draycote , et amerciatus ad .C.s. Et preceptum est ei sicut alias quod capiat predictum Willelmum quod sit hic die Iouis proxima [post] festum sancti Laurencii etc. (*Marg:* .C.s.)

¹ MS: *respondendum*.

28. ¶ Iohannes Curteys queritur de Alano de Nelond clerico ballini de Skyrebek' quod iniuste leuauit ab eo sine waranto .vj.d. ad graue dampnum etc—¹ Et Alanus venit et cognouit quod leuauit predictos .vj.d. pro uno amerciamento ad quod amerciatus fuit pro quadam defalta quam fecit in wapentakio de Skyrebek' . Preterea idem Iohannes queritur de predicto Alano super hoc quod minabatur eum in presencia iusticiariorum de vita et membris eo quod sequitur querelam istam coram predictis iusticiariis.

Et Alanus dicit quod non minabatur predictum Iohannem et de hoc ponit se super patriam—Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Alanus in nichilo est culpabilis . Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Alanus eat inde quietus . Et Iohannes nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in m'ia pro falso clamore . etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

¹ MS here and elsewhere has an elongated dash.

29. ¶ Gilbertus f. Acelini de Algerkyrk' . queritur de Nigello le Chapman de Donyngton' quod ipse cepit de eo¹ maliciose quatuor bidentes et quod alibi melius inuenisse potuit ad minus dampnum etc Et Nigellus venit et cognouit quod cepit predictos bidentes et quod deuenerunt ad opus regis . Et quod alibi ad minus dampnum dictos bidentes cepisse non potuit Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc.

Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Nigellus cepit predictos bidentes de predicto Gilberto et quod deuenerunt ad commodum regis set dicunt quod maliciose quia alibi ad minus dampnum meliores bidentes inuenisse potuit Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Gilbertus recuperet uersus predictum Nigellum dampna sua que taxantur ad .ij.s. et committatur gayole . Et rex respondeat de precio bidentium etc.

DAMPNA .ij.s. fecit finem.

(*Marg:* Kyrketon' [Kirkton] . est Gayole.²)

Gilbert son of Acelin of Algarkirk complains of Nigel the Chapman of Donington, that he took from him maliciously four sheep and that elsewhere he could have found better at less damage. And Nigel has come and has acknowledged that he took the aforesaid sheep and that they were put to the king's use ; and that elsewhere at less damage he could not have taken the said sheep. And as to this he puts himself upon the country, etc.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Nigel took the aforesaid sheep from the aforesaid Gilbert, and that they were put to the king's use ; but they say that [he took them] maliciously, because elsewhere at less damage he could have found better sheep. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Gilbert do recover against the aforesaid Nigel his damages

which are taxed at two shillings : and let him [Nigel] be committed to gaol. And let the king answer concerning the price of the sheep etc. Damages, 2/-. [Nigel] made fine.

¹ *de eo* interlined. ² *Gayole* cancelled, fine having been made.

30. ¶Robertus Tyryk' de Donyngton' queritur de predicto Nigello quod ipse maliciose cepit de eo unam pernam ubi melius ad minus dampnum inuenisse potuit.

Et Nigellus venit et cognouit quod cepit predictam pernam et quod deuenit ad proficuum regis et alibi quam de dicto Iohanne bacoun¹ inuenisse non potuit et de hoc ponit se super patriam—Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Nigellus cepit predictam pernam et deuenit ad comodum regis set dicunt quod maliciose cepit dictam pernam et quod alibi ad minus dampnum inuenisse potuit. Ideo consideratum est quod recuperet uersus dictum Nigellum dampna sua que taxantur ad .xij.d. et committatur gayole. Et rex respondeat de perna. (*Marg:* est Gayole.²)

The object of the prise which is written in the MS *pnam* is uncertain : if *pernam* it is a leg of salt pork : if *parnam*, a swingletree. The former seems more probable. The words "*de dicto Iohanne bacoun*" are confusing as no John is referred to and one would have expected *de dicto Roberto* : in the event of *pernam* being correct *bacoun* may be the English equivalent ; no the other hand the absence of a capital B in the MS does not rule out the possibility of its being a surname. Neither alternative seriously strains the sense of the passage.

¹ *sic*. ² *Gayole* cancelled.

31. ¶Willelmus Leuedylok' de Algerkyrk' . queritur de predicto Nigello quod ipse maliciose cepit de eo unum multonem . ubi melius ad minus dampnum inuenisse potuit—Et Nigellus venit [Et]¹ cognouit quod cepit predictum multonem et quod deuenit ad comodum regis . Et alibi ad minus dampnum quam [de]¹ dicto Willelmo cepisse non potuit , Et de hoc ponit se super patriam—Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Nigellus cepit de dicto Willelmo . unum multonem et deuenit ad comodum regis set dicunt quod maliciose cepit predictum multonem de dicto Willelmo . Et quod alibi melius quam de eo cepisse potuit Ideo consideratum est quod recuperet uersus dictum Nigellum dampna sua que taxantur ad .xij.d. Et committatur gayole . Et rex respondeat de multone etc. (*Marg:* est Gayole.²)

Prise of a sheep *ad opus regis* ; the case is similar in form to no. 29.

¹ At this point there is a small hole in the membrane, obliterating the words given in square brackets. ² *Gayole* cancelled.

32. ¶Iohannes Malkyn queritur de predicto Nigello quod ipse maliciose cepit de eo . unum multonem Et Nigellus venit Et cognouit quod cepit dictum multonem et quod deuenit ad comodum regis Et¹ alibi quam de eo inuenisse potuit ad minus dampnum etc . Ideo consideratum est quod recuperet uersus dictum Nigellum dampna sua que taxantur ad .viii.d. Et committatur

gayole Et rex respondeat de multone etc—Et dictus Nigellus absoluatur ab officio regis² . suo perpetuo. (*Marg:* est Gayole.³)

Prise of a sheep *ad opus regis*. Nigel here does not attempt to deny the charge against him: the final award, arising out of the above four charges, is that he is absolved from his royal office in perpetuity.⁴

¹ *et*, interlined, replaces *set*, cancelled. ² *Regis* interlined. ³ *Gayole* cancelled. ⁴ Immediately below no. 32, on the left side of the membrane, is a ¶, but no entry follows.

[*Membrane 2*]

INGE.

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD LINCOLNIAM DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST
FESTUM ASSUMPTIONIS BEATE MARIE ETC.

[Monday, August 18th.]

33. ¶ Rogerus de Tateshal' optulit se uersus Iohannem de Edelyngton' nuper ballium de Wraghou Et ipse non venit et manucaptus fuit per Alanum de Langeton'¹ et Hugonem Flegard de Edelyngton'. Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat predictum Iohannem per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic die Martis proxima post festum Assumpcionis beate Marie.² (*Marg:* Wraghou m'ia.)

¹ Langton, either in Wraggoe or in Horncastle. ² Tuesday, August 19th.

34. ¶ Abbas de Kyrkestede optulit se uersus Ricardum de Lyndwode¹ , Et ipse non venit et manucaptus fuit per Henricum de Walmesford et Ranulphum de Grebby Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc . Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic die Martis proxima post festum Assumpcionis beate Marie. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

¹ Linwood, either in Langoe or in Walsheroft.

35. ¶ Abbas de Reuesby . optulit se uersus predictum Ricardum de Lyndwode , Et ipse non venit . Et manucaptus fuit per Henricum de Walmesford et Ranulphum de Grebby . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

36. ¶ Ricardus de Huwelle miles , Hugo Yrnesyde de Hal' et Radulfus Clericus de Ingoldesby iuratores non venerunt . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Aswardhyrn')

Richard of Howell, knight, here a juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, became sheriff of Lincolnshire next year (1299). See Appendix II, section 1, p. 137.

37. ¶ Robertus de Poynton' iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem de Poynton' et Iohannem Louet de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Auelound' m'ia.)

38. ¶Iohannes de Poynton' iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum de Poynton' et Willelmum f. Alani de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Aveland.]

39. ¶Hugo ad Aquam de Mylnethorp' iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum f. Alani et Hugonem Fraunk-homme Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Aveland.]

40. ¶Robertus de Askeby unus iuratorum non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem f. Iohannis de Askeby . et Ricardum ad Crucem de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Flaxwell' et Langhou. m'ia.)

41. ¶Willelmus Thurstan de Rysyngton'¹ iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem f. eius et Ricardum Thurstan de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

¹ de Rysyngton' interlined.

42. ¶Robertus le Foulere de Cranewell' iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem le Pyndere de Cranewell' et Willelmum ad Crucem de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

43. ¶Robertus f. Ricardi de Ryskyngton' iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Thurstan de Riskyngton' et Thomam f. eius de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

44. ¶Osebertus de la Grene de Rouceby iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam Auerey de Rouceby et Iohannem Gylberd de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

45. ¶Ricardus de Apelgarth' de Lesyngham . iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Andream de Ingoldesby et Adam le Lung' de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

The six jurors of Flaxwell and Langoe mentioned above, nos. 40-45, are, with the exception of Robert of Ashby, different persons from the six mentioned in no. 193. These eleven together are also different from the twelve names given in no. 251, again with one exception, William of Cranewell (193). Nor do the names of any jurors of Flaxwell and Langoe appear in the lists of jurors at the end of the roll. Beyond the reason given in 257 for their being in mercy, there is no evidence to show why a list was not included in m. 15 or 15d; or to show whether the jury was in fact changed, or whether one list represents a jury of presentment and the other a jury of verdict.

46. ¶Willelmus de Belton'¹ capellanus firmarius ecclesie de Carleton'² optulit se uersus Willelmum de Beuercote³ ballium domini regis Et ipse non venit et manucaptus fuit per Radulfum

Notebroun et Hugonem de Tereswell' Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic die Martis proxima post festum Assumpcionis beate Marie.¹ (*Marg:* Westr' m'ia.)

¹ Perhaps Belton in Manley. ² North or South Carlton, or Carlton Makerel, Lawress. ³ *Beuercote* interlined over *Bercotes*, cancelled. ⁴ Tuesday, August 19th.

47. ¶ Abbas de Renesby optulit se uersus Willelmum de Hemyngby subballium de Geytr' Et ipse non venit et manucaptus fuit per Walterum le Chapeleyn et Simonem de Eye¹ Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis etc. (*Marg:* Suthtr' m'ia.)

This is the second time William of Hemingby has been summoned (see no. 14) ; now we know his accuser. The mainpernors are the same in both cases.

¹ Probably Eye by Peterborough, co. Northants ; cf. no. 14.

48. ¶ Idem abbas optulit se uersus Thomam de Soterby ballium de Suthtr' [Et ipse] non venit et manucaptus fuit per Galfridum Est de Soterby et Willelmum Brian de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [South Riding.]

Cf. no. 15, and note to no. 47.

49. ¶ Willelmus Randolf' de Kysby iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem de Askeby de Kysby et Robertum Carpenterium de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Beltelaw. m'ia.)

50. ¶ Henricus Clericus de Skylyngton' iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum in Angulo de Skylyngton' et Robertum ad Capellam de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

Neither of the jurors mentioned in nos. 49 and 50 appears in the list of Beltisloe jurors (250), which is not repeated in the jury lists at the end of the roll. Cf. no. 45 : something of the same may apply to the Beltisloe jurors, but evidence is lacking.

51. ¶ Gregorius Walse de Carleton' , Robertus Albyn de eadem , Walterus Mayster de Colby et Iohannes de Sancto Lycio de eadem . Iuratores non venerunt . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Boby et Graff' m'ia.)

None of these names appear in the list of Boothby and Graffoe jurors ; no. 481.

52. ¶ Hugo de Stowe de Lunderthorp' vnus iuratorum non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertus Iulyan et Alanum Posy

de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Trehowes et Wynerbrygg'. m'ia.)

53. ¶ Henricus West de Welleby iurator non venit . Et manucaptus fuit per Thomam f. Hugonis de Braceby et Iohannem ad Furnum . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs and Threo.]

54. ¶ Radulfus le Forester de Botheby iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum le Forester de Brotheby¹ et Robertum le Prouost de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

¹ *Sic.*

55. ¶ Rogerus f. Stephani de Barkeston iurator non venit et manucaptus fuit per Adam Cauce de Gunwardeby et Willelmum f. Isolde de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs and Threo.]

None of these jurors of Winnibriggs and Threo (52-5), except Roger son of Stephen of Barkston, appear in the lists of jurors for these wapentakes (498, 498a).

[*Membrane 2d.*]

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD LYNCOLNIAM DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST
FESTUM ASSUMPCIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO .XXVI^{to}.

[Monday, August 18th.]

56. ¶ Henricus Asty de Haye qui querebatur de Iohanne¹ de Pateshull' balliuo de Louedon' non est prosecutus . Ideo predictus Iohannes inde sine die Et Henricus et plegii sui de proseguendo in m'ia² scilicet Willelmus de Gayleston' et Willelmus atte Chyrche de Cleypol'. (*Marg:* Louedon' m'ia.)

¹ MS repeats *de Iohanne.* ² *in m'ia* interlined.

57. ¶ Willelmus de Lambetoth' de Paunton' nuper balliuus de Wynerbrygg' . non venit Et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Persone Iohannem Brygthyme , Nicholaum le Cartere et Ricardum Bryggeman Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et quia vicecomes testatur quod nichil habet per quod potest attachiare . Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod capiat eum Ita quod sit coram iusticiariis in proximo aduentu suo in partibus istis etc (*Marg:* Wynerbryg' m'ia.)

The sheriff obeyed the orders of the justices: William Lambetoth appears at Grantham in October on three separate charges, see nos. 326-8.

58. ¶ Hugo le Plomer de Lincoln' in m'ia pro falso clamore . uersus Thomam Gamel' de duobus supertunicis etc (*Marg:* m'ia.)

59. ¶Willelmus ad Ecclesiam optulit se uersus Rogerum de Brynkel . Et ipse non venit . Et preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod distringeret eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Et vicecomes nichil inde fecit set¹ respondit quod districtus est per catalla ad valenciam .xx.d. Et nichilominus Willelmus Badde de Brynkyll Willelmus f. Iohannis de eadem Radulfus prepositus de eadem et Galfridus Est de eadem manuceperunt eum Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti sicut alias quod distringat predictum Rogerum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod habeat eum coram iusticiariis in proximo aduentu suo etc (*Marg:* Hylle. m'ia.)

¹ *nichil inde fecit set* interlined.

60. ¶Rogerus de Thurston' et Rogerus de Cotun¹ iuratores non venerunt Ideo ipsi in m'ia etc (*Marg:* m'ia.)

These are jurors of Flaxwell and Langoe: see no. 251 for Roger of Cotes; Roger of Thurston is not mentioned elsewhere.

¹ Probably Cotes, Langoe.

61. ¶Frater Iohannes de Coleuyll' custos Abbatie de Swynesheued et frater Willelmus de Schelford queruntur de Iuone de Byllyngeye quod ipse¹ maliciose cepit de eis duos boues precii .xx.s. Et quod alibi ad minus dampnum cepisse potuit—Et Nigellus² venit Et cognouit quod cepit predictos boues et quod deuenerunt ad opus regis Et quod alibi ad minus dampnum nec maliciose eos cepit ponit se super patriam—Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Iuo cepit predictos boues et quod deuenerunt ad opus regis set dicunt quod maliciose eos cepit et alibi ad minus dampnum cepisse potuit ad dampnum ipsorum Iohannis . et Willelmi .x.s. Ideo consideratum est quod³ predicti Iohannes et Willelmus recuperent dampna sua que taxantur ad .x.s. Et Iuo committatur Gaole. Dampna .x.s. med' C.⁴ (*Marg:* + est Gaole.⁵)

Prise of oxen *ad opus regis*. The case follows the usual form.

¹ MS: *ipsi*. ² *Sic*. ³ *quod* repeated in MS. ⁴ I.e. half to the clerk or clerks of the court. These are "clere damages," sums paid to the clerks. The following examples from Jenkinson and Forinoy, *Select Cases in the Exchequer of Pleas* (S.S., vol. 48, 1931), make the subject clear: 'postea taxata sunt dampna ad .x. marcas de quibus clerico .j. marca . . . ' (p. 46); ' . . . et dampna sua que taxantur . . . ad viginti solidos que dantur clericis etc. . . ' (p. 184); 'Dampna .x. marce . M[arca] C[lericis]' (p. 200). ⁵ *Gaole* cancelled.

62. ¶Simon de Worth' queritur de Radulfo Notebroun quod ipse die Mercurii proxima post festum translacionis sancti Martini anno regni regis Edwardi xxv. [10 July 1297] contra proteccionem domini regis cepit de eo apud Massingham' in commune pastura sua unum bouem precii .xvj.s. et eum fugauit apud Linc' etc .

ad dampnum suum dim.m. etc.—Et Radulfus venit Et cognouit quod cepit predictum bouem ad lardarium domini regis per preceptum vicecomitis . et quod nichil sciuit de proteccionem domini regis . Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc.

Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Radulfus cepit predictum bouem de dicto Simone et quod deuenit ad opus regis . Et dicunt quod predictus Radulfus nichil¹ sciuit quod predictus Simon habuit proteccionem domini regis set dicunt quod pupplicata fuit proteccio in patria . Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Radulfus restituat dicto Simoni tres s. pro dampnis suis . Et non amplius . quia rex . respondeat de boue Et Radulfus committatur gaole.

Dampna .iij.s. (Marg: Westredding' Gaole.²)

Simon de Worth complains of Ralph Notebroun that he, on the Wednesday next after the feast of the Translation of St. Martin in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of king Edward [July 10th, 1297], against the protection of the lord king took from him at Messingham, in his common pasture, one ox of price sixteen shillings, and drove it to Lincoln, etc., to his damage, half a mark etc.

And Ralph has come and has acknowledged that he took the aforesaid ox for the lord king's larder, by order of the sheriff; and that he knew nothing of the lord king's protection: and as to this he puts himself upon the country etc.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Ralph did take the aforesaid ox from the said Simon and that it was put to the king's use. And they say that the aforesaid Ralph did not know that the aforesaid Simon had the lord king's protection, but they say that the protection was proclaimed in the district. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Ralph do restore to the said Simon three shillings for his damages: and not more, because the king shall answer concerning the ox. And let Ralph be committed to gaol. Damages three shillings.

Simon de Worth was a canon of Lincoln Cathedral from at least 1290.³ He was appointed by the bishop to collect the ecclesiastical tenth agreed to by the Province of Canterbury in 1290, and was responsible for the Archdeaconry of Lincoln.⁴ There seems little doubt that he received the royal protection in 1297 (as he must have done if he complied with the royal demand for one fifth of ecclesiastical benefices and goods), but I cannot find his name in the list of protections entered on the Patent Rolls.⁵ By February 8th, 1300, he was dead.⁶ Ralph Notebroun, the defendant, was chief bailiff of the West Riding.

¹ *nichil* interlined. ² *Gaole* cancelled; see no. 64. ³ *Reg. Sutton, Memoranda*, ff. 12, 170. ⁴ *Reg. Sutton, Memoranda* f. 15. ⁵ Cf. *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, pp. 235-7, 260-86. ⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 491.

63. Idem Simon queritur de predicto Radulfo . quod ipse maliciose cepit contra proteccionem domini regis¹ palefridum et summarium suum apud Massingham' die sancti Georgii . anno . xxv.² et eos equitauit per decem dies³ per totum comitatum . ad dampnum suum .x.li. etc.

Et Radulfus venit Et cognouit quod cepit de predicto Simone duos afferos , precii .x.s. per summonicionem scaccarii pro dim.m. de debito domini regis quam quidem dim.m. idem Simon soluit

et talliam ab eo inde recepit . Et quod palofridum⁴ nec summarium suum cepit nec eos per patriam equitavit nec de proteccionem domini regis sciuit⁵ ponit se super patriam.

Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Radulfus cepit summarium predicti Simonis precii .xl.s. et unum affrum precii .x.s. pro dim.m. de debito domini regis . Et quod subballiui predicti Radulfi equitauerunt predictos equos per patriam per octo dies ipso Radulfo hoc sciente Et quod sciuit quod predictus Simon habuit proteccionem domini regis Ideo consideratum est quod recuperet uersus dictum Radulfum dampna sua que taxantur ad unam m. Et Radulfus committatur gaole.

Dampna .j.m. (*Marg: Gaole.*)⁶

The same Simon complains of the aforesaid Ralph, that he maliciously did take, against the lord king's protection, his palfrey and sumpter-horse at Messingham, on St. George's day in the twenty-fifth year, and did ride them for ten days over the whole county, to his damage ten pounds, etc.

And Ralph has come, and has acknowledged that he took from the aforesaid Simon two draught-beasts, of price ten shillings, by a summons of the Exchequer for half a mark in respect of a debt of the lord king; which half mark the same Simon did pay and from him did receive a tally thereof. And that he [Ralph] took neither his palfrey nor his sumpter-horse, nor did he ride them over the countryside, nor did he know about the lord king's protection, he puts himself upon the country.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Ralph did take the aforesaid Simon's sumpter-horse, of price forty shillings, and one draught-beast, of price ten shillings, for half a mark in respect of a debt of the lord king; and that the aforesaid Ralph's sub-bailiffs rode the aforesaid horses over the countryside for eight days, that Ralph knowing this; and that he did know that the aforesaid Simon had the lord king's protection. Therefore it is awarded that he do recover against the said Ralph his damages, which are taxed at one mark. And let Ralph be committed to gaol. Damages one mark.

¹ *contra* . . . *Regis* interlined. ² April 23rd, 1297. ³ *per decem dies* interlined. ⁴ *Sic.* ⁵ *nec de proteccionem domini Regis sciuit* interlined. ⁶ *Gaole* cancelled; cf. no. 64.

64. Idem Simon queritur de predicto Radulfo . quod ipse iniuste cepit de eo anno predicto quatuordecim denarios ne caperet de blado suo . ad opus regis etc—Et Radulfus venit Et dicit quod nichil [cepit] de predicto Simone Et de hoc ponit se super patriam—Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Radulfus cepit predictos quatuordecim denarios de predicto Simone sicut queritur Et quod ipse Radulfus nullum preceptum habuit ab illis qui assignati fuerunt per dominum regem ad aliquam¹ bladum de predicto Simone capiendum . Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Simon recuperet uersus dictum Radulfum predictos quatuordecim denarios et dampna sua in triplo . scilicet . iij.s. vj.d. Et Radulfus committatur gaole Et absoluator ab officio regis suo perpetuo—Postea fecit finem per .xl.s. per plegios Willelmi de Bello Campo . et Willelmi de Alta Ripa . etc

Dampna .iiij.s. viij.d. (*Marg: Gaole.*)

The same Simon complains of the aforesaid Ralph, that he unjustly took from him in the aforesaid year [1297] fourteen pence, so as not to take from his corn for the use of the king, etc.

And Ralph has come, and he says that [he took] nothing from the aforesaid Simon; and as to this, he puts himself upon the country.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Ralph took the aforesaid fourteen pence from the aforesaid Simon according as he complains; and that that Ralph had no order from those who were appointed by the lord king to take any corn from the aforesaid Simon. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Simon do recover against the said Ralph the aforesaid fourteen pence, and his damages in triplicate, that is to say three shillings and sixpence; and let Ralph be committed to gaol. And let him be absolved from his office of the king in perpetuity. Afterwards he made fine for 40/- by the pledges of William de Bello Campo and William de Alta Ripa etc. Damages four shillings and eight pence.

¹ Sic.

[Membrane 3.]

65. ¶ Willelmus Costantyn subballiuis Stephani Punme non venit et manucaptus fuit per Stephanum Punme de Graham et Iohannem Fox de Enderby. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Wymerbrigg' et Trehowes m'ie.)

66. ¶ Walterus de Horton' subballiuis dicti Stephani. non venit. Et manucaptus fuit per Stephanum Punme de Graham et Willelmum Costantin. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ie.) [Winni-briggs and Threo.]

67. ¶ Willelmus de Pyseley subballiuis Walteri Est non venit et manucaptus fuit per Walterum Est de Ounesby et Iohannem Bellard de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Auelund' m'ie.)

68. ¶ Galfridus de Stapelford¹ subballiuis predicti Walteri non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem Chapman de Repinghal' et Iohannem f. eius de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Probably Aveland.]

¹ Great Stapleford, Graffoe, or Little Stapleford, Loveden.

69. ¶ Iohannes Kyboy balliuis de Flaxh' et Langh' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Walterum Deudamur de Thorp' et Radulfum Pace de Ancastre. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Flaxou et Langhou. m'ia.)

70. ¶ Nicholaus de Ryhale subballiuis dicti Iohannis non venit et manucaptus fuit per Alanum de Bylyngheye et Iohannem Kyboy de Braundon¹. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

¹ There is a Brandon in Hough on the Hill parish, Loveden wapentake.

71. ¶ Radulfus Pacy subballiuis dicti Iohannis non venit et manucaptus fuit per Nicholaum de Scaupewyk' et Walterum

Deudamur . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ie.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

72. ¶Hugo Bardolf' bailif¹ de Aswardhirn' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Gilbertum de Folkyngham et Nicholaum de Anecastre de Lafford Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Aswardhirn' m'ia.)

¹ *Sic.*

73. ¶Willelmus Reneuill' subballiius dicti Hugonis non venit et manucaptus fuit per Nicholaum f. Matilde de Calwardthorp' et Robertum Erl de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Aswardhurn.]

74. ¶Robertus Flauuel subballiius Iohannis de Pateshull' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem de Pateshull' et Radulfum Pacy de Anecastre Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Loveden.]

John of Pattishall was bailiff of this wapentake, cf. no. 20.

75. ¶Iohannes de Stubton' balliius de Boby et Grafhow non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum de Wywell' de Carleton' et Elyam de . Carleton' . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Boby et Grafhow m'ia.)

76. ¶Adam le Long' de Ingoldeby subballiius Thome de Eston' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam de Eston de Gumewardby et Thomam de Hanuill' de Staunford . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

[Probably Beltisloe or Ness: Adam seems to have been bailiff of both these wapentakes, though here called sub-bailiff; cf. Appendix II, section vii, note 19, p. 149.]

77. ¶Iuo de Bylinggeye quondam balliius de Flaxwell et Langhow . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam Templar de Bylinggeye et Gilbertum Templar de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

78. ¶Robertus Pygon de Graham quondam balliius de Wymerbrig' et Trehowes . non venit Et manucaptus fuit [per] Willelmum le Wayte de Graham et Rogerum Pede de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs and Threo.]

79. ¶Willelmus le Wayte de Graham' quondam balliius de Wymerbr' et Trehow . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Bonde de Graham' et Willelmum Cloueleck' de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs and Threo.]

80. ¶Hugo de Treswell' subballiius Radulfi Notebrun non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum Cokol de Glentworth' et Iohannem fratrem eiusdem Roberti . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Aslakehow m'ia.)

81. 'Dyonisius de Neuton' subballiuis Radulfi Notebrun . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Hugonem Clericum de Manlee et Thomam ad Ecclesiam de Manlee . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Manlee m'ia.)

82. 'Nigellus de Blyburgh' subballiuis dicti Radulfi in wappentakio de Coringham . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem Wace de Coringham et Rogerum Westiby de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Coringham m'ia.)

83. 'Willelmus de Lafford subballiuis dicti Radulfi in wappentakio de Laurys . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Rogerum f. Hugonis de Thorp' et Matheum de Lek' de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Laurys m'ia.)

84. 'Radulfus de Torkeseye capitalis balliuis de Westreheng' tempore Radulfi Paynel non venit et manucaptus fuit per Gilbertum atte Persones de Torkeseye et Robertum f. Willelmi de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* [W]estreheng' m'ia.)

85. 'Thomas de Rampton' subballiuis dicti Radulfi . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum de Hapelthorp' , et Willelmum de Walesby . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Laurys m'ia.)

86. 'Willelmus de Helpethorp' . subballiuis dicti Radulfi . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam de Rampton' de Helpethorp' et Alexandrum de Lee de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Coringham m'ia.)

87. 'Radulfus de Thorp' iuxta Stowe¹ subballiuis dicti Radulfi . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Matheum de Thorp' iuxta Stowe et Alexandrum de eadem . [Ideo ipsi in m'ia.-] (*Marg:* Manlee m'ia.)

¹ Probably Stowe St. Mary, Well. ² This never was in the entry, which shows no sign of either damage or erasure. It is inferred from the marginal m'ia and from common form, and its absence is doubtless an oversight. There are other instances, e.g. no. 95 below.

88. 'Henricus de Walmesford capitalis balliuis de Sutrethyng' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum de Walmesford et Iohannem de Belesby . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Sutrethyng' m'ia.)

89. 'Hugo de Ormesby¹ subballiuis dicti Henrici . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem Totel et Radulfum de Halington' . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Probably Louthesk.]

¹ North Ormsby, Ludborough or South Ormsby, Hill.

90. 'Simon de Grebby subballiuis dicti Henrici . non venit

et manucaptus fuit per Radulfum de Grebby et Gilbertum f. Alicie de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [South Riding.]

91. ¶Hugo Amory subballiuis dicti Henrici . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Simonem Thenk' et Simonem Pynnekrak' . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe; cf. nos. 163, 263.]

92. ¶Gilbertus Loseward subballiuis dicti Henrici in Calswat . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Gilbertum de Camera et Robertum Walding' Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

93. ¶Walterus de Wynceby subballiuis dicti Henrici in Hille . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem de Wynceby et Iohannem de Halton' . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Hill.]

94. ¶Gilbertus Malet subballiuis dicti Henrici in Geytr' . non venit et fui[t] manucaptus¹ per Adam Malet et Walterum le Chapeleyn . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Gartree.]

¹ *fui mañ* MS.

95. ¶Iohannes de Edlington' tunc subballiuis Thome de Soterby in Wranghou . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Alanum de Langton' et Hugonem Flegard de Edlington' . [Ideo ipsi in m'ia.] (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Wraggoe.]

[*Membrane 3d.*]

96. ¶Willelmus de Hemyngby quondam subballiuis dicti Thome . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Walterum Chapeleyn et Simonem de Eye¹ Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Gartree.]

William was bailiff of Gartree though here called sub-bailiff; he could be his superior's sub-bailiff but still bailiff of a wapentake, if his superior, for example, was a chief bailiff of a larger administrative area. Cf. nos. 14, 141-2, 164.

¹ Probably Eye by Peterborough, co. Northants.

97. ¶Willelmus Northyby in Henyngby quondam balliuis . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Rogerum le Paumer et Willelmum fratrem eiusdem Rogeri Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Perhaps Gartree.]

98. ¶Thomas Aungeuyn quondam balliuis de Candleshow non venit et manucaptus fuit [per] Willelmum f. eiusdem Thome . et Alanum atte Beck' de Askeby . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

99. ¶Robertus de Belesby subballiuis de Hawardhow non venit et manucaptus fuit per Hugonem de Haburgh' et Simonem Pryk' de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Haverstoe.]

100. ¶Hugo de Haburgh' subballiuis de Lutheburgh' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Simonem Pryck' de Haburgh' . et Robertum Alduist de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Ludborough.]

101. ¶Walterus Welmad de Houton' subballiuus de Bradcle . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Walterum f. Walteri et Henricum f. Walteri de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Bradley.]

102. ¶Iohannes de Netilton' subballiuus de Yerdeburgh' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmus f. Iohannis de Netilton' et Thomam f. Iohannis de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Yarborough.]

103. ¶Iohannes Euerard balliuus de Ellowe et Kyrketon' . non venit et manucaptus [fuit] per Petrum Care de Pyncebek' et Iohannem Care de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Ellowe Kyrketon'.)

103a. ¶Iohannes Puttok' quondam balliuus de Ellowe.¹

¹ This entry is cancelled in MS.

104. ¶Willelmus f. Alexandri le Clerck' balliuus de Skirbek' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem Bunnynge' et Iohannem de Horneceastre . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Skirbeck.]

105. ¶Willelmus f. Bricii de Lek' , subballiuus de Skirbock' . non venit et manucaptus [fuit] per Willelmum Belle et Thomam f. Matilde . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Skirbeck.]

106. ¶Adam Packeharneys subballiuus de Skyrbek' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Belle et Thomam f. Matilde Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Skirbeck.]

107. ¶Alanus de Noua terra de Rauerton' subballiuus wappentakii de Skirbeck' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Adam ad Crucem et Iohannem ad Pentem' . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Skirbeck.]

108. ¶Henricus Thedom subballiuus quondam de Skyrbek' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Pygot et Iohannem Blanch' Ideo . ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Skirbeck.]

109. ¶Iohannes de Donne de Toft quondam balliuus de Skyrbek' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Alanum de Stewelande et Robertum Spenser [Ideo ipsi in m'ia.] (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Skirbeck.]

110. ¶Robertus de Wrangel quondam subballiuus de Skyrbek' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Adam Sote de Leuerton' et Ricardum Broune de eadem . [Ideo ipsi in m'ia.] (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Skirbeck.]

Henry Thedom (108) and Robert of Wrangle seem to have been John de Donne's sub-bailiffs in the time of Robert le Venour, sheriff from 1293-7, and possibly also in the time of his successor, Ralph Paynel, 1297-8. Cf. App. II, section vii, *s.v.* Henry Thedom, Robert of Wrangle.

111. ¶Nicholaus de Newerk' balliuus . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Henricum le Louerd de Wyfflingham et Michaellem de Norton . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Well.]

Nicholas was bailiff of Well during the shrievalty of Richard of Draycote, cf. App. II, section vii, note 57, p. 153.

112. ¶Robertus Parleben non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum atte Hull' et Radulfum ad Furnum . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Westredyng' m'ia.)

Entries 112-126 concern officials who were probably not bailiffs since they are not called such: they may have been taxors, or collectors of prise. Nos. 112-18 are entered under the marginal heading West Riding.

113. ¶Iohannes Herylyel non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam Slawe de Grengnam et Walterum f. Henrici de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [West Riding.]

114. ¶Iohannes f. Iohannis de Kyrketon' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Alexandrum le Palmer de Kyrketon' et Robertum Maymond de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [West Riding, perhaps Corringham.]

115. ¶Nicholaus de Saham non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum de Westeby de Kyrketon' et Simonem Cany de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [West Riding.]

116. ¶Reginaldus Hound de Kyrketon' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Helle de Kyrketon' et Iohannem de Holmp¹ de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [West Riding, perhaps Corringham.]

¹ Probably Holme, Manley, or Holme, Lawress.

117. ¶Ricardus de Dalby non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Prepositum de Normanby¹ [et] Walterum f. Gerardi de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [West Riding.]

¹ There are three places of this name in the West Riding.

118. ¶Iohannes de Saunton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Forn de Laghton' et Ricardum f. Lamberti de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia.¹ [West Riding.]

¹ No marginalia to this entry in MS.

119. ¶Galfridus de Funtaynes in Knayte non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam Welcecart de eadem et Hugonem le Mercer de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Well' Wapentak' m'ia.)

120. ¶Iohannes de Tukesford in Marton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Fabrum de eadem et Willelmum Aky de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia.¹ [Well.]

¹ No marginalia to this entry in MS.

121. 'Adam de Wyggesle in Neuton [non venit] et manucaptus fuit per Henricum f. Gerardi de Neuton' et Henricum de Hallegarth de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia.¹ [Well.]

¹No marginalia to this entry in MS.

122. 'Iohannes f. Willelmi de Norton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum f. Iohannis de Norton' et Rogerum Fabrum de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Aslachow m'ia.)

123. 'Alanus Fraunceys de Wynterton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Adam Daukus de Wynterton' . et Robertum Macoun de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Manle m'ia.)

124. 'Rogerus Hurtquarter de Conyngesby non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam ad Aulam de Conyngesby et Ricardum Pyntoun de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Manley.]

125. 'Iohannes Trynel de Wynterton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Warinum de Crumb de Wynterton' et Simonem de Wyntryngham de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Manley.]

126. 'Thomas f. Hugonem de Thorp' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Galfridum fratrem eius de Thorp' et Radulfum de Thorp' . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Laurys.)

3 [Midway along foot of dorse. At foot of membrane, either midway along or on the left under marginalia, is where it usually occurs—as if to indicate that the contents of the membrane or the marginalia had been checked for some purpose.]

[*Membrane 4.*]

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD SANCTUM BOTULPHUM.

127. 'Henricus Botermarkede Galfridus de Coloyne , Hermannus Paramours mercatores Colonie . queruntur de Iohanne f. Thome et Gerardo le Gauger quod ipsi attachiauerunt tria dolia vini de Rino quousque dicti mercatores fecerunt finem cum eis de sex m. etc.

Iohannes venit , et Gerardus non venit , Et Iohannes pro se dicit quod Matheus de Columbariis mandauit per litteras quas ostendit quod idem Iohannes caperet de qualibet naui continente . viginti dolea vini ; unum doleum de vino Rin' pro nichilo . uel duo dolea pro .lx.s. et de qualibet naui continente viginti dolea vini de Vasconia ; unum doleum pro nichilo uel duo dolea pro .xl.s. sicut semper usitatum est de capcionibus . regis , Et quia predicti mercatores habuerunt duas naues , unde una continebat .xxv. dolea ; ipse cepit simul cum Gerardo le Gauger de una naui duo dolea vini , et de alia naui ; unum doleum prout moris est pro feodo pincerne regis Et postea ei vendidit predictis mercatoribus pro predictis sex m. allocans ei residuum argenti in feodo suo . Et quod nichil ad opus suum deuenit nec maliciose cepit ponit se super patriam—Et mercatores dicunt quod cepit maliciose et quod deuenit ad commodum ipsius Iohannis [Et de hoc] ponunt se super patriam . etc . Dicunt eciam quod dominus

Henricus rex pater domini regis nunc concessit eisdem mercatoribus de Colonya per cartam suam¹ quod quieti essent ab omni capcione et tallagio consuetudine et demanda que pertinet ad ipsum Regem per totum regnum Anglie pro illis duobus solidis quos solebant dare de Gildhalla sua London' quam quidem cartam dominus . Rex nunc confirmavit quam quidem confirmacionem predicti mercatores ostendunt Et dicunt quod predicti Iohannes et Gerardus non obstante predictis carta seu confirmacione²

Henry Botermarkede, Geoffrey of Cologne [and] Hermann Paramours, merchants of Cologne, complain of John son of Thomas and Gerard the Gauger, that they attached three tuns of Rhenish wine until the said merchants made fine with them by 6 marks etc.

John has come and Gerard has not come ; and John, for himself, says that Matthew de Columbariis gave order, by letters which he [John] shows, that the same John should take from each ship containing twenty tuns of wine, one tun of Rhenish wine for nothing, or two tuns for 60/- ; and from each ship containing twenty tuns of Gascon wine, one tun for nothing or two tuns for 40/-, as it is always customary touching prises of the king. And because the aforesaid merchants had two ships, whereof one contained 25 tuns, he took, together with Gerard the Gauger, from one ship two tuns of wine and from the other ship one tun, according as it is of custom, for the fee of the king's butler. And afterwards he sold [the wine] for him to the said merchants for the aforesaid 6 marks, allowing to him the remainder of the money as his fee. And that nothing was put to his own use, nor did he take it maliciously, he puts himself upon the country.

And the merchants say that he did take it maliciously and that it was put to the use of that John ; [and as to this] they put themselves upon the country, etc. They say also that the lord Henry the king, father of the lord king who now is, granted to the same merchants of Cologne, by his charter, that they should be quit of all prise and tallage, custom and demand which pertains to that king through the whole realm of England, for those two shillings which they used to give from their Gildhall in London : which charter the lord king who now is has confirmed, which confirmation the aforesaid merchants do show. And they say that the aforesaid John and Gerard, notwithstanding the aforesaid charter or confirmation . . .

Matthew de Columbariis was king's serjeant and chamberlain, taker of the prise of wine, and gauger of wine for England.³ Gerard the Gauger was his local representative, probably at Boston, and John son of Thomas his colleague or assistant.

The quantities of wine to be taken by the king's gaugers and the price to be paid for it come under the *recta prisa*—right prise—of wine ; Gras shows that the price per tun was 20/-, if more than one tun was taken. But he makes no distinction in value as between Gascon and Rhenish wines, yet the words *sicut semper usitatum est de capcionibus Regis* suggest that such a distinction was well recognised, and that it formed part of the *recta prisa*.⁴

The Cologne merchants received a charter from John in April, 1203, taking them under the royal protection and giving them free entrance to and exit from England, and allowing them to travel freely with their merchandise wherever they wished through the country, but saving to the king his due and ancient customs.⁵ In 1231 Henry III renewed their general safe-conduct and freedom of movement in England, but made no mention of due and ancient customs⁶ ; in 1235 he granted to the citizens of Cologne and their merchandise quit-claim of the two shillings payable by them from

their Gildhall in London, and of all other customs and demands belonging to the king, both in London and throughout England. The grant of free entrance and exit and freedom of movement while in the country is reiterated, saving only the Liberty of the City of London.⁷ The *inspeccionis* and confirmation of this charter by Edward I is dated July 10th, 1290.⁸

¹ *per cartam suam* interlined. ² A space of about two inches is left on the membrane for the completion of the case, but it ends unfinished, with no further mention in *A.R.* 505. ³ *C.P.R.*, 1292-1301, pp. 25, 52, 449. ⁴ Cf. N.S.B., Gras, *The Early English Customs System*, pp. 39-42 especially. Miss Mills bears me out in this suggestion. ⁵ *Foed.*, i, p. 88. ⁶ *C.P.R.*, 1225-32, p. 431. ⁷ *C. Ch. R.* 1226-57, p. 214. ⁸ *C. Ch. R.*, 1257-1300, p. 370.

PLACITA APUD LUTH' DIE SABBATI IN CRASTINO ASSUMPCIONIS BEATE
MARIE VIRGINIS ANNO . REGNI REGIS . EDWARDI XXVI¹⁰.

[Saturday, August 16th.]

128. ¶Robertus de Gypethorp' de Burgo unus iuratorum non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum Ryheued de Momby et Alanum f. Radulfi de Burgo . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg*: Candleshou m'ia.)

[Cf. no. 489.]

129. ¶Petrus f. Hak' de Waynflet non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Bonhomme de Waynflet et Alanum Tate de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia¹ postea venit etc. (*Marg*: postea venit m'ia.¹)

The scribe says that Peter afterwards came, but there is no record of him elsewhere in *A.R.* 505.

¹ The whole entry, except the words *postea venit etc.*, is scored through and thus cancelled. The whole of the marginalia is also cancelled.

130. ¶Ricardus de Tynton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum le Lard et Robertum f. Willelmi de¹ Ideo ipsi in m'ia postea venit . etc . Ideo pardonatur ad instanciam cancellarii. (*Marg*: Horncast¹.)

¹ *de* cancelled.

131. ¶Gilbertus Malet balliuus de Gayrtre in m'ia . quia posuit homines suspectos in panello contra warrantum suum etc. (*Marg*: Gayrtre.)

132. ¶Preceptum fuit Henrico de Walmysford balliuo de Suthtred' quod venire faceret hic ad hunc diem . viginti quatuor liberos et legales homines de balliua sua qui de capcionibus se non intromiserint etc . Et ipse contra warrantum suum posuit homines suspectos in panello¹ Ita quod ad diem illum nichil actum fuit de hoc quod iniunctum fuit iusticiariis ex parte domini regis Ideo habet diem de iudicio suo audiendo die Lune proxima post festum Assumpcionis beate Marie² apud Lincolniam.

¹ *in panello* interlined. ² Monday, August 18th.

133. ¶Robertus de Lekebourne queritur de Willelmo Dampneue de Luda eo quod in ipsum Robertum apud Ludam in presencia iusticiariorum insultum fecit verberauit et male tractauit ad graue dampnum ipsius Roberti duorum s. Et contra pacem etc.

Et Willelmus venit Et cognouit quod insultum fecit dicto Roberto et eum verberauit set dicit quod idem Robertus ipsum per nasum maliciose cepit etc.—Et quia dictus Willelmus cognouit quod dictum Robertum verberauit sicut ei inponit ; Consideratum est quod idem Robertus recuperet dampna sua uersus eum . duorum s. Et sit in m'ia.

DAMPNA .ijs. C[lericis]. (Marg: Suthtr' m'ia.)

Robert of Legbourne complains of William Dampneue of Louth, for that upon that Robert, at Louth, in the presence of the justices, he did make an assault, did beat him and did ill-treat him, to the grievous damage of Robert, two shillings ; and against the peace, etc.

And William has come, and has acknowledged that he made an assault upon the said Robert and beat him ; but he says that the same Robert did take him by the nose maliciously, etc.

And because the said William has acknowledged that he did beat the said Robert as he charges him, it is awarded that the same Robert do recover his damages against him, two shillings. And let him be in mercy. Damages 2/- to the clerk(s).

134. ¶Radulfus de Cendale subballiuus de.¹

¹ Ralph is referred to again in nos. 153, 159.

135. ¶Iohannes de Belesby in m'ia etc.¹

¹ Cf. no. 88.

136. ¶Ricardus de Brynkel nuper subvicecomes Lincolnie . non venit et manueptus fuit per Robertum fratrem eius de Brynkel et Willelmum Badde de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras et catalla etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit die Lune proxima post festum Assumpcionis beate Marie¹ apud Lync'.

¹ Monday, August 18th.

137. ¶Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret.¹

¹ The whole entry smudged in MS : the note probably refers to Richard of Brinkhill.

138. ¶Dominus Ricardus de Hosetrey optulit se uersus Ricardum de Brynkel et ipse non venit , Et preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod distringeret eum per terras etc . Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod esset hic die Dominica proxima post festum Assumpcionis beate Marie¹ , Et vicecomes nichil inde fecit set mandauit quod districtus est² per catalla ad valenciam .xl.d. Et nichilominus Robertus de Brynkel Willelmus Badde . Hugo atte Grene et Radulfus Faber de Brynkel manuceperunt eum . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat sicut alias³ predictum

Ricardum quod sit die Lune proxima post Assumpeionem⁴ apud Linc'. (*Marg:* exitus .xl.d.⁵)

¹ Sunday, August 17th. ² MS: *fuit* (cancelled) *est* ³ *sicut alias* interlined. The reference is to no. 136. ⁴ Mon. Aug. 18th. ⁵ This is followed by a word which is illegible.

139. 'Rogerus de Brynkel non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum de Skegenes . Simonem le Ieofne de Brynkel Willelmum de Fereby et Radulfum Clericum de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras et catalla Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit apud Linc' die Lune post Assumpeionem.¹

¹ Monday, August 18th.

140. 'Thomas f. vicarii de Skidbrok' constabularius regis¹ non venit et manucaptus fuit per Hugonem person² de Skidbrok' et Willelmum Warde de eadem ideo in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat predictum Thomam per omnes terras et catalla Et de exitibus etc . Et³ quod habeat corpus eius apud Linc' die Lune proxima post Assumpeionem beate Marie.¹

¹ *constabularius Regis* interlined. ² *Sic.* ³ *Et* interlined. ⁴ Monday, August 18th.

141. 'Preceptum est vicecomiti quod¹ Willelmus de Hemmingby quondam balliuus in wapentakio de Gairetre distringatur per omnes terras et catalla Et de exitibus etc . Et quod habeat corpus eius apud Linc' die Lune supradicto. (*Marg:* [Gayr]tre² vacat.)

The scribe evidently began 141 in the form of 140, then (perhaps because short of space at the end of the membrane) decided to omit the *non venit* and the mainpernors and altered it to a simple precept, but in the end vacated the entry and reverted to the fuller record in a fresh entry on the dorse (no. 142).

¹ *Preceptum est vicecomiti quod* interlined. ² [Gayr]tre cancelled; the first four letters of this word are almost illegible in MS.

[÷, and 3 underneath it, midway along foot of membrane.]

[*Membrane 4d.*]

142. 'Willelmus de Hemmingby quondam balliuus de Gairetre non venit¹ et manucaptus fuit per Walterum le Chapelayn et Simonem de Eye² ideo³ ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat predictum Willelmum per omnes terras et catalla Et de exitibus etc Et quod habeat corpus eius apud Linc' die Lune proxima post festum Assumpeionis beate Marie.⁴ (*Marg:* m'ia.)

¹ *non venit* interlined. ² Probably Eye by Peterborough. ³ MS does not capitalise 'i' of *ideo*; between *ipsi* and *in m'ia* is inserted, and cancelled, *et plegii sui*. ⁴ Monday, August 18th.

143. 'Willelmus de Manaby coronator domini regis de Suthtr queritur de Simone de Grelgeby nuper balliuo de Wraghou . quod ubi ipse Willelmus ex parte domini regis precepit dicto Simone quod venire faceret coram eo . bonam inquisicionem ad

inquirendum de uno equo precii .x.m. ad opus domini regis¹ de morte cuiusdam Roberti de Munby per infortunium mersi ad inquirendum ex officio suo pro rege super illo infortunio Et ipse se gratis absenciauuit et inquisitionem coram se venire non fecit ad dampnum domini regis et in contemptu ipsius coronatoris . Et petit quod inquiretur

Et Simon venit . Et dicit quod non potuit interesse ad diem quem predictus coronator ei prefixit quia dicit quod fuit coram vicecomiti Lincolnie super compoto suo de viridi cera reddendo set misit quemdam Willelmum Faunt subballiuum suum ad faciendum officium suum ad diem illum coram ipso coronatore Et quod alio modo se non absenciauuit : ponit se super patriam . Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum . quod predictus Simon maliciose se absenciauuit coram coronatore ad dampnum domini regis et in contemptu ipsius coronatoris . Ideo consideratum est quod committatur prisone Et absoluator ab officio suo perpetuo. (*Marg: Gayole.*)

William of Manby, coroner of the lord king for the South Riding, complains of Simon of Grebby, lately bailiff of Wraggoe, that when that William, on the lord king's part, gave order to the said Simon that he cause to come before him a true inquisition to make enquiry about one horse, of price ten marks, for the use of the lord king ; [and] touching the death of a certain Robert of Mumby by the misfortune of drowning, to make enquiry, by virtue of his own office, for the king upon this misfortune. And he gratuitously absented himself, and did not cause the inquisition to come before him, to the damage of the lord king and in contempt of that coroner ; and he asks that enquiry be made.

And Simon has come, and he says that he was not able to be present on the day which the aforesaid coroner fixed for him beforehand, because he says that he was before the sheriff of Lincoln upon rendering his account touching the Green Wax ; but he sent a certain William Faunt, his sub-bailiff, to do his office on this day before that coroner. And that in other manner he did not absent himself, he puts himself upon the country.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Simon did maliciously absent himself from before the coroner, to the damage of the lord king and in contempt of that coroner. Therefore it is awarded that he be committed to gaol. And let him be absolved from his office in perpetuity.

The coroner was elected by the shire on the order of the king to the sheriff, and among his functions was that of keeping a check upon the actions of the sheriff and other royal officials who were appointed, not elected, and of taking the sheriff's place should he die in office.² The kind of relations which might ensue are well shown by this case. Another of the coroner's functions, which he is seen attempting to execute here, was that of holding enquiry into cases of sudden death.³

The connection between the horse for the king's use and the death by drowning of Robert of Mumby is supplied by the note at the foot of the membrane (entry no. 152a) that the horse was Robert of Mumby's. The horse was a deodand. The underlying principle of the law of deodands was that the thing, living or otherwise, which caused the death of a person should be handed over to the king, who was under obligation to see that it was used for some good end. Thus the thing was in some measure made to compensate for the death it had caused. It is likely that in this case Robert's horse

threw him, that he fell, perhaps injured, into water and so was drowned. The coroner, investigating, found that the cause of death was the unforeseen behaviour of the horse, which was therefore claimed for the king under this law.⁴

'Summonses of the Green Wax,' or as here simply 'Green Wax,' were mandates issued by the Exchequer, often, but not always, at Easter and Michaelmas, sealed with green wax and sent to the sheriffs, ordering them to collect small debts owing to the king—chiefly fines and amercements of the various courts.⁵ The sheriff, in the present case, was holding the local audit for the county, probably on the second day of the shire court, and all bailiffs of ridings and chief bailiffs of wapentakes would be in duty bound to attend, to render account of the debts they had collected, not only on summonses of the Green Wax, but also of the Pipe; and of the farms of ridings and wapentakes.⁶ Thus Simon's excuse, if the jurors had upheld it, would have been a good one, for since he was the sheriff's bailiff, not the coroner's, he would have been performing a prior duty.

¹ After *regis* the sense seems to require *et*. ² Cf. *C.C.R.* 1288-96, p. 161, and many similar entries; also Pollock and Maitland, i, p. 534. ³ Cf. Pollock and Maitland, ii, pp. 643-4. ⁴ Cf. Pollock and Maitland, ii, p. 473.

⁵ I am indebted to Miss Mills for information on these points.

144. ¶Radulfus Notebroun capitalis balliuus de Westred' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam Notebroun de Northorp' et Iohannem fratrem eius de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Westred' m'ia.)

145. ¶Conuictum est per iuratam quod Simon de Grebby nuper subballiuus de Wraghou maliciose petiit de Roberto de la Doune .xv.j.s. iiij.d. de viridi cera ubi nullum debuit et ei fecit duas falsas talleas. Ideo consideratum est quod committatur Gayole Et restituat predictos denarios etc. (*Marg:* Wraghou Gayole.)

For the significance of the Green Wax see note to no. 143. In this case the bailiff is pretending he has a summons of the Green Wax ordering payment of a debt of 16 4 where no debt existed, and when the debt was paid he gave the plaintiff two forged tallies. Simon is making private profit out of his official duties.

146. ¶Iohannes de Bylesfeld¹ subballiuus de Yerdeburg' committitur Gayole eo quod maliciose sine precepto iusticiariorum perexit coram hominibus iuratis etc. Postea fecit finem per .xl.d. per plegios Iohannis de Bekeby et Hugonis. de Pykeryng'. (*Marg:* Gayole .xl.d.)

¹ -feld interlined.

PLACITA APUD LINCOLNIAM DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM ASSUMPCIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO SEXTO.

[Monday, August 18th.]

147. ¶Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic ad

hunc diem Iuonem de Byllyngeye ballium de Flaxwell Et vicecomes nichil inde fecit set respondit quod districtus est per catalla ad valenciam .xl.d. Et nichilominus Willelmus Kempe de Kyrkeby et Alanus de Byletis manuceperunt eum Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti sicut alias quod distringat predictum Iuonem per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic die Martis proxima post festum Assumpeionis beate Marie¹ etc. (*Marg:* Exitus .xl.d. m'ia.) [Flaxwell]

At Lincoln Ivo still did not appear (see no. 210), but he was present at Stamford when the court sat there in December, though whether on the same charges it is impossible to say from the evidence (no. 394 and following cases).

¹ Tuesday, August 19th.

148. ¶ Robertus de Kyrketon' de Roppesley in m'ia pro contemptu et tumultu etc.

149. ¶ Willelmus de Wormely non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum f. Alexandri de Sancto Botulpho et Iohannem Gode de eadem Adam Pakkeherneys et Henricum Thedam . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic hac instanter die Lune etc.¹

¹ I.e. Monday, August 18th.

150. ¶ Preceptum fuit Ade de Geyton¹ balliuo errante quod venire faceret hic ad hunc diem .xij.² liberos etc qui de capcionibus se non³ introniserunt post guerram etc Et quod venire faceret hic ad diem Iohannem Gobaut , Galfridum de Brunne et Simonem de Lunderthorp' milites et electi predictorum .xij. ad certificandum iusticiariis hic de eleccione predicta , Et predictus Adam nichil inde fecit set preceptum regis et iusticiariorum omnino contempsit Et recordum iusticiariorum contraplacitavit [Ideo] committatur gayole etc. (*Marg:* non dum Gayole.)

¹ Gayton-le-Marsh, Calcewath, or Gayton-le-Wold, Louthesk. ² MS. torn and text difficult here. ³ non interlined.

151. ¶ Item Thomas de Estone balliuus de Kesteuen' committitur gayole eo quod exequi cont[empsit] preceptum iusticiariorum hic scilicet ad faciendum venire Thomam de Hawyle clericum et sub[ballium] suum. (*Marg:* Kesteywen' Gayole.)

152. ¶ Inpositum est Radulfo Paynel nuper vicecomiti istius comitatus quod reconciliauit Henricum de New[ton'] ballium de Northred' qui conuictus fuit et suspensus ab officio¹ coram Iohanne de Insula iusticiario² in partibus istis super transgressione prout idem Henricus cognouit coram iusticiariis istis apud Sanctum Botulphum ut patet in placitis ibidem³ Et Radulfus dicit quod predictus Henricus nunquam conuictus fuit nec suspensus coram ipso Iohanne et si[c]⁴ vocat recordum ipsius Iohannis Ideo datus est ei dies⁵. et tunc habeat [recordum]⁶

It is imputed to Ralph Paynel, lately sheriff of this county, that he re-admitted Henry of Newton bailiff of the North Riding, who was convicted and suspended from office before John de Insula, Justice in these parts, upon a trespass, according as the same Henry acknowledged before these Justices at Boston, as appears in the pleas there. And Ralph says that the aforesaid Henry never was convicted or suspended before that John, and so he vouches the record of that John. Therefore a day is given him. And then let him have [? the record].

This is the sequel to no. 18 (*q.v.*). Unfortunately its conclusion is not enrolled in *A.R.* 505, nor do the rolls of John de Insula exist, so that our only means of finding out what had really happened are lacking.

A blank space of about three inches after the above entry. Then at the extreme bottom of the membrane, at the left and right-hand corners respectively, are the following notes [no. 152a] :

¹ *et suspensus ab officio* interlined. ² *Iusticiario* interlined. ³ No. 18 above. If there is a word between *ibidem* and *Et*, the MS is so faded at this point that I cannot make it out. ⁴ Similarly here. If any word existed between *si[c]* and *vocat* it is now indecipherable. But sense does not require one. ⁵ The rest of the line between *dies* and *et* is blank. ⁶ The damaged edge of the membrane doubtless here contained the word *recordum*.

152a. Alanus de Fenne equus fuit Rob' de Munby¹
Thomas Gaumbe.

¹ The statement about Robert of Mumby's horse explains and is explained by the contents of no. 143. Otherwise the notes are probably disconnected.

[*Membrane 5.*]

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD LUDAM.

INGE.

153. ¶ Agnes Mol de Ouresby queritur de Radulfo de Sendale balliuo domini regis quod ipse maliciose cepit unum bouem de caruca sua apud Ouresby precii .x.s. ubi melius et ad minus dampnum alibi cepisse potuit etc.

Et Radulfus venit Et cognouit¹ quod cepit predictum bouem et quod deuenit ad commodum domini regis Et quod alibi ad minus dampnum cepisse non potuit ponit se super patriam—iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Radulfus cepit dictum bouem in communi pastura et non extra carucam dicte Agnete . set dicunt quod alibi cepisse potuit ad minus dampnum et quod deuenit ad² commodum regis . Et dicunt quod maliciose cepit dictum bouem , Ideo consideratum est quod dicta Agnes recuperet uersus eum dampna sua que taxantur ad .ij.s. Et rex respondeat de boue Et dictus Radulfus committatur gayole . fecit finem per dim.m. per plegios Iohannis de Neyuyle et Willelmi de Carwell'. (*Marg.* Northtryth' est ad scaccarium Gayole.³)

Prise of an ox ; the case follows the usual form, cf. no. 29. Agnes says the ox was taken from her plough-team, but the jurors demur : it was taken, they say, out of common pasture. Perhaps Agnes made her statement with a view to obtaining as high damages as possible : taking an ox from someone's plough-team would be likely to involve the injured party in greater loss than merely abstracting a beast from his or her common pasture,

and if proved, might be expected to ensure damages at a higher rate. Note, however, that Agnes' untruth does not mitigate the sentence passed upon the offending bailiff, save perhaps in the assessment of damages.

¹MS here extends *venit Et cognovit*, one of the few occasions in *A.R.* 505 where this is done. Cf. no. 159. ²*ad* interlined. ³*Gayole* cancelled.

154. ¶Iohannes de Wyherne unus iuratorum non venit et¹ manucaptus fuit per Walterum f. Ode et Robertum Marce ideo² ipsi . in m'ia. (*Marg.* Lutheburg' m'ia.)

¹non venit *Et* interlined. ²MS does not capitalise the 'i' of *ideo*.

155. ¶Adam de Benyngworth' unus iuratorum non venit et manucaptus fuit per Walterum Clericum et Hugonem Flor'¹ Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg.* m'ia.) [Probably Ludborough.]

¹MS. flo 24.

156. ¶Willelmus de Hanlay unus iuratorum non venit et manucaptus fuit per Radulfum f. Sibille et Hugonem de Haburg' ideo¹ ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg.* m'ia.) [Probably Ludborough.]

Neither Adam of Benniworth nor William of Hanlay appear in the list of Ludborough jurors, no. 475.

¹MS does not capitalise 'i' of *ideo*.

157. ¶Willelmus de Hegheling' unus iuratorum non venit et manucaptus fuit per Drogonem de Cotes et Iohannem de Holdernesse . ideo¹ ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg.* Bradele m'ia.)

William does not appear on the list of Bradley jurors, no. 474.

¹MS does not capitalise the 'i' of *ideo*.

158. ¶Iohannes de Paunton' unus iuratorum non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum de Botterwyk' et Iohannem Mustard' ideo¹ ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg.* Wraghou m'ia.)

Cf. no. 477.

¹MS does not capitalise the 'i' of *ideo*.

159. ¶Willelmus Pynn de Houresby queritur de Radulfo de Sandale balliuo de Walscroft quod ipse maliciose cepit unum bouem de¹ eo ubi alibi melius inuenisse potuit de diuitibus ad minus dampnum etc.

Et Radulfus venit Et cognovit capcionem predicti bouis per preceptum vicecomitis et per warantum eo quod fuit grassus etc Et dicit quod deuenit ad opus domini regis etc . —Et Willelmus dicit quod cepit predictum bouem per maliciam Et de hoc ponit se super patriam—Et Radulfus allocutus est² super hoc et non potest dedicere nec ponere se vult super patriam . Ideo tanquam conuictus Et committatur gayole Et restituet³ dampna .xl.d. et non plus . quia rex respondeat de boue. (*Marg.* Walscroft est Gayole.⁴)

Prise of an ox. The usual form is followed until it becomes evident that the bailiff has no defence.

¹*de* interlined over an erasure. ²*est* interlined. ³*Sic.* ⁴*Gayole* cancelled.

160. ¶Iohannes Michelesman in m'ia pro falso clamore uersus Iohannem de Bekeby de capcione unius quarterii frumenti etc. (*Marg:* Yerdeburg' m'ia.)

False claim regarding a prise of corn.

161. ¶Stephanus de Hospital' de Thorneton' in m'ia uersus Iohannem de Bekeby de capcione unius quarterii frumenti etc. (*Marg:* Yerdeburg' m'ia.)

162. ¶Reynaldus de Iresby mercator queritur de Simone f. Ranulphi de Grebby subballiuo de Candelshou quod ipse die dominica proxima post festum sancti Iohannis Baptiste anno regni regis Edwardi .xxiiij¹ cepit ab eo unam supertunicam de cameleto et unum capitium viride . precii .vij.s. Et asportauit etc ad dampnum etc.

Et Simon venit Et cognouit quod cepit predictam supertunicam et capitium . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos .vij.s. etc Et dampna que taxantur ad .ij.s. Et committatur Gayole. (*Marg:* Candleshow Gayole.)

Reynald of Eresby, merchant, complains of Simon son of Ranulph of Grebby, sub-bailiff of Candleshoe, that he, on the Sunday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist in the twenty-third year of the reign of King Edward,¹ did take from him one surcoat of camlet and one green hood, of price 7/-. And he did carry them off etc. to the damage etc.

And Simon has come, and has acknowledged that he took the aforesaid surcoat and hood. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the aforesaid 7/- etc., and damages, which are taxed at 2/-. And let him be committed to gaol.

¹ June 26th, 1295.

163. ¶Willelmus Rasour de Wynthorp' qui querabatur¹ de Hugone Amory balliuo de Candeleshou non est prosecutus . Ideo predictus Hugo inde sine die Et Willelmus pro se et plegiis suis de proseguendo in m'ia. (*Marg:* Candeshou m'ia.)

¹ Sic.

164. ¶Robertus Abbas¹ de Stykeswald qui querebatur de Iohanne f. Roberti de Tynton² , Willelmo de Horneby de Stykeswald et Willelmo de Hemyngby balliuo de Gaytre non est prosecutus . Ideo predictus Iohannes f. Roberti inde sine die Et predictus Abbas pro se et plegiis suis de proseguendo in m'ia. (*Marg:* Gaytre m'ia.)

¹ Abbot is found as a surname in Lincolnshire in the middle of the twelfth century (C. W. Foster, *A History of Aithorpe and Thorpe in the Fallows*, p. 37). Although there was a religious house at Stixwold it was a priory of nuns. ² Either in Bolingbroke or Horncastle wapentakes.

165. ¶Thomas West de Cumberworth' qui querebatur de Willelmo Losward balliuo regis non est prosecutus Ideo predictus Thomas¹ inde sine die Et Thomas pro se et plegiis suis de proseguendo in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

¹ Sic.

166. ¶Gilbertus de Ulseby in Calsauthe qui querebatur de Thome de Soterby . non est prosecutus ideo¹ predictus Thomas inde sine die Et Gilbertus pro se et plegiis suis de prosequendo in m'ia. (*Marg:* Suthtr' m'ia.)

¹ MS does not capitalise the 'i' of *ideo*.

167. ¶Robertus f. Alani le Feouere de Hotoft qui querebatur de Gilberto Loseward balliuo de Calswath' non est prosecutus . Ideo predictus Gilbertus inde sine die Et Robertus f. Alani pro se et plegiis suis de prosequendo in m'ia. (*Marg:* Calswath' m'ia.)

168. ¶Petrus del Fen de Mauneby qui querebatur de Iohanne de Tadewell' de Mauneby Waltero Wyot de eadem et Willelmo f. Alani de eadem non est prosecutus . Ideo predictus Iohannes inde sine die Et predictus Petrus pro se et plegiis suis de prosequendo in m'ia. (*Marg:* Ludesk' [Louthesk] m'ia.)

169. ¶Prior de Freston' qui querebatur de Thoma de Soterby balliuo de Suthtr' non est prosecutus . Ideo predictus Thomas inde sine die Et Prior pro se et plegiis suis de prosequendo in m'ia. (*Marg:* Suthtr' m'ia 3¹.)

¹ This symbol occurs in MS. just beneath the marginal *m'ia*, i.e. at the end of the column of marginalia on this membrane.

The rest of the recto (some 6 in.) and the whole of the dorse of m. 5 are blank.

[*Membrane 6.*]

PLACITA CORAM WILLELMO INGE ET RICARDO DE WALSYNGHAM IUSTICIARIIS AD QUERELAS IN COMITATU LINCOLNIE AUDIENDAS ET TERMINANDAS ASSIGNATIS APUD STAUNFORD¹ DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTI LUCE EWANGELISTE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO SEXTO.

[Stamford, Monday, October 20th.]

¹ APUD STAUNFORD' interlined.

170. ¶Walterus Welmad balliuus de Bradele non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum atte Canouns de Houton' et Iohannem Myles de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat predictum Walterum per terras et catalla Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Luce Ewangeliste.¹ (*Marg:* Northtred' Bradele postea venit.)

The whole entry is cancelled, in accordance with the marginal *postea venit*.

¹ Wednesday, October 22nd.

171. ¶Thomas Russel de Hellewelle non venit et manucaptus fuit per Gilbertum Aylmer de Hewell¹ et Robertum in yelane²

Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic die Martis proxima post festum sancti Luce Ewangeliste³ etc. (*Marg:* Belteslowe m'ia.)

¹ *Aylmer de Hewell* interlined. ² The MS. employs *y* and *y* apparently indifferently, but where *y* is clearly *p* (th) and not *i* or *y* consonantal I have thought it well to reproduce the *y*. ³ Tuesday, October 21st.

172. ¶Ioceus de Skylyngton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Alanum in ye Kyrkeyerd et Stephanum ad Ecclesiam Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

173. ¶Richerus de Dokkyng'¹ non venit et manucaptus fuit per Hugonem Naune et Hugonem de Baye Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

¹ Possibly Docking near King's Lynn, co. Norfolk.

174. ¶Iordanus de Ingham in Skylyngton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Matheum¹ Forester . et Radulfum super Montem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

¹ Between *per* and *Matheum* is inserted *Ste . . .*, cancelled.

175. ¶Willelmus f. Martini de Lopyngthorp' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum le Moygne et Willelmum Bonde ideo¹ ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

¹ MS. does not capitalise the '*i*' of *ideo*.

176. ¶Iohannes Brom de Byham . non venit Et manucaptus fuit per Thomam Draue¹ et Thomam in ye put Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

¹ Or *Drane*.

177. ¶Galfridus Legard de Suafeud non venit et manucaptus fuit per Wyot f. Mariote et Petrum Bautre Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

178. ¶Robertus Faber de Suthwyme non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum le Moygne et Petrum Swyft Ideo ipsi in m'ia .

Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc .
Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic die predicto¹ etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

¹ MS. repeats *die* after *die predicto*.

179. ¶Hugo Dyne de Suafeld non venit et manucaptus fuit per Rogerum Sueynyng' et Ricardum Mollote Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc . Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

180. ¶Radulfus Court de Carby non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Tapcorn' . et Galfridum atte Lane . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita . quod sit hic predicto die Martis. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

181. ¶Hugo Erlyn non venit et manucaptus fuit per Galfridum Atte Grene et Galfridum Mannyng' Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis. (*Marg:* m'ia.) Beltisloe.]

182. ¶Hugo Peuerel non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Olyuer et Iohannem le Carpenter . Ideo ipsi [in] m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc. Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic predicto die Martis etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

183. ¶Ricardus Mary de Hadyngton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem le Keu de Hadyngton' et Iohannem Moyses de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Bobby et Graffhow . m'ia.)

184. ¶Robertus de Holmp de Morton'¹ non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum Dynys de Morton' et Willelmum Dyny de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Boothby and Graffoe.]

¹ *de Morton'* interlined.

185. ¶Ricardus de Haldenby de Morton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum de Skamelby et Willelmum de South Toun de eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Boothby and Graffoe.]

186. ¶Gilbertus de Carleton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Eliam Gilbert de eadem et Eliam Damet de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Boothby and Graffoe.]

187. ¶Iohannes f. Willelmi de Carleton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem Cappe de eadem et Nicholaum Cappe

de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Boothby and Graffoe.]

188. ¶Iohannes f. Roberti de Carleton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Gregorium Wals de eadem et Iohannem f. Roberti de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Boothby and Graffoe.]

189. ¶Iohannes de Connethorp' de Colby non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Poye de Colby et Willelmum de Hoylaund de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Boothby and Graffoe.]

190. ¶Hugo del Clyff' de Colby non venit et manucaptus fuit per Simonem le Pestour de Colby et Simonem de Hykeham de eadem Ideo in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Boothby and Graffoe.]

191. ¶Willelmus de Horton' de Welleby non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam Edus de eadem [et] Henricum West de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Wynerbrig' et Threhow m'ia.)

William was a sub-taxor of the ninth; see Appendix II, list of Taxors, p. 165.

192. ¶Willelmus f. Thome de Belton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Thomam f. Rogeri de eadem [et] Hugonem le Carter de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs and Threo.]

193. ¶Robertus de Askeby Willelmus de Cranewelle Willelmus de Thurston' de Thorp' Stephanus Hoglobe de Blaunceney Rogerus le Forester de Haneworth Willelmus Clericus de Tymberlond . et Willelmus Styword de Haneword Iuratores quia non venerunt in m'ia. (*Marg:* Flaxwell' et Langhow m'ia.)

These jurors are not the same as those named for Flaxwell and Langoe in no. 251.

194. ¶Nicholaus de Comton . Nicholaus Burdet . Thomas de¹ Rigesby . Walterus de Thoudeby² , Nicholaus Tochet . Willelmus Merle de Swynthorp' Willelmus de Smelleslund Simon de Riggessby Simon de Lud' Willelmus de Wolvingham clericus . Walterus de Haulay de Keuermond .xij. iuratores de Wraghow quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum apud Stanford die Lune proxima post festum³ Decolacionis sancti Iohannis Baptiste⁴ in m'ia. (*Marg:* Wraghou m'ia.)

Cf. the Wraggoe jury list, no. 477. The two sets of names do not tally; and there are here only eleven names, not twelve as stated in the text. There is no trace in *A.R.* 505 of any order for juries to be at Stamford on September 1st.

¹ Originally *Burd*, but cancelled and *de* interlined. ² Originally *Thouyeby*, but *y* altered to *d*. ³ *proxima post festum* written over an erasure.

⁴ Monday, September 1st.

195. ¶Walterus de Wrangel . Thomas de Hey de Hemmyngby Robertus f. Isabelle de Edelington' Iohannes de Langton' Iohannes Freman de Edelington' , Iohannes Pardoun de Stikeswald Thomas ad Aulam de Donyngton' Walterus Chapeleyn de Hemmyngby Robertus Langspey de Langton' Iohannes Randolf' de Brandby Petrus de Scriuelby Iohannes de Bolington' . xij.¹ iuratores de wapentakiis de Horneastre et Geirtre quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum apud Staunford die Lune proxima post festum Deco . . .² (*Marg:* Horneastre et Geirtre vacat quia reddiderunt v')³

Cf. no. 483. All the names tally in the two lists.

¹ xij. interlined. ² At this point the scribe realised that they had returned a verdict at Stamford on September 1st (see the marginalia), and he scored the first few words through of each line of the entry, thus cancelling it. ³ This might be the usual *est* sign (÷) but is more likely to be v[ereditum].

196. ¶Ricardus Curteys . Willelmus de Netherwyk' . Robertus de Irford Reginaldus de¹ Wylyng'ham . Willelmus f. Thome de Media Rasen Nicholaus f. Willelmi de eadem Iohannes le Lung' . Iohannes f. Thome . Willelmus Eston' de Claxeby Iohannes f. Simonis de Normanby . Willelmus Modelyn et Robertus Aumry de Teuelby iuratores quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum apud Staunford die Lune proxima post festum Decolacionis sancti Iohannis in m'ia. (*Marg:* Walshecroft [Walshcroft] m'ia.)

Cf. no. 476. Not all the names tally in the two lists.

¹ de interlined.

197. ¶Iohannes Gregory de Querington' , Iohannes f. Elie de Swarreby , Willelmus le Louerd de veteri Lafford , Thomas Bond de eadem , Alanus Reyner de Swarreby , Ricardus de Amewyk' de Asgerby , Ricardus de lamore¹ de eadem Thomas de Harden de Iwardeby , Gilbertus de Halle de Oustorp' , Willelmus f. Ricardi de Halle , Robertus de la Grene de Wyligby , Walterus f. Gerardi de Layrthorp' iuratores de Aswardhirn quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum ad prefatum terminum² Ideo in m'ia. (*Marg:* [Aswardhurn]³ m'ia.)

Cf. no. 490. All the names tally in the two lists.

¹ This name is 'de la More': see nos. 354, 442, 490. ² Monday, September 1st. ³ The margin is damaged.

198. ¶Willelmus Paynot de Houton' Alanus Whityng' Robertus Whiting' , Alanus de Hol . Matheus de Hol , Henricus Est de Clee vj.¹ iuratores de Bradele quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum ad prefatum terminum² , Ideo in m'ia. (*Marg:* Bradele m'ia.)

Cf. no. 474. All the names tally in the two lists.

¹ vj. interlined. ² Monday, September 1st.

198a. De Wapentakiis de Wynerbrig' et Tryhow.

Iohannes de Aseby¹

Rogerus de Somerby

Robertus de Kyrketon' [cf. no. 148]

} Iuratores.

These, bracketed in the MS. by three strokes converging on *Iuratores*, are the names of three Threo jurors, cf. no. 498a. This entry is a memorandum, and is placed at the bottom left-hand corner of the membrane. At foot of membrane, under marginalia the sign 3, midway along the sign ÷.

¹ Aseby interlined over Auesby, cancelled.

[Membrane 6d.]

199. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Willelmus Attebek' se posuit quod iniuste querebatur de Henrico de Neuton' balliuo de Northgrenhow¹ Consideratum est quod nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in² m'ia pro falso clamore. (*Marg:* Howardeshow m'ia.)

¹ North Greenhoe, a Norfolk hundred. The court had just returned from Norfolk to Lines., and the scribe evidently wrote *Northgrenhow* in mistake for North Riding. ²*sit in* interlined.

200. ¶Henricus le Barn de Wyuelyngham¹ Quia conuictum est per iuratam quod Henricus le Barn de Wyuelyngham² iniuste querebatur de predicto Henrico de Newton'. Consideratum est quod nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in m'ia pro falso clamore . etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [North Riding.]

¹ *Henricus . . . Wyuelyngham*: the scribe began thus, erased it (imperfectly), and started afresh with *Quia* immediately underneath. ² North Willingham, Walsh.

201. ¶Robertus de Belesby balliuus de Howardeshow non venit et manucaptus fuit per Hugonem f. Roberti de Haburgh' et Henricum f. Roberti de Swalow . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Haverstoe.]

202. ¶Iohannes de Netylton' subballiuus de Yerdeburgh' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Alanum Dayday de Netylton' et Willelmum f. Iohannis de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Yarborough.]

203. ¶Hugo de Pykeryng'¹ subballiuus de Yerdeburgh' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Galfridum Ward de Roxton' et Willelmum ad Pomarium de Kelyngholm' . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Yarborough.]

¹ Perhaps Pickering, co. York.

204. ¶Hugo de Haburgh' subballiuus de Lutheburgh' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum f. Ricardi de Belesby et Ricardum Argrym de Wargholm'¹ . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Ludborough.]

¹ Probably Wragholme in Grainthorpe. An estate of the Breause family included Fotherby in Ludborough wapentake and Grainthorpe. (L.R.S., xxxii, p. 251.)

205. ¶Hugo de Braceby balliuus de Auelund non venit et manucaptus fuit per Stephanum Punne de Graham et Walterum de Horton'. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Kesteuene m'ia.) [Aveland.]

206. ¶Robertus Pyioun de Graham non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Cryspyn de Adlyngton' et Robertum Basset de Wolesthorp'. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc. Et quod de exitibus etc. Ita quod sit hic die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Luce Ewangeliste¹ etc. (*Marg:* Whynerbr' et Trehowes m'ia.)

Cf. no. 242, where the plaintiffs are named, and no. 375 for the conclusion of the case.

¹ Friday, October 24th.

207. ¶Willelmus le Wayte non venit et manucaptus fuit per Rogerum Pede [de] Graham et Rogerum Tybol de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc. Et quod de exitibus etc. Ita quod sit hic predicto die veneris. etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs and Threo.]

208. ¶Willelmus Costantin non venit et manucaptus fuit per Stephanum Pome de Graham et Walterum de Hortone Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* vacat quia postea venit m'ia.)

The whole entry, with the marginal m'ia, is cancelled; see note to no. 209.

209. ¶Walterus de Horton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Phillipum Pume de Graham et Willelmum Costantin de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* vacat quia postea venit m'ia.)

Nos. 208 and 209 are cancelled: in the margin at a slightly lower level are the words *Ness et Beltesl'* (Ness and Beltisloe). The scribe has drawn a line in the margin from *Ness* to *Willelmus le Wayte* (no. 207), as if he wished *Ness* to apply to the entry relating to William. Similarly there is a line drawn from *Beltesl'* to *Walterus de Horton'* (no. 209), with the same end in view. The jurors of Winnibriggs later found William Constantin guilty of an unjust levy (no. 390).

210. ¶Iuo de Bylingey non venit¹ et manucaptus fuit per Galfridum Typelere de Bylingey et Iohannem Typele de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Flaxwell et Langhow. m'ia.)

The scribe has indicated, by a line drawn from *Flaxwell et Langhow* to *Radulfus Pacy* in no. 211, that *Flaxwell et Langhow* applies also to no. 211. This is correct.

¹ *non venit et* interlined.

211. ¶Radulfus Pacy de Anecastre non venit, Et manucaptus est¹ per Hugonem le Mercer de Anecastre et Iohannem Galle de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

¹ *Sic.*

212. 'Iohannes de Stobeton' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum de Wywell de Carleton'¹ et Eliam de Carleton' Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia Bobby et Grafh'.)

Cf. note to no. 213.

¹ Perhaps Carlton-le-Moorland, Graffoe.

213. 'Robertus de Wywoll' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem de Stubton' de Ledenham et Eliam de Carleton'¹. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Bobby et Grafh'. .m'ia.)

The words *Bobby et Grafh'* are placed in the margin mid-way between nos. 212 and 213. The scribe intended them to apply, correctly, to both entries.

¹ Perhaps Carlton-le-Moorland, Graffoe.

214. 'Robertus Flauei non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem de Pateshull' et Radulfum Pacy de Anecastre. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Louedon' .m'ia.)

Robert Flauuel was one of John of Pattishall's sub-bailiffs.

215. 'Thomas Aungeuin non venit. Et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum f. eius de Askeby et Gilbertum ad Spinis de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* Suthtre' .m'ia.) [Candlehoe: see no. 98.]

216. 'Gilbertus Loseward non venit. Et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Loseward de Asshfordeby et Robertum Waldig' de Bretham. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* .m'ia.) [Calcewath: see no. 92.]

217. 'Hugo de Ormesby¹ non venit. Et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem Totel de Luda. et Iohannem Bonde de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* .m'ia.) [Probably Louthesk.]

¹ North Ormesby, Ludborough, or South Ormesby, Hill.

218. 'Gilbertus Malet non venit. Et manucaptus fuit per Adem Malet de Thyngton'¹ et Thomam fratrem eius de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* .m'ia.) [Gartree: see nos. 94, 131.]

¹ Toynton, Bolingbroke or Horncastle.

219. 'Walterus de Wynceby non venit. [Et] manucaptus fuit per Iohannem clericum de Wynceby et Iohannem Atte Grene de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* .m'ia.) [Hill: see no. 93.]

220. 'Iohannes de Edlinton' non venit. Et manucaptus fuit per Simonem fratrem eius de Thyngton¹ et Thomam fratrem eius de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* .m'ia.) [Wraggoe: see no. 95.]

¹ Toynton, probably Horncastle.

221. 'Willelmus de Hemmyngby non venit. Et manucaptus fuit per Henricum fratrem eius de Askeby et Robertum West de

eadem . Ideo ipsi in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia. [Gartree : see nos. 14, 96.]

222. ¶Iohannes Euerard balliuus de Ellowe [et] de Kyrketon' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Petrum Care de Pyncebek' et Iohannem Care de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc . Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic¹ die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Luce Ewangeliste.² (*Marg:* Hoylaund Ellowe Kyrketon' m'ia.)

John came on the appointed day : see nos. 240, 241. There are some words erased between this and the next entry, but they are illegible.

¹ MS. repeats *hic*. ² Friday, October 24th.

223. ¶Preceptum est capere Iohannem Puttok' Ita quod sit hic die Veneris¹ . etc.

John did not come, but one reason why he was wanted appears in no. 233.

¹ Friday, October 24th.

224. ¶Eborardus de Caumpedene subballiuus de Kyrketon' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Ricardum de Sotterton' et Willelmum Totlemond Ideo ipsi in m'ia , Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic¹ predicto die Veneris etc. (*Marg:* m'ia. [Kirton.]

Everard did not come at all.

¹ Probably an erasure between *sit* and *hic*, with a line drawn over the erasure.

225. ¶Nigellus de Donyngton' nuper balliuus de Kyrketon' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum de Brunne et Iohannem le Engleys . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic predicto die Veneris etc. (*Marg:* m'ia. [Kirton.]

Nigel did not come at all.

226. ¶Willelmus f. Allexandri le Clerk' balliuus de Skyrebek' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Iohannem By[nning] et Iohannem de Horncastre . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod [de exitibus etc]¹ Ita quod sit hic predicto die Veneris etc. (*Marg:* Skyrebek' m'ia.)

William did not come at all.

¹ MS. torn away here.

227. ¶Gilbertus Belle subballiuus de Skyrebek' . non venit et manucaptus fuit per Andream Gachard et Iohannem Daule . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sit hic predicto die Veneris . etc. [Skirbeck.]

The left-hand margin of the MS. is torn away here. Gilbert did not come at all.

228. Preceptum . est attachiare Phillipum de Ounesby contra diem Veneris proxima post festum sancti Luce Ewangeliste etc Postea ad diem illum

The case remains unfinished, but see no. 229.

Midway along the foot of the dorse is the sign ÷

[*Membrane 7.*]

INGE.

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD STAUNFORD' IN COMITATU LINCOLNIE DIE MERCURII PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTI LUCE EWANGELISTE ETC.

[Stamford, Wednesday, October 22nd.]

229. Abbas de Valle Dei queritur de Waltero Deaudamur et Philippo de Ounesby quod ipsi iniuste et sine warranto ceperunt de eo maliciose¹ viginti et quatuor boues de caruca sua apud Lauyngton' ubi alia aueria ad minus dampnum cepisse potuerunt² et eos fugauerunt ad domum predicti³ Philippi de Ounesby et eos ibidem detinuerunt per tres septimanas . quousque deliberati fuerunt per Robertum le Venour tunc vicecomitem . Et duos boues de predictis aueriis vendiderunt⁴ ad graue dampnum ipsius abbatis centum s. etc . Et Walterus Deudamur venit Et predictus Philippus non venit . Et Walterus pro se dicit quod cepit predictos boues per preceptum Roberti le Venour tunc vicecomitis . pro viginti libris in quibus idem abbas tenebatur domino . regi . de decima per clericos concessa Et quo ad vendicionem duorum bouum dicit quod eos non vendidit . nec ad commodum suum deuenerunt etc Et alibi alia aueria quam predictos boues pro predicto debito cepisse non potuit nec maliciose eos cepit ponit se super patriam etc.

Et Abbas dicit quod ipse maliciose boues predictos de caruca sua cepit et quod⁵ alibi alia aueria quam de caruca sua pro predicto debito cepisse⁶ potuit ponit se super patriam.

Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Walterus cepit predictos boues per preceptum vicecomitis pro predicto debito viginti librarum Et eos inparcari fecit ad domum Philippi de Ounesby per tres septimanas quousque ad sectam ipsius abbatis deliberati fuerunt per preceptum vicecomitis Et dicunt quod predictus Philippus tempore quo habuit custodiam predictorum bouum terram suam cum eis arrauit et coluit sine assensu et voluntate ipsius Walteri etc . Dicunt eciam quod predicti boues deliberati fuerunt per preceptum vicecomitis attornato ipsius abbatis Et quod predictus Philippus cepit duos boues de predictis aueriis sine assensu et voluntate ipsius Walteri et illos vendidit pro .xij.s. etc Dicunt eciam quod predictus Walterus aliam districcionem rationabilem inuenisse potuit . Ideo predictus Walterus satisfaciat predicto abbati de dampnis etc que taxantur per iuratam ad decem solid^{a7} . Et predictus Walterus committatur

gaole^b etc. Postea predictus Philippus venit Et cognouit quod fecit predicto abbati predictam transgressionem sicut predictus abbas queritur etc. ad dampnum ipsius abbatis quadraginta solidorum. Ideo predictus abbas recuperet uersus eum. predictos quadraginta solidos^c Et predictus Philippus committatur gaole^d etc. Postea predictus Walterus fecit finem per .dim.m^g. et alibi per aliam dim.m^g.^s per plegios Roberti Fryday de Swarreby, Iohannis f. Iohannis de eadem Willelmi f. Philippi de Calwarthorp' et Walteri Est etc.^e Et Philippus de Ounesby fecit finem. per unam m^{fg}. per plegios. Allexandri de Aswardby et Walteri Est de Ounesby. etc.

DAMPNA .Ls. unde dim.m. C[lericis]^{h 10} (*Marg.* Kesteuen'
[Kesteven] .x.s^a. .Gaole^b. .xl.s^c. .Gaole^d. .dim.m^e.
.j.m^f. est^g ad scaccarium^g .remaneat in prisa quousque .
Inuenerunt securitatem etc.^{h 11})

The abbot of Vaudey complains of Walter Deaudamur and Philip of Aunsby, that they unjustly and without warrant did take from him, maliciously, twenty-four oxen from his plough-team at Lavington, where they could have taken other beasts at less damage; and did drive them to the house of the aforesaid Philip of Aunsby, and there did detain them for three weeks, until they were delivered by Robert le Venour, then sheriff. And two oxen of the aforesaid beasts they did sell, to the grievous damage of that abbot, one hundred shillings.

And Walter Deaudamur has come, and the aforesaid Philip has not come. And Walter, for himself, says that he took the said oxen by order of Robert le Venour, then sheriff, for £20 in which the same abbot was bound to the lord king touching the tenth granted by the clergy¹²; and as to the sale of two oxen, he says that he did not sell them, nor were they put to his own use etc. And [for that] elsewhere other beasts than the aforesaid oxen for the said debt he could not have taken nor did he take them maliciously, he puts himself upon the country etc.

And the abbot says that he did maliciously take the aforesaid oxen from his plough-team; and [for] that elsewhere he could have taken other beasts than from his plough-team for the aforesaid debt, he puts himself upon the country.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Walter did take the aforesaid oxen by order of the sheriff, for the aforesaid debt of £20, and did cause them to be impounded at the house of Philip of Aunsby for three weeks, until at the suit of that abbot they were delivered by order of the sheriff. And they say that the aforesaid Philip, at the time for which he had charge of the aforesaid oxen, did till and cultivate his land with them, without the assent and will of that Walter, etc. They say also that the aforesaid oxen were delivered by order of the sheriff to the attorney of that abbot; and that the aforesaid Philip did take two oxen of the aforesaid beasts without the assent and will of that Walter, and did sell them for 13/- etc. They say also that the aforesaid Walter could have found other reasonable distress.

Therefore let the aforesaid Walter make satisfaction to the aforesaid abbot touching his damages etc., which are taxed by the jury at 10/-. And let the aforesaid Walter be committed to gaol etc.

Afterwards the aforesaid Philip¹³ came, and acknowledged that he made upon the aforesaid abbot the aforesaid trespass, as the aforesaid abbot complains etc., to the damage of that abbot, 40/-.

Therefore let the aforesaid abbot recover against him the aforesaid 40/-, and let the aforesaid Philip be committed to gaol etc.

Afterwards the aforesaid Walter made fine by half a mark, and elsewhere by another half mark, by the pledges of Robert Fryday of Swarby, John son of John of the same, William son of Philip of Culverthorpe and Walter Est, etc. And Philip of Aunsby made fine by one mark by the pledges of Alexander of Aswarby and Walter Est of Aunsby. Damages 50/-, whereof half a mark to the clerk(s).

¹ *maliciose* interlined. ² *ubi . . . potuerunt* interlined. ³ *predicti* interlined. ⁴ Some words have been erased here between *vendiderunt* and *ad*, and a line, a little over an inch long, drawn through the erasure, which is illegible. There is also an erasure above the line, the place being marked by a caret which has not been erased. ⁵ *quod* interlined. ⁶ Small erasure after *cepisse*. ⁷ The marginalia to this entry are numerous. They are distinguished by the letters *a-h* and the passage in the text to which each one refers indicated by the corresponding letter. Thus marginal *a* refers to this, and so on. ⁸ *et alibi . . . dim.m.* interlined. ⁹ After *etc* MS. has *Et Philippus de Ounesby fecit finem per j.m. per plegios*, cancelled, because it is a repetition. ¹⁰ unde *dim.m.* *C* is cancelled. ¹¹ *remaneat etc* is cancelled. ¹² This is probably the subsidy of a tenth voluntarily granted by the clergy on November 20th, 1297, for the defence of the realm against the Scots. But the clergy, under pressure from the king, also granted a tenth on November 12th, 1294, if they had not already paid the half of their revenues previously demanded; and another tenth on November 27th, 1295. ¹³ The 'afterwards' suggests that Philip came as a result of the precept entered in no. 228. If so, the date mentioned there, October 24th, makes it appear that no. 229, begun on the 22nd (see heading to m. 7), was not concluded till the 24th.

230. ¶ Fulco de Quappelade optulit se uersus¹ Henricum de Walmesford² et Iohannem de Toftwik' in placito transgressionis, Et predictus Iohannes non venit nec manucaptus fuit quia non fuit inuentus nec aliquid habet in comitatu predicto etc. Ideo capiatur Et quod vicecomes habeat eum hic die Lune proxima ante festum omnium sanctorum.³

John did not come at all.

¹ *optulit se uersus* replaces *queritur*, cancelled. ² *Henricum de Walmesford* is underlined in MS., and thereby cancelled. ³ Monday, October 27th.

231. ¶ Fulco de Quappelade queritur de Radulfo Paynel nuper vicecomite Lincolnie et Thoma de Eston' quod ipsi die Lune in prima septimana quadragesime anno regni regis nunc vicesimo sexto¹ . ipsum Fulconem apud Staunford iniuste et sine warranto ceperunt et inprisonauerunt ab hora nona usque ad vespervas² ad dampnum ipsius Fulconis . centum s. etc.

Et Radulfus et Thomas venerunt Et Radulfus pro se et predicto Thoma dicit quod quedam assisa noue disseisine arramiata fuit uersus eum . per Ricardum Gouk' per quam quidem assisam compertum fuit quod ipse disseisiauerat predictum Ricardum Gouk' . ad dampnum ipsius Ricardi duarum m. unde dicit quod ipse precepit balliuis suis ut caperent de predicto Fulcone sufficientem securitatem pro predictis dampnis et similiter pro boue ad ipsum³ pro disseisina contingente, Et quod ipse alio modo predictum Fulconem non inprisonauit ponit se super patriam etc Et Fulco dicit quod predictus⁴ Radulfus et Thomas ipsum predicto die sicut queritur inprisonauerunt, Et dicit quod cum ipse

inplacitauit quemdam Robertum de Holebech' in curia domini regis ; dictus Radulfus respondit⁵ de minoribus exitibus quam respondere potuit propter quod ipse sequebatur pro rege Et breue habuit iusticiariis assignatis in partibus illis . ad inquirendum si predictus Radulfus de maioribus exitibus respondere potest scilicet de viginti libris⁶ Et dicit quod dictus Radulfus pro secta illa ipsum inprisonauit sicut queritur quousque predictum breue ei reddidit Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc.

Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod⁷ quidem Ricardus Gouk' inplacitauit predictum Fulconem per breue noue disseisine coram Ade de Crokedek' et Willelmo Inge iusticiariis assignatis apud Staunford' in Comitatu Lincolnie die et anno predictis . coram quibus conuictum fuit per quamdam iuratam quod predictus Fulco . disseisiauit predictum Ricardum Gouk' . Et dampna sua que taxabantur ad duas m. uersus eum recuperauit propter quod idem Radulfus Paynel precepit balliuis suis ut caperent securitatem de predicto Fulcone pro predictis dampnis duarum m. et pro boue ad ipsum contingente . Et quod ipsum non inprisonauit nec breue domini regis ab eo abstulit . Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Fulco nichil capiat per querelam suam set sit in m'ia pro falso clamore . Et quia idem Fulco in decepcionem regis liberauit predictum breue dicto Radulfo . committatur gaole . Et restituat domino regi predictas .xx. libras etc. (*Marg:* Gaole est.)

Fulk of Whaplode complains of Ralph Paynel, lately sheriff of Lincoln, and of Thomas of Easton, that they, on Monday in the first week of Lent in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of the king who now is [March 24th, 1298], did take that Fulk at Stamford, unjustly and without warrant, and did imprison him from the ninth hour until vespers, to the damage of that Fulk, one hundred shillings etc.

And Ralph and Thomas have come, and Ralph for himself and for the aforesaid Thomas says that a certain assize of novel disseisin was held against him [Fulk] by Richard Gouk, by which assize it was found that he had disseised the aforesaid Richard Gouk, to the damage of that Richard, two marks ; whereof he [Ralph] says that he gave order to his bailiffs to take from the aforesaid Fulk sufficient security for the aforesaid damages, and similarly for the ox pertaining to him [Ralph] for the disseisin. And [for] that he in other manner did not imprison the aforesaid Fulk, he puts himself upon the country etc.

And Fulk says that the aforesaid Ralph and Thomas did imprison him on the aforesaid day as he complains ; and he says that when he impleaded a certain Robert of Holbech in the lord king's court, the said Ralph answered for less issues that he could answer, on account of which he himself [Fulk] was suing for the King ; and he had a writ to the Justices appointed in these parts to make enquiry whether the aforesaid Ralph can answer for greater issues, that is to say for twenty pounds : and he says that the said Ralph for that suit did imprison him as he complains, until he had restored to him the aforesaid writ, and as to this he puts himself upon the country etc.

The jurors say upon their oath that a certain Richard Gouk impleaded the aforesaid Fulk by a writ of novel disseisin before Adam de Crokedek and William Inge, Justices appointed at Stamford in the county of Lincoln on the day and in the year aforesaid ; before whom it was proved by a certain

jury that the aforesaid Fulk did disseise the aforesaid Richard Gouk, and he did recover against him his damages, which were taxed at two marks, on account of which the same Ralph Paynel gave order to his bailiffs to take security from the aforesaid Fulk for the aforesaid damage of two marks and for the ox pertaining to him [Ralph]: and that he did not imprison him, nor did he take away from him the lord king's writ. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Fulk do take nothing for his complaint but be in mercy for false claim. And because the same Fulk in deceit of the king delivered the aforesaid writ to the said Ralph, let him be committed to gaol. And let him restore to the lord king the aforesaid twenty pounds etc.

I have found no further trace of the assize cited above, nor any further reference to Richard Gouk'. Fulk was perhaps the son of one Thomas of Whaplode, a free tenant but not of knight's rank.^a

A space of about an inch is left between nos. 231 and 232.

¹ Monday, March 24th, 1298. ² *ab hora . . . vesperas* interlined. ³ *ipsum* replaces *vicecomitem*, cancelled. ⁴ *Sic.* ⁵ *respondit* interlined. ⁶ *scilicet . . . libris* interlined. ⁷ MS. repeats *quod*. ⁸ A.R. 1320, m. 26; cf. C.Ch.R. 1257-1300, p. 127.

232. Fulco fecit finem per .j.m. per plegios Roberti le Blound de Holebech', Iohannis le Keu et Iohannis f. Willelmi de Sutton et Roberti Sawage de Quappelade Et manuceperunt eum habendum corpus suum coram Iusticiariis ad quindenam sancti Martini.¹

This is probably the conclusion of no. 231; if so, the scribe no doubt left the space mentioned in case any other details were to be entered.

¹ November 25th. At this date the justices were away from Lincolnshire, probably in Rutland or Northamptonshire, and the rolls for these counties are lost; so that it is impossible to discover whether in fact Fulk did come on November 25th.

233. ¶ Alanus f. Rogeri Illary de Frampton' queritur de Willelmo de Flyntham quod ipse iniuste et sine warranto cepit tres vaccas et quinque iumentas¹ etc et eas fugauit apud Donyngton' etc Et Willelmus dicit quod non cepit predicta aueria nec eas apud Donyngton' fugauit Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willelmus cepit aueria predicti Alani . per garcionem suum et quemdam Iohannem Puttok' ballium suum et ea fugauit apud Donyngton' et ibidem retinuit per quatuor septimanas ad dampnum ipsius Alani septem s. Ideo consideratum est quod recuperet uersus eum dictos denarios Et committatur gaole . Postea fecit finem . per .xl.d. per plegios etc.

Dampna .vij.s. unde .ij.s. C[lericis]. (*Marg: Hoylaund'* est ad scaccarium Gayole.²)

This case does not seem to arise out of a prise *ad opus regis*, otherwise that fact would be stated. And if William had distrained Alan against a debt outstanding, one would have expected that to be stated also. At the same time, it would perhaps be dangerous to infer that the beasts were taken merely out of malice, on no pretext, plausible if specious. There must have been such pretext, known to all parties to the suit, including the jurors, but not revealed in the recorded pleading. It may have been a summons of Pipe or Green Wax.

¹ MS. *iumentas*. ² *Gayole* cancelled.

234. ·Fulco de Quappelade qui querebatur de Henrico de Walmesford non est prosecutus . Ideo predictus Henricus inde sine die et predictus Fulco et plegii sui de proseguendo in m'ia scilicet Robertus Sauuage de Quappelade et Alanus f. Galfridi de Pyncebek'. (*Marg: m'ia.*) [Elloe.]

235. ·¶ Petrus de Cumbermount qui querebatur de Ricardo de Dreycotes vicecomite Lincolnie et Willelmo de Bibbesworth' clerico suo non est prosecutus . Ideo predicti Ricardus et Willelmus inde¹ sine die Et predictus Petrus et plegii sui de proseguendo in m'ia scilicet Iohannes de Stubeton' et Robertus f. Radulfi de Coringham. (*Marg: m'ia.*)

¹ *inde* interlined.

236. ·¶ Arnaldus Codhorn et Willelmus Carpentarius iuratores de¹ Graham quia non venerunt . in m'ia etc. (*Marg: m'ia.*)

Neither of these names appears in the list of Grantham jurors, no. 482.

¹ Between *iuratores* and *de* MS. has *hundredi*, cancelled.

237. ·¶ Walterus vicarius ecclesie de Borugle queritur de Thoma de Eston' balliuo etc¹ de eo quod idem Thomas in Staunford' ad festum sancti Barnabe apostoli anno regni regis nuno vicesimo sexto² cepit de eodem Waltero duo quarteria frumenti et dim. precii . sexdecim s. et octo d. Et illud penes ipsum detinuit etc unde dicit quod deterioratus est [et] dampnum habet ad valenciam etc.³

Et Thomas venit Et cognouit quod illud bladum cepit etc Et hoc per preceptum Petri de Molynton' qui ad capcionem bladi regis in comitatu isto assignatus etc . Et inde liberauit receptoribus regis ad portum etc duo quarteria etc tantum . Ideo habeat inde warrantum etc . de liberacione etc . Et quia cognouit quod retinuit residuum videlicet dim. quarterium frumenti que tunc valuit tres s. etc Ideo predictus Thomas satisfaciat ipsi Waltero de predictis tribus s. et de dampnis etc . que taxantur per Iusticiarios ad duodecim denarios . Et Thomas committatur gaole etc . Habet diem ad satisfaciendum de predictis .iiij.s. die sancti Andree⁴ Postea fecit finem pro ista transgressionem et aliis . per sexaginta sex s. et octo d. per plegios Walteri Est et Ade de Ingoldesby Et absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo. (*Marg: [.ii]j.s. .xij.d. Gaole⁵ .est .ad scaccarium.*)

Walter, vicar of the church of Burley, complains of Thomas of Easton, bailiff etc., for that the same Thomas, in Stamford on the feast of St. Barnabas the apostle in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of the King who now is [June 11th, 1298] did take from the same Walter two quarters and a half of corn, of price sixteen shillings and eight pence: and this he did detain in his possession etc., whereof he [Walter] says he is the worse [and] has damage to the value etc.

And Thomas has come and has acknowledged that he took that corn etc.; and this by order of Peter de Molinton, who was appointed to the taking of the King's corn in this county etc. And he [Thomas] delivered

thereof to the King's receivers at the port etc. two quarters etc., only. Therefore let him have [his] warrant etc. touching the delivery etc. And because he has acknowledged that he did retain the residue, to wit half a quarter of corn which was then valued at three shillings etc., therefore let the aforesaid Thomas make satisfaction to that Walter touching the aforesaid three shillings and touching damages etc., which are taxed by the Justices at twelve pence. And let Thomas be committed to gaol etc. He has a day to make satisfaction touching the aforesaid four shillings: St. Andrews day [November 30th, 1298]. Afterwards he made fine for this trespass and others by sixty-six shillings and eight pence, by the pledges of Walter Est and Adam of Ingoldsby. And let him be absolved from his office of the King in perpetuity.

This is a case arising out of the prise of corn ordered on April 15th, 1298, for the army in Scotland, and affecting Lancashire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Dorset and Ireland.⁴ Chief collectors were appointed for the counties; for Lincolnshire, Peter de Molynton, a royal clerk, was appointed to take 1,000 quarters of wheat and 1,050 quarters of oats.⁶

¹ etc. interlined. ² June 11th, 1298. ³ After etc. MS. has *fecit finem* (imperfectly) erased. ⁴ November 30th, 1298. ⁵ *Gaole* is cancelled. ⁶ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 344.

238. ¶ *Particule solute ad scaccarium domini regis per manum Willelmi de Huzton' de exitibus alienigenarum de comitatu Lincolnie tempore custodie predicti Willelmi . videlicet de fratre Willelmo procuratore abbatis de Sauienaco . Bynygton¹ . vij.l. x.s. ¶ De fratre Iohanne procuratore abbatis de Alneto , Limberg² . vij.l. viij.s. ¶ De fratre Roberto procuratore abbatis sancti Nicholai Andegaviis . Wiltheton³ . vij.l. xj.s. viij.d. ¶ De priore de Hath .xxiij.l. ¶ De priore de Rauendale .C.s. ¶ De priore de Cameringham .ix.l. ¶ De priore de Wilesford vij.l. ij.s. ¶ De priore de Wenghal' .L.s.*

¶ *summa .lxiij.l. xx.d. unde fit una tallia de toto⁴ comitatu de scaccario. (Marg: Memorandum de bonis alienigenarum religiosarum.)*

Items paid into the Exchequer of the lord king by the hand of William de Huzton, from the issues of aliens in the county of Lincoln during the time of the keepership of the said William, to wit: from brother William, proctor of the abbot of Savigny at Long Bennington, £7 10s.; from brother John, proctor of the abbot of Aunay at Limber, £7 8s.; from brother Robert, proctor of the abbot of St. Nicholas, Angers at Willough-ton, £7 11s. 8d.; from the prior of Hough, £23; from the prior of Raven-dale, 100/-; from the prior of Caumeringham, £9; from the prior of Wilsford, £7 2s.; from the prior of Winghale, 50/-. Sum £59 1s. 8d., whence one tally is made from the whole county, from the Exchequer. (In the margin: Memorandum of the goods of alien religious.)

The above are results, for Lincolnshire, of the order of September 28th, 1295,² taking into the king's hands the property of alien clergy whose houses were situated in maritime counties. Their inhabitants were to be lodged in denizen houses, and release could be obtained by compounding with the king for good behaviour.⁶ I can find no reference to William de Huzton's appointment.

¹ *Bynygton* interlined. ² *Limberg* interlined. ³ *Wiltheton* interlined. ⁴ *toto* interlined. ⁵ Cf. Appendix III, p. 180. ⁶ *Foed.*, i, p. 826.

239. Nicholaus de Dyngele de Staunford queritur de Thoma de Eston balliuo de Nesse quod ipse iniuste cepit de eo per extortionem .xij.d. etc. Et Thomas venit Et cognouit quod cepit predictos denarios. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios dicto N[icholao] Et Thomas in m'ia. (*Marg:* Nesse m'ia.)

This is a straight-forward case of extortion.

[*Membrane 7d.*]

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD STAUNFORD IN COMITATU LINCOLNIE DIE VENERIS PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTI LUCE EWANGELISTE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO SEXTO.

[*Stamford, Friday, October 24th.*]

240. Henricus de Wycheford capellanus queritur de Iohanne f. Eborardi de Pyncebek balliuo de Hoylaunde quod ipse die Lune in vigilia sancti Iohannis Baptiste anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo sexto¹ intrauit cameram suam apud Spalding' iniuste et sine warranto. Et ibidem cepit et asportauit quatuor quarteria brasei precii .xviij.s. et tallia facere ei contradicit unde dicit quod deterioratus est Et dampnum habet ad valenciam dim.m. etc.

Et Iohannes venit Et cognouit quod cepit predictum braseum per preceptum Petri de Molynton' clerici domini regis in comitatu Lincolnie ad bladum et braseum nomine [regis] capiendum assignati Et ostendit litteram ipsius Petri sigillo suo signato. Et quod predictum braseum liberauit Henrico de Molyngton' attornato predicti Petri. Et quod nichil ad commodum suum deuenit ponit se super patriam. etc. Et datus est ei dies usque aduentum predictorum Petri et Henrici Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod attachiet eos Ita quod sint coram iusticiariis ubicunque fuerint in comitatu Lincolnie die veneris proxima post quindenam sancti Martini² Et dictum est predicto Iohanni Pyncebek' quod interim³ sequatur breue vicecomiti Oxonie de faciendo venire predictum Petrum sicut sibi viderit expedire. (*Marg:* Hoylaunde.)

Henry de Wycheford, chaplain, complains of John son of Everard of Pinchbeck, bailiff of Holland, that he, on Monday the eve of St. John Baptist in the twenty-sixth year of King Edward [June 23rd, 1298], did enter his chamber at Spalding unjustly and without warrant, and there did seize and carry off four quarters of malt of price 18/-, and refuses to make a tally for it; whereof he [Henry] says he is the worse, and has damage to the value of half a mark etc.

And John has come, and has acknowledged that he took the aforesaid malt by order of Peter de Molynton, clerk of the lord king appointed in the county of Lincoln to take corn and malt in [the king's] name; and he shows a letter of that Peter, signed with his seal. And [he acknowledged] that he delivered the aforesaid malt to Henry de Molynton, the attorney of the aforesaid Peter. And that nothing was put to his own use, he puts himself upon the country etc. And a day is given him, until the coming of the aforesaid Peter and Henry. And order is given to the sheriff that he do attach them, so that they be before the Justices wherever they shall be

in the county of Lincoln on the Friday next after the quindene of St. Martin [November 28th]. And it is enjoined upon the aforesaid John Pinchbeck that in the meantime he do sue a writ to the sheriff of Oxford to summon the aforesaid Peter, as shall seem to him expedient.

This is another case arising out of the 1298 prise of corn; cf. no. 237. There is no further reference to this case in *J.R.* 505: in any case the court did not sit anywhere in Lincolnshire in November. Evidently Peter de Molynton was now (October, 1298) in Oxfordshire.

¹ June 23rd, 1298. ² Friday, November 28th, 1298. ³ *interim interlined.*

241. ¶ Adam . Beysaunt queritur de predicto Iohanne Euerard quod ipse maliciose et sine warranto cepit de eo quinque quarteria brasei Et ipsum distrinxit ad braseum emendum ubi nullum habuit etc . Et unum quarterium carnis salsate ab eo iniuste cepit hostia sua sigillauit et ipsum de domo sua eiecit ad graue dampnum ipsius Ade dim.m. etc.

Et Iohannes venit Et cognouit quod cepit predictum braseum per preceptum predicti Petri de Molynton Et ostendit litteram ipsius Petri . Et dictum est ei sicut prius quod sequatur breue etc Et quod sit ad prefatum terminum etc . Et quod hostia sua non sigillauit nec ipsum maliciose distrinxit ponit se super patriam etc Et quo ad captionem carnis . cognouit quod cepit Ideo consideratum est quod restituat Et committatur gayole.

Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Iohannes iniuste distrinxit predictum Adam ad braseum emendum ad graue dampnum ipsius Ade septem.s. Ideo consideratum est quod recuperet uersus eum predictos denarios Et committatur gayole. (*Marg.* Gayole . Gayole.)

Adam Beysaunt complains of the aforesaid John Everard, that he maliciously and without warrant did take from him five quarters of malt, and did distrain him to buy malt where he had none etc.: and did unjustly take from him one quarter of salted flesh, did seal up his doors and did turn him out of his house, to the grievous damage of that Adam, half a mark etc.

And John has come, and has acknowledged that he took the aforesaid malt by order of the aforesaid Peter de Molynton, and he shows a letter of that Peter. And it is enjoined upon him as before that he do sue a writ etc., and that he be [present] at the said term etc. And that he did not seal up his [Adam's] doors nor maliciously did distrain him, he puts himself upon the country etc. And as to the taking of flesh, he has acknowledged that he took it: therefore it is awarded that he do restore [it]. And let him be committed to gaol.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid John did unjustly distrain the aforesaid Adam to buy malt, to the grievous damage of that Adam, seven shillings. Therefore it is awarded that he do recover against him the aforesaid moneys. And let him [John] be committed to gaol.

This case also arises out of the prise of corn of 1298.

242. ¶ Willelmus Bolour et Oliua que fuit uxor Iohannis de Helpston¹ optulerunt se uersus Robertum Pygyoun de placito transgressionis Et ipse non venit Et vicecomes testatus est quod districtus est per catalla ad valenciam quadraginta s. Et

nichilominus Robertus Basset de Bosthorp² Robertus Clericus de eadem Willelmus Crispyngg' de Adlyngton' et Iohannes le Mouner de Wilsthorp' manuceperunt eum Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti sicut alias . etc . quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Et quod habeat corpus etc hic die Lune proxima futura³ etc. (*Marg: .xl.s. forisf' postea venit m'ie Staunfford.*⁴)

The defendant was a bailiff of Winnibriggs, cf. no. 206. For the conclusion of the case see no. 375.

¹ *de Helpeston'* interlined. ² This place is really Woolsthorpe, Winnib. ³ Monday, October 27th. ⁴ The whole entry, together with the marginal *xl.s. forisf'*, is cancelled.

243. ·¶ Thomas vicarius ecclesie de Quappelade qui querebatur de Radulfo Paynel de placito transgressionis non est prosecutus Ideo Radulfus inde sine die Et predictus Thomas et plegii sui de proseguendo in m'ia . scilicet Rogerus de Cotoun et Fulco de Quappelade etc. (*Marg: m'ie.*)

244. ·¶ Iohannes rector ecclesie de Besseby optulit se uersus Willelmum Wanthorn de Thetilthorp' de placito transgressionis Et ipse non venit Et fuit attachiatus per Willelmum Loseward de Foulesthorp' et Gilbertum Loseward de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Et quod habeat corpus eius apud Grantham die Martis proxima futura¹ etc. (*Marg: m'ie Grantham.*) [Calcewath.]

¹ Tuesday, October 28th.

245. ·¶ Quia conuictum est per iuratam quod Gilbertus de Pyncebek' iniuste se querebatur de Radulfo Paynel nuper vicecomite comitatus istius de quadam districcione etc . Ideo predictus Radulfus inde sine die Et predictus Gilbertus nichil capiat per querelam [suam] set sit in m'ia pro falso clamore etc. (*Marg: m'ia.*)

246. ·¶ Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod attachiaret Willelmum Thenk' quod esset hic ad hunc diem¹ ad respondendum etc super presentacione de Candlesou Et ipse non venit Et fuit attachiatus per Hugonem Gegge de Braysthofte et Gilbertum atte Hethes de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita² quod habeat corpus eius³ hic die Lune proxima futura⁴ etc. (*Marg: m'ie Staunf'.⁵*) [Candleshoe.]

There is no record in *A.R.* 505 of the appearance of William Thenk on October 27th to the charge against him of the Candleshoe jurors.

At this point the handwriting of the MS. alters and becomes very much neater. Another scribe has been responsible for filling up the remainder of m. 7d.

¹ Friday, October 24th. ² *per omnes . . . Ita* interlined. ³ MS. repeats *eius*. ⁴ Monday, October 27th. ⁵ *Staunf'* written over an erasure.

247. ¶Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod attachiaret Ricardum f. Walteri de Westemeles quod esset hic ad hunc diem¹ ad respondendum etc super presentacione de Candleshou² Et ipse non venit Et fuit attachiatus per Hugonem de Westemeles et Iohannem de Westemeles . Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod habeat corpus eius in aduentu Iusticiariorum.³ (*Marg:* m'ia Stanford.) [Candleshoe.]

¹ October 24th. ² A second *u* has been added to *Candleshou* and then erased. ³ *in aduentu Iusticiariorum*, interlined, replaces in MS. *hic die Lune prox' ante festum omnium sanctorum*, cancelled.

248. ¶Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod attachiaret Walterum de Howe quod esset hic ad hunc diem ad respondendum super presentacione de Candeshou . Et ipse non venit Et fuit attachiatus per Walterum de Hulle et Willelmum Belte Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnes terras etc . Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod habeat corpus eius in aduentu Iusticiariorum.¹ (*Marg:* m'ia Stanf'.) [Candleshoe]

¹ As for No. 247, note 3, above.

249. ¶Simon le Keu de Vffyngton' . Willelmus de Baston' de Gretford' Ricardus de Glaunuyle de eadem Thomas Beyendeybek' . de eadem Simon le Keu de Langetoft Iohannes Louet de eadem Willelmus Freman de Berham' Hugo de Northgate de eadem Daudid de Glaunuyle de Gretford Willelmus Faber de Berham Iordanus de Hoylaund Reginaldus Thorald de Brassyngburgh' . duodecim iuratores wapentakii de Nesse . in m'ia . quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum apud Staunford die Dominica ante festum apostolorum Simonis . et Jude¹ . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eos per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sint apud Grantham die Veneris in vigilia Omnium Sanctorum² etc. (*Marg:* Nesse m'ia.)

Cf. no. 470 ; the two lists tally.

¹ Sunday, October 26th. ² Friday, October 31st.

250. ¶Iohannes le Lung' de Keseby Willelmus de Blaunkeney de eadem Willelmus de Bretteuyl' de Gunneby Robertus Byeston' Iohannes Brom de Bytham . Willelmus Gentyl de Byhamel Thomas Lucas de Edenham Walterus Pere de Byrton' , Hugo Erlyn de Edenham Iohannes f. Thome de Corby , Hugo Peuerel de Lound' . et Petrus le Clerk' de Swafeld . Iuratores de Belteslowe quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum predicto die Dominica . in m'ia. (*Marg:* Belteslowe m'ia.)

The Beltisloe jurors do not appear in the lists on m. 15 and 15d. No reason is given in A.R. 505 as to why these jurors were not given another day.

251. ¶Thomas Aurey de Roceby Rogerus de Cotoun de Dyryngton' . Willelmus Randolf . de Rouceby . Walterus Pygot

de eadem Martinus Nychole de Ryskyngton'. Iohannes le Warde de eadem. Willelmus de Dreyton' de eadem Thomas de Herneston' de Thorp'. Iohannes Maluel de Scaupewyk', Willelmus Hereward Robertus Kylenehogg'. et Willelmus de Cranewell' Iuratores de Flaxwell' et Langhow. quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum predicto die Dominica in m'ia. (*Marg:* Flaxwell' et Langhow. m'ia.)

Remarks as for Beltisloe jurors in no. 250.

252. ¶ Petrus de Hykham Iohannes de Grantham de Bassyngham Galfridus Clericus de Hadyngton' Daudid de Thrykyngham. Willelmus Scharp de Thurleby Simon Heghuon de Colby, Philippus de [This]telword de eadem Simon de Bradewell' de eadem Henricus le Messenger de Betheby. Walterus Wysman de Colby et Rogerus de Aula de Hermeston'. Iuratores de Boby et Graffhow. quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum predicto die Dominica in m'ia. Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eos per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sint apud Grantham' die Veneris in vigilia Omnium Sanctorum.¹ (*Marg:* Boby et Grafhow. m'ia.)

These names tally with those given in no. 481, less one name—Walter of Bassingham.

¹ Friday, October 31st.

253. ¶ Robertus de Hakebech'. Rogerus de Tydd Iohannes de Sutton, Simon Page, Henricus de Sutton', Rogerus Bacoun, Simon atte Hasse. Willelmus Golde Iohannes de Pettebrigg¹. Ricardus Clony de Spaldyng'. Gilbertus f. Willelmi de eadem et Robertus le Blound iuratores de Ellowe quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum apud Staunford. die Lune proxima post festum decolacionis sancti Iohannis². in m'ia. etc Et datus est eis dies ad reddendum veredictum suum in proximo aduentu iusticiariorum en partibus Lincolnie etc Postea die Lune post festum sancti Luce iuwangeliste³ venerunt predicti iuratores apud Staunford et petierunt eicenciam de iusticiariis ad reddendum veredictum suum apud Graham die Mercurii proxima ante festum Omnium Sanctorum⁴. Ad quem diem nullus eorum venit preter Robertus de Hakebech'. Ideo ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat os per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sint coram usticiariis in proximo aduentu suo etc in comitatu Lincolnie etc. (*Marg:* Ellowe m'ia.)

Cf. no. 467. Having failed to give their verdict at Stamford on September 1st these jurors came there on October 20th and sought licence to give it at Grantham on October 29th, on which day only one of them appeared. Against no. 467 appears this significant statement: 'they have not yet given their verdict, that is, at the time when the Lincolnshire enquiry closed in December, 1298. The names in nos. 253 and 467 tally.

¹ Pettebrig in Spalding parish. ² Monday. September 1st. ³ Monday. October 20th. ⁴ Wednesday, October 29th.

254. ·¶Robertus de Kyrketon' miles . Willelmus de Copeldyk' . Allexander le servaunt de Algarkyrk' Ricardus de Casterton' , Willelmus Rugeuyn . de Surflet Godefridus Bolle de Swynesheued Robertus de Surflet Willelmus de Alta Ripa Stephanus de Wyketoft . Ricardus de Hodel' Alanus Copyldyk' . Thomas Hyllary non est Iur'¹ iuratores . de Kyrketon' quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum apud Staunford die Lune proxima post festum Decolacionis sancti Iohannis² in m'ia . etc³ (*Marg:* [Kyr]keton' [Ho]ylaund . [m']ia.)

The names tally with those given in no. 466.

¹ *non est Iur'* interlined above the name *Thomas Hyllary*. ² Monday, September 1st. ³ *et quod de exitibus etc. Ita quod sint coram Iusticiariis in aduentu suo etc.* has been erased.

255. ·¶Willelmus de Hagl' Willelmus de Normanton' . Stephanus Coleman de Calthorp' Henricus Agate de Fulbek' . Galfridus Cosyn de Hagham . Henricus de Braunston de Bynnyngton' . Stephanus Fraunceys de Bredon'¹ Robertus f. Roberti de Bredon' Rogerus de Kann' de Haugham . Willelmus f. Henrici Clerici de Thorp' . Galfridus Bryan et Robertus de Bereford iuratores de Louedon' quia non reddiderunt veredictum suum apud Staunford ad predic[tum]² diem [in m'ia]² Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eos per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc . Ita quod sint apud Grah[am] die Veneris in vigilia]² omnium sanctorum.³ (*Marg:* [Loue]don' [m'ia].²)

The names tally with those given in no. 478.

¹ Perhaps Brandon, Love. ² On the analogy of nos. 249, 252. The bottom of m. 7d is torn away a little at both sides. ³ Friday, October 31st

[*Membrane 8.*]

256. Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam¹ Willelmus f. Gilberti et Nicholaus Herre taxatores decime domino regi concesses se posuerunt quod² iniuste leuauerunt de Alicia ad Montem .vj.d. de Radulfo Teuk' .ij.d. De Emma la Long' .vj.d. De Willelmo ad Ker .vj.d. De Simone Capellano .vj.d. De Thome de Braytoft .vj.d. De Willelmo Gegge .ij.d. De Matilda Tok' .ij.d. De Iohanne Clerico .ij.d. De Waltero f. Iuliane .vj.d. De Hugone .Gegge ij.d. De Elicio Boteler .ij.d. De Petro de la Ker .iiij.d. De Hugone seruiente Elicii le Boteler .ij.d. De Iuliana Gardener .xxj.d. De Waltero Dene .ij.d. De Austino Guncy .ij.d. De Willelmo f. Alicie .ij.d. De Willelmo ad Ripam .ij.d. et De Willelmo Subtil' .vij.d. ubi non taxari deberent nec ad commodum regis deuenit Consideratum est quod restituant dictos denarios . predictis hominibus Et committantur gayole . Postea fecerunt finem per .ij.m. per plegios Thome de Irby Alani de Scalffet³ et Radulfi de Rigg' . (*Marg:* Candleshow Gayole⁴ . est ad scaccarium.)

Because it has been proved by the jury upon which William son of Gilbert and Nicholas Herre, taxors of the tenth granted to the lord king,⁵ placed themselves that they did unjustly levy [specified sums from specified persons]

where they ought not to be taxed, nor was [the money] put to the King's use: it is awarded that they do restore the said moneys to the aforesaid persons. And let them be committed to gaol. Afterwards they made fine by two marks by the pledges of Thomas of Iriby, Alan de Scalfet and Ralph de Rigg.

¹ *in quam* interlined over erasure. ² *se posuerunt quod* interlined.

³ Perhaps near Wainfleet. ⁴ *Gayole* cancelled. ⁵ The tenth of November, 1294.

257. ¶ *Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam*¹. Iohannes del Rawe Willelmus de Thorp' Alanus atte Conyesgate, Willelmus Kyng' Willelmus de Steping' Rogerus del More Laurencius f. Hugonis Willelmus Helrycher Walterus de Askeby Willelmus Grymag' Hugo f. Rose et Willelmus de Screnthorp² collectores duodecime se posuerunt quod³ leuauerunt de villata de Braytoft ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit .iiij.s. Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Iohannes et alii restituant predictos denarios predictae villate Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Because it has been proved by the jury upon which John del Rawe [and eleven others], collectors of the twelfth,⁴ placed themselves that they did levy from the township of Bratoft 4/- above that which was put to the King's use: therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid John and the others do restore the aforesaid moneys to the aforesaid township. And let them be in mercy.

¹ *in quam* interlined. ² *Screnthorp'* interlined, replaces in MS. *Scinerthorp'*, cancelled. ³ *se posuerunt quod* interlined. ⁴ The twelfth of November, 1296.

258. ¶ *Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam* Radulfus Bernard et Robertus de Spina taxatores duodecime se posuerunt quod¹ iniuste leuauerunt de hominibus non taxabilibus .viij.s. .iiij.d. qu. scilicet de Agnete Mundegoun .vj.d. De Emma la Long' .vj.d. De Radulfo le Gardener .iiij.d. De Alicia ad Montem .j.d.ob.qu. De Roberto Teuke .viij.d. De Simone Capellano .vj.d. De Willelmo del Ker .vj.d. De Willelmo Gegge .ij.d. De Matilda Toke .iiij.d.ob. De Iohanne le Clerk' .ij.d. De Matilda Carpentar' .iiij.d. De Waltero f. Iuliane .xij.d. De Alicia Teuke .xij.d. De Elicio Boteler .iiij.d. De Ricardo atte Ker .xij.d. De Willelmo ad Ripam .ij.d. consideratum² est quod predicti Radulfus et Robertus restituant predictos denarios Et committantur Gayole. Postea fecerunt finem per j.m. per plegios Willelmi f. Gilberti et Astini Gimni. (*Marg:* est ad scaccarium Gayole.³) [Candelshoe.]

Because it has been proved by the jury upon which Ralph Bernard and Robert de Spina, taxors of the twelfth, placed themselves that they did levy from non taxable persons 8/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ [names and amounts specified]. It is awarded that the aforesaid Ralph and Robert do restore the aforesaid moneys. And let them be committed to gaol. Afterwards they made fine by one mark by the pledges of William son of Gilbert and Astin Gimni [Austin Guncy].

Non taxable persons were those with movables the value of which fell below 12/-.⁴

¹ *se posuerunt quod* interlined. ² MS. does not capitalise c of *consideratum*. ³ *Gayole* cancelled. ⁴ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 87.

259. Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Simon Pyncrak' de Burgh se posuit quod¹ iniuste leuauit per extorcionem de Andrina que fuit uxor Roberti de Grymesflet .ij.s. iiij.d. consideratum² est quod predictus Simon restituat predictos denarios Et committatur gaole . Postea fecit finem per .xx.s. per plegios Alani Hardebene , et³ Nicholai Herre. (*Marg:* Gayole⁴ est ad scaccarium.) [Candleshoe.]

Because it has been proved by the jury upon which Simon Pyncrak of Burgh placed himself, that he did unjustly levy by extortion from Andrina, widow of Robert de Grymesflet 2 4 : it is awarded that the aforesaid Simon do restore the aforesaid moneys. And let him be committed to gaol. Afterwards he made fine by 20. by the pledges of Alan Hardebene and Nicholas Herre.

¹ *se posuit quod* interlined. ² MS. does not capitalise the *c* of *consideratum* : cf. no. 260. ³ *et* interlined. ⁴ *Gayole* cancelled.

260. Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Rogerus de Brinkil se posuit quod¹ iniuste et sine warento² leuauit de predicta Andrina .xij.d. ultra quod ad comodum domini regis deuenit , consideratum est quod predictus Rogerus restituat predictos denarios predicto Andrine Et committatur gayole postea fecit finem per .xl.d. per plegium Rogeri Pylat. (*Marg:* Gayole³ est ad scaccarium.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 259.

¹ *se posuit quod* interlined. ² Spelling as in MS. ³ *Gayole* cancelled.

261. Juratores presentant quod Thomas Aungewyn leuauit iniuste de Waltero Purchase .ij.s. etc . Et Thomas venit¹ Et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia) [Probably Candleshoe.]

¹ *venit* interlined.

262. Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Ricardus de Brinkel se posuit quod¹ iniuste recepit de villata de Wymthorp' .viij.s. Consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg:* Wynthorp' m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

¹ *se posuit quod* interlined.

263. Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam¹ Hugo Ammory ballius de Candelesh' se posuit quod² iniuste sine waranto leuauit de Petro seruiente Alani le Taylour de Wymthorp' .ij.s. ut non inprisonauit³ eum consideratum⁴ est quod predictus Hugo restituat predictos denarios predicto Petro . Et Hugo committatur gaole . postea fecit finem per .xl.s. per plegios Alani atte Kyrk' de Ingoldemeles et Alani f. Iohannis de Croft. (*Marg:* est Gaole ad scaccarium.) [Candleshoe.]

Because it has been proved by the jury upon which Hugh Amory, bailiff of Candleshoe, placed himself, that he did unjustly, without warrant, levy from Peter, servant of Alan the Tailor of Winthorpe, two shillings so as

not to imprison him : it is awarded that the aforesaid Hugh do restore the aforesaid moneys to the aforesaid Peter. And let Hugh be committed to gaol. Afterwards he made fine by 40^{ss} by the pledges of Alan atte Kyrk of Ingoldmells and Alan son of John of Croft.

¹ *in quam* interlined. ² *se posuit quod* interlined. ³ *Sic*. ⁴ MS. does not capitalise *e* of *consideratum*.

264. ¶ Juratores presentant quod¹ predictus Hugo attachiauit telam lineam .vij. ulnarum precii .ij. s. de Willelmo Wykpak' latrone Et Hugo venit Et cognouit quod recepit predictam telam precii .ij. s. Consideratum est quod predictus Hugo restituat dictos denarios hominibus villate de Wymthorp' eo quod onerebantur de catallis ipsius feloni². Et Hugo in m'ia. (*Marg*: m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

The jurors present that the aforesaid Hugh did attach a linen cloth of eight ells, of price 2/-, from William Wykpak, a thief. And Hugh has come, and has acknowledged that he received the said cloth of price 2/-. It is awarded that the aforesaid Hugh do restore the said moneys to the men of the township of Winthorpe, for that they are charged with the chattels of that felon. And [let] Hugh [be] in mercy.

¹ *quod* is first cancelled in MS., then interlined. ² MS. has *feoln'*.

265. ¶ Juratores presentant quod Rogerus de Brynkel iniuste et sine waranto attachiauit vaccam Philippi Whetecroft et eam fugauit apud Lincolniam et ibi detinuit quousque habuit .xviij. d.— Et Rogerus venit Et cognouit dictos denarios Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Philippo. Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg*: m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

The jurors present that Roger of Brinkhill did unjustly and without warrant attach the cow of Philip of Whetecroft, and did drive it to Lincoln, and there did detain it until he had 18 pence [from Philip]. And Roger has come, and has acknowledged the said moneys. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the said moneys to the aforesaid Philip. And let him be in mercy.

266. ¶ Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam¹ predictus Rogerus se posuit quod² recepit de predicto Philippo .j. caseum precii .xij. d. pro predicta vacca rehabenda Consideratum est quod predictus Rogerus restituat predictos denarios dicto Philippo. Et Rogerus committatur gaole—fecit finem ut patet supra. (*Marg*: Gaole³ est.) [Candleshoe.]

Because it has been proved by the jury upon which the aforesaid Roger placed himself, that he did take from the aforesaid Philip one cheese of price 12 pence, for having his cow back : it is awarded that the aforesaid Roger do restore the said moneys to the said Philip. And let Roger be committed to gaol. He made fine as appears above (40 pence, cf. no. 260).

This case is the continuation of no. 265.

¹ *in quam* interlined. ² *se posuit quod* interlined. ³ *Gaole* cancelled.

267. ¶ Juratores presentant quod Ricardus de Brinkel iniuste leuauit in villa de Skegnesse pro peditibus ad guerram .v. s. Et Ricardus venit Et cognouit quod recepit dictos denarios ideo¹

consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus restituat dictos denarios predictae villate . Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg: m'ia.*) [Candleshoe.]

The jurors present that Richard of Brinkhill did unjustly levy in the vill of Skegness for foot-soldiers for the war, five shillings. And Richard has come, and has acknowledged that he received the said moneys. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Richard do restore the said moneys to the inhabitants of the aforesaid vill. And let him be in mercy.

¹ MS. does not capitalise *i* of *ideo*.

268. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Alanus ad Ecclesiam de Ingoldmeles iniuste retinuit de Waltero Surmylk' de¹ vadiis suis in villa de Ingoldmeles .xj.s.² dum fuit in seruicio domini regis Et Alanus venit Et cognouit quod habet penes se dictos denarios Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Waltero et villate³ . Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg: m'ia.*) [Candleshoe.]

The jurors present that Alan of Ecclesiam of Ingoldmells did unjustly retain from Walter Surmylk from his wages in the vill of Ingoldmells eleven shillings, while he was in the service of the lord king. And Alan has come, and has acknowledged that he has the said moneys in his possession. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the said moneys to the aforesaid Walter and to the inhabitants of the vill. And let him be in mercy.

There is no evidence in *A.R.* 505 as to what kind of royal service Walter performed, but it may have been military service in Wales during 1295: cf. no. 269.

¹ MS. has *pro* cancelled, *de* interlined. ² *in villa de Ingoldmeles .xj.s.* interlined. ³ *et villate* interlined.

269. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Ricardus de Brynkel iniuste leuauit de villata de Ingoldmeles .iiij.s. ut non irent in seruicio domini regis apud Walliam Et Ricardus venit Et cognouit quod leuauit dictos denarios de dicta villata . Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus restituat dictos denarios predictae villate Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg: m'ia.*) [Candleshoe.]

The jurors present that Richard of Brinkhill did unjustly levy from the inhabitants of the vill of Ingoldmells four shillings, so that they might not go in the service of the lord king in Wales. And Richard has come, and has acknowledged that he levied the said moneys from the said vill. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Richard do restore the said moneys to the aforesaid vill. And let him be in mercy.

270. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratum in quam¹ Robertus Est² de Ingoldmeles se posuit quod³ iniuste leuauit de Alano ad Ecclesiam .xix.d. ad duodecimam et non fuit taxabilis Consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Alano . Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg: m'ia.*) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 258. Alan was himself guilty of offences similar to that from which he here suffers: cf. nos. 271-2.

¹ *quam* interlined. ² Between *Est* and *de Ingoldmeles* MS. has *se pos*', cancelled. ³ *se posuit quod* interlined.

271. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Alanus ad Ecclesiam de Ingoldmeles iniuste leuauit de Willelmo ad Schalas .vj.d. pro licencia habenda ut non iret in Scociam Et predictus Alanus venit

Et cognouit dictos denarios . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia) [Candleshoe.]

The jurors present that Alan ad Ecclesiam of Ingoldmells did unjustly levy from William ad Schalas 6d. to have a licence so that he might not go into Scotland. And the aforesaid Alan has come, and has acknowledged the said moneys. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the said money. And let him be in mercy.

272. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Alanus ad Ecclesiam Iohannes de Mareys et Alanus le Warde maliciose taxauerunt ad duodecimam domino regi concessam Robertum Est pauperem Et pepercerunt Roberto ad Scalas diuitias qui¹ debent taxasse ad .ij.s.—Et predicti Alanus Iohannes et Alanus venerunt Et cognouerunt quod taxauerunt Robertum Est pauperem et pepercerunt Roberto ad Scalas sicut presentatum est Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Alanus Iohannes et Alanus restituant domino regi predictos denarios Et committantur Gaole postea Iohannes de² Mareys et Alanus Ward³ fecerunt finem per .j.m. per plegios Alani ad ecclesiam et Simonis Pynecrak'. (*Marg:* est ad scaccarium Gaole³ Regi.⁴) [Candleshoe.]

The jurors present that Alan ad Ecclesiam, John de Marisco and Alan Warde did maliciously tax for the twelfth⁵ granted to the lord king Robert Est *pauper*; and they did spare Robert ad Scalas his riches, which ought to have been taxed at 2¹/₂. And the aforesaid Alan, John and Alan have come, and have acknowledged that they taxed Robert Est *pauper* and spared Robert ad Scalas, as it is presented. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Alan, John and Alan do restore to the lord king the aforesaid moneys. And let them be committed to gaol. Afterwards John de Marisco and Alan Warde made fine by one mark, by the pledges of Alan ad Ecclesiam and Simon Pynecrak'.

¹ So in MS. ² *de* interlined. ³ *Gaole* cancelled. ⁴ *Regi* cancelled.

⁵ The twelfth of 1296.

273. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam¹ idem Alanus ad Ecclesiam se posuit quod² iniuste retinuit penes se de hominibus taxabilibus .vij.s. ix.d. de decima domino regi concessa Consideratum est quod predictus Alanus restituat domino regi predictos denarios Et committatur gaole postea fecit finem³ per .xl.s. per plegios Alani Warde et Iohannis de Mareys. (*Marg:* Regi⁴ Gaole⁵ ad scaccarium.) [Candleshoe.]

A case of unjust retention, by a sub-taxor, of money collected by him in the course of his duty. The tax concerned is the tenth of 1294.

¹ *quam* interlined. ² *ad Ecclesiam quod* interlined. ³ after *finem* is *etc.*, cancelled. ⁴ *Regi* cancelled. ⁵ *Gaole* cancelled.

274. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam¹ idem Alanus se posuit quod² iniuste leuauit de Simone f. Willelmi f. Roberti .xij.d. ad decimam domino regi concessam et non fuit taxabilis Consideratum est quod predictus Alanus restituat predicto Simoni predictos denarios Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 258.

¹ *in quam* interlined, *quod* cancelled. ² *se posuit quod* interlined.

275. Juratores presentant quod Willelmus f. Radulfi de Dunneswra clericus maliciose taxauit Robertum Cacchok' pauperem ad octo d.¹ et non fuit taxabilis Et predictus Willelmus venit Et cognouit quod taxauit predictum Robertum sicut presentatum est Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus restituat predictos denarios dicto Roberto Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 272, though here the question of exempting a wealthier person does not arise.

¹ *ad octo d.* interlined.

276. Juratores presentant quod Alanus ad Ecclesiam de Ingoldmels et Rogerus de Fryseby iniuste receperunt de Lamberto Markham Willelmo de Thorp' Hugone f. Beatricie Thome Power taxatoribus none domino . regi concessa .ij.s. antequam vellent rotulos suos¹ recipere etc—Et Alanus et Rogerus venerunt Et cognouerunt quod receperunt predictos denarios sicut presentatum est . Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Alanus et Rogerus restituant predictos denarios predictis Lamberto et aliis Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Alan and Roger were sub-taxors, not chief taxors. This case looks like sharp practice to obtain an advance payment from their fellow taxors. Probably Alan and Roger were charged with collecting the local rolls and transmitting them to the chief taxors, in which case Lambert and the others had to submit their rolls to them. Alan and Roger refused to accept them until bribed by Lambert and his fellows.

¹ *suos* interlined.

277. Juratores presentant quod Willelmus de Wra . Alanus ad Ecclesiam et Alanus Warde taxatores ad decimam domino regi concessam iniuste per extorcionem leuauerunt de villata de Ingoldmeles .xx.s. pro expensis suis etc—Et Willelmus¹ et alii venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios ex bona voluntate predictae villate Et de hoc ponunt se super patriam etc Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum . quod predicti Willelmus et alii leuauerunt predictos denarios de predicta villata contra voluntatem eorum . Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Willelmus et alii restituant predictos denarios predictae villate Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

The jurors present that William de Wra, Alan ad Ecclesiam and Alan Warde, taxors of the tenth² granted to the lord king, did unjustly and by extortion levy 20s. from the inhabitants of the vill of Ingoldmells for their expenses etc. And William and the others have come, and have acknowledged that they levied the aforesaid moneys out of the good-will of the inhabitants of the aforesaid vill: and as to this they put themselves upon the country etc. The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid William and the others levied the aforesaid moneys from the inhabitants of the aforesaid vill against their will. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid William and the others do restore the aforesaid moneys to the inhabitants of the aforesaid vill. And let them be in mercy. (The question of expenses is discussed in the Introduction, pp. xlix-li.)

¹⁻¹ Written over an erasure. ² The tenth of November, 1294.

278. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Alanus prepositus Willelmus f. Walteri de Hyloff et Robertus Bugge taxatores ad undecimam¹ leuauerunt in villa de Ingoldmeles .xxiiij.s. pro expensis suis—Et Alanus et alii venerunt [et cognouerunt]² quod leuauerunt predictos denarios ex bona voluntate predictae ville pro expensis suis Et de hoc ponunt se super patriam Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicti Alanus et alii leuauerunt predictos denarios de predicta villata contra voluntatem eorum . Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Alanus et alii restituant predictos denarios Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 277.

¹ The eleventh of November, 1295. ² Omitted in MS.

[Midway along foot of membrane the signs 3 ÷ and, at extreme right-hand corner of the foot, the sign ::]

[*Membrane 8d.*]

279. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Willelmus f. Walteri de Hultoft iniuste leuauit de Henrico de Orby .vj.d. ad taxacionem none¹ ultra id quod ad comodum regis deuenit etc—Et Willelmus venit Et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios de predicto Henrico . Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus restituat predictos denarios predicto Henrico Et sit in m'ia . etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 257.

¹ The ninth of September, 1297.

280. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Alanus ad Ecclesiam . Alanus Warde . Alanus ad Fontem . error quia non fuit culpabilis¹ et Iohannes de Marisco . taxatores . duodecime² domino regi concessa . leuauerunt de villa de Ingolesmeles .xxj.s. pro expensis suis³ Et predicti Alanus et alii venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios ex bona voluntate predictae villate Et de hoc ponunt se super patriam etc Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicti Alanus et alii leuauerunt predictos denarios de predicta villata contra voluntatem eorum . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios predictae villate Et Alanus et alii in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 277.

¹ *Alanus ad fontem* cancelled ; *error quia non fuit culpabilis* interlined.

² The twelfth of November, 1296. ³ *pro expensis suis* interlined in place of *ultra id*, cancelled.

281. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Iohannes de Marisco iniuste per extorcionem leuauit de Simone f. Walteri f. Roberti qui non deberet taxari ad duodecimam¹ .viij.d. nec ad commodum domini . regis . deuenit , —Et Iohannes venit Et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios de predicto Simone sicut presentatum est . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios predicto Simone Et Iohannes in m'ia . etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. nos. 256, 259.

¹ The twelfth of November, 1296.

282. *¶* Iuratores presentant quod Alanus ad Ecclesiam iniuste leuauit per extorcionem de Thome Astyn .xij.d. de Roberto atte Hawenedyk' .vj.d. et de Rogero Baron .vj.d. ad duodecimam¹ ubi non deberent taxari . nec ad commodum regis deuenit etc Et Alanus venit Et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios sicut presentatum est . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predictis Thome et aliis . Et Alanus in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. nos. 256, 259.

¹ The twelfth of November, 1296.

283. *¶* Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Willelmus f. Gilberti et Nicholaus Herre taxatores none¹ se posuerunt quod leuauerunt de hominibus non taxabilibus² ad nonam³ .xj.s. .vj.d. ultra id quod ad commodum domini regis deuenit . scilicet de Emma la Long' .ix.d. De Radulfo Gardener .iiij.d. De Alicia ad Montem .ix.d. De Willelmo ad Ker .vj.d. De Simone Capellano .vj.d. De Simone Teuke .iiij.d. De Roberto Teuk' .vj.d. De Willelmo Gegge .ij.d. De Matilda Cok' .ij.d. De Willelmo Sylok' .iiij.d. De Cecilia Mundegoun .vj.d. De Matilda Carpentar' .iiij.d. De Willelmo ad Ripam .iiij.d. De Willelmo f. Iuliane .xij.d. De Willelmo . subtil' .iiij.d. De Hugone Gegge .ij.d. Item de Petro del Ker .iiij.d. De Ricardo ad Ker .ij.s. de Hugone seruiente Elicie Boteler .vj.d. De Willelmo Dene .ij.d. De Willelmo f. Alicie .xij.d. De Willelmo ad Ripam .viiij.d. et De Philippo Clerico .ij.d. Consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus et alii restituant predictos denarios dictis hominibus Et committantur Gaole . fecerunt finem ut patet supra.⁴ (*Marg:* Gaole⁵ est.) [Candleshoe.]

The fine was by two marks, cf. no. 256. Cf. also no. 258.

¹ *taxatores none* interlined. ² The downward limit for the ninth was movables assessed at under 9/-: cf. *L.T.R.M.R.*, no. 69, m. 38. ³ The ninth of September, 1297. ⁴ *fecerunt* . . . *supra* added afterwards. ⁵ *Gaole* cancelled.

284. *¶* Iuratores presentant quod Robertus Pylat Martinus de Welyngton¹ . Iohannes de Beauwer et Radulfus de Rygg² . taxatores decime³ domino regi concesse leuauerunt in villa de Welton' .iiij.s. de hominibus non taxabilibus⁴ ultra id quod ad commodum domini regis deuenit etc—Et Robertus Pylat et alii venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios . de predicta villata . Ideo consideratum est quod restituant predictos denarios dicte villate . Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. nos. 257, 258.

¹ Perhaps Welton-le-Marsh. Candleshoe. ² *Rygg* is preceded in MS. by *R* . . . cancelled. There is an erasure above the line from the beginning of the entry to this point. ³ The tenth of November, 1294. ⁴ The downward limit for this tax was movables assessed at under 10/-: cf. *K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 72.

285. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Iohannes del Rawe . Willelmus de Thorp' . Alanus atte Conyesgate Willelmus Galle Simon Pyncrak' Rogerus de la More . Laurencius f. Hugonis Willelmus Elrycher Petrus f. Edde , Alanus Borel Alanus Hardewyn et Walterus Skynner taxatores undecime¹ et duodecime² leuauerunt in villa de Oreby .ij.s. ultra id quod ad commodum . regis deuenit . Consideratum est quod predicti Iohannes [et] alii restituant dictos denarios predictae villate Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 257.

¹ The eleventh of November, 1295. ² *et duodecime* interlined: the twelfth of November, 1296.

286. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Robertus Pylat Iohannes de Beawer et Radulfus de Rygg' . taxatores duodecime¹ domino regi concessa leuauerunt in villa de Welton' de hominibus non taxabilibus .iiij.s. v.d. scilicet de Waltero Fyn .xij.d. De Iohanna Puella .xv.d. De Henrico Sparrow .ix.d. De Gilberto Kolyere .xv.d. De Matilda Puella .ix.d. et de Willelmo le Spenser .iiij.d. consideratum² est quod restituant predictos denarios predictis Waltero et aliis Et committantur gaole Postea Robertus Pylat Iohannes de Beawer et Radulfus de Ryg' . fecerunt finem per .xx.s. per plegium proprium . etc. (*Marg:* est ad scaccarium Gaole.³) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 258.

¹ The twelfth of November, 1296. ² MS. does not capitalise *c* of *consideratum*. ³ *Gaole* probably cancelled, but it may have been written over an erasure.

287. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Iohannes del Rawe . Willelmus de Thorp' . Alanus de Conysgate . Willelmus Kyng' . Laurencius f. Hugonis . Willelmus Elrycher Rogerus de la More . Willelmus de Stepyng' . Walterus de Askeby , Willelmus Greymag' Hugo f. Ros' . et Willelmus de Scrempthorp' taxatores duodecime¹ . iniuste leuauerunt in villa de Welton' .ij.s. pro expensis suis etc . Et Iohannes et alii . venerunt Et² cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios de predicta villata sicut presentatum est . Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Iohannes et alii restituant predictos denarios dicte villate Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 277.

¹ The twelfth of November, 1296. ² After *Et* MS. has *quod*, cancelled.

288. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Austinus Gummy Hugo Gegge Willelmus ad Rypam et Radulfus Prepositus taxatores xj^{es} [se posuerunt] quod iniuste leuauerunt de hominibus non taxabilibus² .viij.s. scilicet de Agnete Mundegom .viij.d. De Emma Longa .vij.d. De Radulfo le Gardener .vj.d. De Alicia ad Montem .iiij.d. De Simone Capellano .vj.d. De Willelmo Gegge .ij.d. De Matilda le Keu .xij.d. De Iohanne Clerico .ij.d. De Willelmo Sylok' .xij.d. De Cecilia Mundegom .viij.d. De

Gilberto le Boteler .ij.d. De Petro del Ker .vj.d. De Ricardo del Ker .xij.d. De Hugone seruiente E[licie]³ Boteler .ij.d. De Willelmo Dene .ij.d. De Roberto ad Spinus .ij.d. De Willelmo f. Alicie .ij.d. De Willelmo Sotyl .v.d. Ideo consideratum est . quod predicti Austinus et alii restituant dictos denarios predictis hominibus . Et Austinus , Hugo . Willelmus et Radulfus committantur . gaole postea fecerunt finem per duas marcas per plegios Nicholai Herre et Thome de Ireby. (*Marg:* est ad scaccarium Gaole.⁴) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 258.

¹ The eleventh of November, 1295. ² Persons with movables assessed at under 11/-: *K.R.M.R.*, no. 69, m. 65. ³ Supplied from no. 283.

⁴ *Gaole* cancelled.

289. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratum in quam Hugo Amory se posuit . quod iniuste per extorcionem¹ leuauit de Willelmo de Caldefflyte .xij.d. et de Willelmo May .xij.d. Consideratum . est quod predictus Hugo restituat dictos denarios dictis Willelmo et Willelmo . Et Hugo committatur gaole . fecit finem etc. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 259.

¹ *per extorcionem* interlined. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

290. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Alanus de la Rawe et Iohannes Blaunchard taxatores decime¹ iniuste leuauerunt in villa de Burgh' .xvj.s. iij.d. ob. pro expensis suis ultra id quod ad commodum domini regis deuenit—Et Alanus et Iohannes venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios de predicta villata sicut presentatum est . Ideo consideratum est quod restituant dictos denarios predictae villate . Et Alanus et Iohannes in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. nos. 257, 277.

¹ The tenth of November, 1294.

291. ¶Iuratores presentant quod predicti Alanus et Iohannes leuauerunt ad decimam¹ de hominibus non taxabilibus .ij.s. ultra id quod ad commodum domini regis deuenit scilicet de Waltero Day .xij.d. De Willelmo Pyndecrak' .vj.d. et de Henrico Seggewald' .vj.d.—Et predicti Alanus et Iohannes venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios de predictis hominibus sicut presentatum est . Ideo consideratum est quod restituant dictos denarios Et Alanus et Iohannes committantur gaole . Postea fecerunt finem per dim.m. per plegios Alani Hardeben et magistri Simonis de Whynthorp' . etc. (*Marg:* Gaole . est ad scaccarium.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. nos. 257, 258.

¹ The tenth of November, 1294.

292. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Hugo Amory se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de Roberto f. Urselli .v.s. consideratum¹ est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Roberto . Et Hugo committatur gaole . fecit finem etc. (*Marg:* Gaole.²) [Candle shoe.]

¹ MS. does not capitalise *c* of *consideratum*. ² *Gaole* cancelled. The memorandum *est ad scaccarium* is placed in the margin between nos. 291 and 292, but applies only to no. 291.

293. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Alanus Plant , Robertus Maonus et Henricus Ingelbryth . Iohannes de la Rawe Willelmus de Thorp' Alanus de Conysgate Willelmus Galle , Simon Pyndecrak' Rogerus del More Laurencius f. Hugonis . Willelmus Elyrker Petrus f. Edde Alanus Borel Alanus Hardwyne et Walterus Skynnore iniuste leuauerunt de villata de Burgh' de hominibus non taxabilibus¹ ad undecimam² ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit .viiij.s. ix.d. Consideratum est quod restituant dictos denarios predictae villate Et Alanus et alii in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candle shoe.]

Cf. nos. 257, 258. Below no. 293 is the beginning of another entry, *Iur' presentant*, but it has been partially erased.

¹ *de . . . taxabilibus* interlined. For downward limit, cf. no. 288.

² The eleventh of November, 1295.

[Midway along foot of the dorse the sign 3, repeated on very edge of the membrane slightly to the left. Also in bottom right-hand corner the signs : and ∴.]

[*Membrane 9.*]

294. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Simon Pyncrak' , Henricus May Alanus de Skegnes et Simon le Botyler taxatores et collectores duodecime¹ in villa de Burgh' leuauerunt pro expensis suis in predicta villa .xv.s. etc—Et Simon et alii venerunt Et² cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios de predicta villata . Ideo consideratum est quod restituant dictos denarios predictae villate Et Simon et alii in m'ia. (*Marg:* Candle show m'ia.)

Cf. no. 277.

¹ The twelfth of November, 1296. ² After *Et* MS. has *quod* cancelled.

295. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Willelmus Greyfmag' et Simon Pyncrak' taxatores et collectores none¹ in villa de Burgh' leuauerunt in villa predicta pro expensis suis .v.s. j.d. ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit—Et Willelmus et Simon venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios de predicta villata sicut presentatum est . Ideo consideratum est quod restituant dictos denarios predictae villate Et Willelmus et alii in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candle shoe.]

Cf. nos. 257, 258.

¹ The ninth of September, 1297.

296. Juratores presentant quod Alanus Cissor Hugo f. Roys' et Ricardus Carpentarius taxatores et collectores decime¹ in villa de Northolmp' leuauerunt in villa predicta de hominibus non taxabilibus² .xij.d. pro expensis suis—Et Alanus et alii venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios de predicta villata sicut presentatum est. Ideo consideratum est quod restituant dictos denarios predictae villate Et Alanus et alii in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 277.

¹ The tenth of November, 1294. ² Persons with movables worth under 10 —: cf. *K.R.M.R.*, no. 68, m. 72.

297. Juratores presentant quod Ranulphus de Grelby et Robertus Blaunkpayn taxatores none in villa de Scrembly leuauerunt in villa predicta .xij.d. ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit. Et Ranulphus et Robertus venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios¹ de predicta villa Ideo consideratum est quod restituant predictos denarios dicte villate Et Ranulphus et Robertus in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 257.

¹ denarios interlined.

298. Juratores presentant quod predictus Ranulphus de Grelby et Gilbertus f. Alicie taxatores decime¹ in villa de Scrembly leuauerunt in villa predicta .x.d. ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit. Et Ranulphus et Gilbertus² venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios. sicut presentatum est. Ideo consideratum est quod predicti Ranulphus et Gilbertus² restituant predictos denarios predictae villate Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 257.

¹ The tenth of November, 1294. ² MS. has *Robertus*: the scribe was thinking in terms of no. 297.

299. Juratores presentant quod Iohannes de Grelby Ricardus Hame et Robertus f. Gene taxatores undecime¹ leuauerunt in villa de Scrembly .xvj.d. ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit etc Et Iohannes et alii venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios. Ideo consideratum est quod restituant dictos denarios predictae ville Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 257.

¹ The eleventh of November, 1295.

300. Juratores presentant quod Ranulphus de Grebby et Robertus Blaunkpayn taxatores duodecime¹ in villa de Scrembly leuauerunt in villa predicta de hominibus non taxabilibus² .xx.d. ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit. Et Ranulphus et alii³ venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios sicut presentatum est. Ideo consideratum est quod predicti

Ranulphus et alii² restituant predictos denarios dicte villate Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. nos. 257, 258.

¹ The twelfth of November, 1296. ² Persons with movables worth less than 12/-. ³ So in MS.: there was only one other.

301. ¶ Quia conuictum est per iuratum in quam Walterus f. Simonis, Thomas de Enderby¹ et Robertus ad Ripam se posuerunt quod iniuste leuauerunt ad decimam² in villa de Askeby .xij.d. de hominibus non taxabilibus³. ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit; scilicet de Simone f. Matilde .ij.d. De Gilberto de Wynthorp' .ij.d. De Baldrico de Askeby .ij.d. De Roberto de Langar .ij.d. De Philippo ad Ripam .ij.d. Consideratum est quod predicti Walterus f. Simonis et alii restituant predictos denarios dictis hominibus Et sint in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. nos. 257, 258.

¹ Perhaps Mavis Enderby, Bol. ² The tenth of November, 1294.

³ Persons with movables worth less than 10/-.

302. ¶ Iuratores presentant quod Walterus f. Gilberti Robertus ad Ripam et Thomas f. Nicholai taxatores duodecime¹ in villa de Askeby leuauerunt in villa predicta .xv.d. ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit etc Et Walterus et alii venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios sicut presentatum est. Ideo consideratum est quod restituant dictos denarios dicte villate Et Walterus et alii in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 257.

¹ The twelfth of November, 1296.

303. ¶ Iuratores presentant quod Robertus de Langar, Martinus le Waryk' Gilbertus ad Spinus, Hugo f. Philippi, Walterus f. Simonis et Thomas de Enderby¹ taxatores undecime² in villa de Askeby leuauerunt in villa predicta .xvij.d. de hominibus non taxabilibus³ ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit Et Robertus et alii venerunt Et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictos denarios de predicta villata sicut presentatum est. Ideo consideratum est quod restituant dictos denarios predicte villate Et Robertus et alii in m'ia. etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. nos. 257, 258.

¹ Perhaps Mavis Enderby, Bol. ² The eleventh of November, 1295.

³ Persons with movables worth less than 11/-.

304. Iuratores presentant quod Iohannes de la Rowe iniuste leuauit .xij.d. de villata de Askeby ad undecimam¹ ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit. Et Iohannes venit Et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios sicut presentatum est. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicte villate Et Iohannes in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Candleshoe.]

Cf. no. 257.

¹ The eleventh of November, 1295.

305. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Thomas de Eston' balliuis de Nesse iniuste leuauit de Galfrido de Cotessmur unum pekkum frumenti precii .iiij.d.ob.qu. de Roberto Rykeman .j. pekkum . precii .iiij.d.ob.qu. De Alredo le Mercer .j. pekkum frumenti . precii .iiij.d.ob.qu. De Petro de London' .j. pekkum frumenti precii .iiij.d.ob. , De Alicia de Cesterton' .j. pekkum frumenti precii .iiij.d.ob.qu. De Henrico de Wakerle .ij. pekka . precii .ix.d. De Galfrido de Wyleweby¹ .j. pekkum frumenti . precii .iiij.d. De Ricardo de Tynewell' .j. pekkum frumenti . precii .iiij.d.ob. De Alicia de Cesterton' dim. quarterium brasei . precii .ij.s.vj.d. De Ricardo de Morcote braseum . precii .vj.s. et vj.d. De Willelmo de Apethorp' braseum ad valenciam .vj.d. De Roberto le Bourser braseum ad valenciam .xiiij.s. j.d.ob. De Cecilia Poctesmouth' braseum ad valenciam .iiij.s. ix.d. De Thoma de Stanhow² . braseum ad valenciam .xxij.d.ob. De Willelmo Gabegok' braseum ad valenciam .iiij.s. De Alicia Bylk' braseum ad valenciam .vij.d.ob. De Roberto de Eluerton' braseum ad valenciam .xij.d. De Agnete de Apethorp' braseum ad valenciam .xij.d. De Emma de Glaston' braseum ad valenciam .ij.s. De Roberto de Apethorp' .xij.d. ut parceretur in capcione brasei . De Ricardo de Baldeswell' carnem ad valenciam octo denariorum—Et Thomas venit Et cognouit quod leuauit predictum braseum et similiter denarios de predictis hominibus sicut presentatum est . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios Et Thomas committatur Gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.³) [Ness.]

The jurors present that Thomas of Easton, bailiff of Ness, did unjustly levy from [specified persons specified quantities of corn and malt, the value of the quantity taken from each person being given]; from Robert of Apethorpe twelve pence so that he be spared in the taking of malt, [and] from Richard de Baldeswell flesh to the value of eight pence. And Thomas has come, and has acknowledged that he levied the aforesaid malt and similarly the moneys from the aforesaid persons, as it is presented. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the aforesaid moneys. And let Thomas be committed to gaol. He made fine.

This case probably arose out of the prise of corn etc. of April, 1298, for the collection of which in Lincolnshire Peter de Molinton was responsible. Though not specified in the writs ordering the collection of this prise, malt was taken as well as corn: cf. nos. 370-1.

The names from Rutland and Northamptonshire are interesting. They are evidence of local movements of population as between adjacent shires; some of these people probably held lands in Rutland and Northamptonshire as well as in Lincolnshire.

¹ Perhaps Willoughby, Aveland. ² Stenigot. ³ Gaole cancelled.

306. ¶Iuratores presentant quod predictus Thomas de Eston' retinuit saccum Iosephi le Ferour precii .iiij.d. Et Thomas venit Et cognouit predictum saccum . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predicto Iosepho Et Thomas in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Probably Ness.]

307. ¶Quia conuictum¹ est per iuratum in quam Willelmus

de Apethorp' se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de Cecilia Poctesmouth' .xij.d. De Beatricia Iosep' .xij.d. De Willelmo de Apethorp'² .vj.d. De Elena Beyre .vj.d. De Roberto cum Paneria³ .vj.d. De Roberto le Bourser .vj.d. et de Hugone le Carpenter' .vj.d. Et Willelmus venit Et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios de predictis hominibus . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios Et Willelmus in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Ness.]

¹ MS. has *comictus*. ² *Sic*. There were clearly two men of this name.

³ The reading is uncertain.

308. ¶ Juratores presentant quod .j. saccum lane et .CC. pelles lanue de Roberto Ligatore Rotomagi attachiata fuerunt in domo Henrici Burnel et apreciata per Henricum de Baeus et Willelmum de Wodeford assignatos per dominum Regem ad capienda bona alienigenarum , et vendita ad decem m. Nicholao de Burton¹ Rogero de Rigstede Iohanni de Wermynghon' et Eustachio Malherbe qui quidem Nicholaus et alii soluerunt predictos denarios Roberto le Venour nuper vicecomiti Lincolnie Et ostenderunt litteram aquietancie ipsius vicecomitis etc . Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faciat predictum Robertum ad ostendendum si domino regi de predictis denariis satisfecerit etc. [Ness.]

The jurors present that one sack of wool and 200 woolfells belonging to Robert the cooper of Rouen were attached in the house of Henry Burnel, and were appraised by Henry de Baeus and William de Wodeford, appointed by the lord king to seize the goods of aliens ; and were sold for 10 marks by Nicholas of Burton, Roger de Rigstede, John of Warmington and Eustace Malherbe : which Nicholas and the others paid the aforesaid moneys to Robert le Venour, lately sheriff of Lincoln ; and they showed the letter of quittance of that sheriff, etc. Therefore order is given to the sheriff that he cause the said Robert to come, to show if he have made satisfaction to the lord king touching the said moneys.

William de Wodeford and Henry de Baeus were royal clerks appointed to this business by royal writ dated August 28th, 1295.

¹ The scribe first wrote *Morton*' but scored it out and substituted *Burton*'.

309. Item presentant quod .iiij. sacca lane precii .ix.l. xvj.s. v.d. et qu. attachiata fuerunt in domo Willelmi Bil . . . s¹ de bonis Iohannis Skanyn alienigeni et vendita fuerunt Nicholao de Borton' et Iohanni de Wermynghon' qui quidem Nicholaus et Iohannes soluerunt predictos denarios Roberto le Venour unde vicecomes qui nunc est respondebit etc. [Ness.]

Item they present that three sacks of wool of price £9 16s. 5½d. were attached in the house of William Bil . . . s, of the goods of John Skanyn, an alien ; and were sold by Nicholas of Burton and John of Warmington : which Nicholas and John paid the aforesaid moneys to Robert le Venour : whereof the sheriff who now is (Richard of Draycote) will reply etc. [i.e. at the Exchequer]. (See note to no. 308.)

¹ The MS. is torn away here.

310. ¶ Iohannes Fys de Staunford queritur de Thoma de

Eston' quod ipse iniuste leuauit de eo .xij.d. etc pro viridi cera etc—Et Thomas venit Et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios de predicto Iohanne . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios Et Thomas in m'ia. ([*Marg:* m'ia.])¹ [Ness.]

For the significance of the Green Wax see editorial note to no. 143 and cf. no. 145.

¹ The marginalia of nos. 310–13 are torn away and lost, but I have supplied probable marginalia from the nature of these cases themselves and by analogy with other similar cases.

311. ¶Item Walter de Amyas queritur de predicto Thoma de Eston' quod ipse iniuste leuauit de eo .v.s. ut non poneretur in assisis . iuratis etc—Et Thomas venit Et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios de predicto Waltero . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Waltero Et Thomas in m'ia. ([*Marg:* m'ia.]) [Ness.]

Item, Walter de Amyas complains of the aforesaid Thomas of Easton, that he did unjustly levy from him five shillings, so that he might not be put upon assizes, juries etc. And Thomas has come, and has acknowledged that he levied the aforesaid moneys from the aforesaid Walter. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the said moneys to the aforesaid Walter. And [let] Thomas [be] in mercy.


The significance of 'unjustly' is not revealed, but two possible explanations come to mind. One is that Walter lacked the requisite property qualification and so was not legally liable for service on assizes and juries; the other, that he had exemption from such service.

312. ¶Robertus de Eluyrton' queritur de predicto Thoma de Eston' quod ipse iniuste leuauit de eo .xij.d. ut parceretur in capcione brasei etc—Et Thomas venit Et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios de predicto Roberto . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Roberto . Et Thomas in m'ia . etc. ([*Marg:* m'ia.]) [Ness.]

Robert de Elverton complains of the aforesaid Thomas of Easton, that he did unjustly levy from him twelve pence, so that he might be spared from the prise of malt. And Thomas has come, and has acknowledged that he levied the aforesaid moneys from the aforesaid Robert. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the said moneys to the said Robert. And [let] Thomas [be] in mercy.

This probably refers to the prise of April, 1298. Like no. 312, it is a case of extortion in the form of a forced bribe, but there is this difference between the two cases, that Robert could not, like Walter de Amyas, claim legal exemption. Everybody who possessed any of the commodities ordered to be taken seems to have been liable to contribute to a royal prise, if they lived in the area affected by the order. Robert like Walter chose the lesser evil and later took the opportunity to complain.

313. ¶Rogerus de Apethorp' queritur de predicto Thoma de Eston' quod ipse iniuste leuauit de eo .xij.d.—Et Thomas venit Et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios de predicto Rogero . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Rogero Et Thomas in m'ia. ([*Marg:* m'ia.]) [Ness.]

[Midway along foot of membrane ÷ and, slightly below and to right, the sign 3. In extreme right-hand corner of the foot the sign 

[*Membrane 9d.*]

PLACITA APUD GRAHAM DIE MERCURII PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM OMNIUM
SANCTORUM . ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XXVI^{to}.

[Grantham, Wednesday, October 29th.]

314. .:¶ Juratores presentant quod Thomas de Eston' balliuus de Belteslowe iniuste leuauit de villata de Lauyngton' .ij. quarteria frumenti precii .dim.m. et duo quarteria et dim. auene . precii .vj.s.—Et Thomas venit et hoc cognouit Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios dicte villate Et Thomas committatur Gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* Belteslowe est Gaole.¹)

Cf. no. 305. This case of an unjust levy of corn and oats arose, probably, in connexion with the prise of November, 1297, or that of April, 1298, since it is only during this period that Thomas of Easton was certainly bailiff of Beltisloe (see Appendix II, list of bailiffs, note 3, p. 146).

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

315. .:¶ Juratores presentant quod Robertus Benet de Boleby et Ricardus ad Ecclesiam de Hauerthorp' iniuste leuauerunt in villa de Boleby bladum ad valenciam .xviii.d. ultra id quod ad commodum regis deuenit . Ideo consideratum est quod restituant predictos denarios predictae ville Et Robertus et Ricardus in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

The jurors present that Robert Benet of Bulby and Richard ad Ecclesiam of Avethorpe did unjustly levy in the vill of Bulby corn to the value of eighteen pence, above what was put to the king's use. Therefore it is awarded that they do restore the aforesaid moneys to the aforesaid vill. And [let] Robert and Richard [be] in mercy.

I cannot with any certainty date this prise.

316. .:¶ Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Adam le Lung' . de Ingoldesby¹ . se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de Emma filia Gilberti atte Hegg' .dim. quarterium brasei precii .ij.s. vj.d. ultra id quod ad commodum regis . deuenit . Consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predictae vill'² Et committatur gaole . Et absoluator ab officio regis suo perpetuo . Postea fecit finem per unam m. per plegios Thome Nobelot et Thome de Eston'. (*Marg:* est ad scaccarium Gaole.³) [Beltisloe.]

Cf. no. 315. Adam was a sub-bailiff of Beltisloe. For the possible date of this prise, see note to no. 314.

¹ *de Ingoldesby* interlined. ² *Sic.* ³ *Gaole* cancelled.

317. .:¶ Juratores presentant quod Thomas de Eston' balliuus de Belteslowe quod¹ iniuste leuauit de Matilde le Coul de Woles-thorp' braseum ad valenciam .vij.d.ob. et de Iohanne Coul braseum ad valenciam .vij.d.ob. Et Thomas venit et hoc cognouit Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

Cf. no. 305. and see note to no. 314.

¹ *Sic.*

318. ∴¶Quia conuictum est per iuratum in quam Adam le Lung' se posuit quod¹ iniuste cepit per maliciam equum Willelmi de Breteuyll' in Gunneby et eum equitauit ad dampnum ipsius Willelmi .dim.m. Consideratum est quod recuperet uersus predictum Adam dictos denarios Et committatur Gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Beltisloe.]

Because it has been proved by the jury upon which Adam le Long placed himself, that he did unjustly take, by malice, the horse of William de Breteuyll in Gunby, and did ride it to the damage of that William, half a mark: it is awarded that he do recover against the aforesaid Adam the said moneys. And let [Adam] be committed to gaol. He made fine.

¹ quod interlined. ² Gaole cancelled.

319. ∴¶Quia conuictum est per iuratum in quam predictus Adam le Lung' se posuit quod iniuste distrinxit Mabiliam de Gunneby per unam vaccam et eam fugauit apud Lincolniam et crus ipsius vacce per maliciam fregit Ita quod illam amisit, ad dampnum ipsius Mabilie .quatuor s. Consideratum est quod predicta Mabilia recuperet dampna sua uersus dictum Adam que taxantur ad quatuor s. Et Adam in m'ia . etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

Because it has been proved by the jury upon which the aforesaid Adam le Long placed himself, that he did unjustly distrain Mabel of Gunby by one cow and did drive it to Lincoln and the leg of that cow did by malice break so that she lost it, to the damage of that Mabel, four shillings: it is awarded that the aforesaid Mabel do recover her damages against the said Adam, which are taxed at four shillings. And [let] Adam [be] in mercy etc.

320. ∴¶Iuratores presentant quod predictus Adam le Lung' . iniuste leuauit pro summonicione scaccarii de Roberto Cursoun .xxj.d. ubi ipse Robertus predictos denarios Iohanni Herny magistro ipsius Ade plenarie persoluit Et quod dictus Adam aquietanciam de predictis denariis ipsi Roberto facere contradicit—Et Adam venit et hoc cognouit Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Robertus recuperet uersus eum dampna sua in duplico . scilicet tres s. et sex d. Et Adam committatur Gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Beltisloe.]

The jurors present that the aforesaid Adam le Long did unjustly levy for a summons of the Exchequer from Robert Cursoun twenty-one pence, where that Robert has paid the aforesaid moneys in full to John Herny, master of that Adam; and that the said Adam refuses to make a quittance for Robert touching the aforesaid moneys. And Adam has come and has acknowledged this. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Robert do recover against him his damages in duplicate, that is to say, 3/6. And let Adam be committed to gaol. He made fine.

For the relationship of Adam to John and to the sheriff (and so the king), see *Introd.*, p. 101.

¹ Gaole cancelled.

321. ∴¶Iuratores presentant quod predictus Adam leuauit de Iohanne Broun pro summonicione scaccarii .xl.d. Et aquietanciam ei¹ de predictis denariis facere contradicit Et dicunt quod

predictus Iohannes pro predictis denariis iterum districtus fuit pro defectu illius aquietancie etc. Et Adam venit et hoc cognouit. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Iohannes recuperet uersus eum dampna sua in duplico. scilicet dim.m. Et Adam committatur gaole. Et absoluator ab officio. regis suo perpetuo fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Beltisloe.]

The jurors present that the aforesaid Adam did levy from John Broun for a summons of the Exchequer forty pence, and he refuses to make a quittance for him touching the aforesaid moneys: and they say that the aforesaid John for the aforesaid moneys was distrained a second time, in default of that quittance etc. And Adam has come and has acknowledged this. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid John do recover against him his damages in duplicate, that is to say, half a mark. And let Adam be committed to gaol. And let him be absolved from his office of the king in perpetuity. He made fine.

The growing use of redress by award of damages single, double and triple is, for the late thirteenth century, well illustrated here and elsewhere in *A.R.* 505. Cf. Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, ii, p. 522, also Jenkinson and Formoy, *Select Cases in the Exchequer of Pleas* [Seld. Soc., vol. 48], p. cviii.

¹ *ei* interlined. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

322. ·:¶ Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam predictus Adam le Lung se posuit quod¹ iniuste leuauit per extorcionem de Iohanne f. Thome de Corby .xij.d. ut parceretur ei in capcione brasei. Consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios predicto Iohanne Et Adam in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Beltisloe.]

Cf. no. 312. The case probably arises out of the prise of April, 1298.

¹ *se posuit quod* interlined.

323. ·:¶ Iuratores presentant quod predictus Adam iniuste leuauit de Iohanne Parys de Suthwyme villanum¹ .iiij.s. ut non poneretur in assisis, nec iuratis. Et Adam venit et hoc cognouit. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Iohanni Et committatur gaole. fecit finem.

Dampna .iiij.s. unde .ij.s. C[lericis]. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Beltisloe.]

Cf. no. 311. Here the injustice is even more obvious, since villeins were in no circumstances permitted to serve on juries and assizes. (See *Introd.*, p. xc.)

¹ *Sic.* ² *Gaole* cancelled.

324. ·:¶ Quia conuictam est per iuratam in quam predictus Adam le Lung' se posuit quod iniuste attachiauit Ricardum Walgor de Bytham quousque fecit finem cum eo. de duobus s. Consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Ricardo Et Adam committatur gaole. fecit finem. Et absoluator ab officio. regis suo perpetuo. (*Marg:* 3 Gaole.¹) [Beltisloe.]

Cf. no. 325.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

325. 'Walterus in the Thyrn'. Hugo Broun et Hugo Nolle queruntur de Roberto Pygoun quod ipse die Sabbati proxima ante festum sancti Wolfranni anno regni regis Edwardi xxij.¹ ipsos cepit et ad domum suam inprisonauit per duos dies quousque fecerunt finem cum eo per .xij.d.—Et Robertus venit Et dicit quod nunquam eos inprisonauit nec aliquos denarios ab eisdem cepit Et de hoc ponit se super patriam.

Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Robertus inprisonauit predictos Walterum et alios per duos dies quousque dederunt ei duodecim denarios Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios predictis Waltero et aliis Et Robertus committatur gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* Wynerbrygg' . est . Gaole.²)

Walter in the Thyrn. Hugh Broun and Hugh Nolle complain of Robert Pygoun that he, on the Saturday next before the feast of St. Wolfran in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Edward [Saturday, October 9th, 1294¹], did take them and in his house did imprison them for two days until they made fine with him by twelve pence. And Robert has come, and he says that never did he imprison them, nor take any moneys from them, and as to this he puts himself upon the country.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Robert did imprison the aforesaid Walter and the others for two days until they gave him twelve pence. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the aforesaid moneys to the aforesaid Walter and the others; and let Robert be committed to gaol. He made fine.

Cf. no. 324. In neither case is any reason given why Adam and Robert deemed it necessary or expedient to force their victims to make fine with them.

¹ Saturday, October 9th, 1294. There are two feasts of St. Wolfran, on February 13th and October 15th. But since the war with France began in the summer of 1294, the latter seems more probable. ² Gaole cancelled.

326. 'Radulfus Erneys . queritur de Willelmo le Wayte et Willelmo Lambetoth' . quod ipsi iniuste distrikerunt¹ eum per duos boues quousque soluerat eis nouem solidos etc.—Et Willelmus le Wayte et Willelmus Lambetoth' venerunt Et dicunt quod non distrinxerunt eum per predictos boues nec aliquos denarios de eodem Radulfo receperunt Et de hoc ponunt se super patriam etc.

Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicti Willelmus et Willelmus distrinxerunt predictum Radulfum per duos boues . quousque soluerat eis .nouem solidos Ideo consideratum est . quod restituant dictis denarios . predicto Radulfo Et Willelmus le Wayte et Willelmus Lambetoth' committantur gaole . fecerunt finem. (*Marg:* Gaole² est.) [Winnibriggs.]

Ralph Erneys complains of William le Wayte and William Lambetoth that they did unjustly distrain him by two oxen until he had paid them nine shillings etc. And William le Wayte and William Lambetoth have come, and they say that they did not distrain him by the aforesaid oxen, nor did they receive any moneys from that Ralph, and as to this they put themselves upon the country. The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid William and William did distrain the aforesaid Ralph by two oxen until he had paid them nine shillings. Therefore it is awarded that

they do restore the said moneys to the aforesaid Ralph. And let William le Wayte and William Lambetoth be committed to gaol. They made fine.

¹ *Sic.* ² *Gaole* cancelled.

327. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Willelmus Lambetoth' subballivus de Wynerbrygg' distrinxit Walterum in ye Thyrn' Isabellam Baldok' Galfridum f. Douce Galfridum in ye Lane Philippum Amour et Walterum le Suour per .xij. equos . quousque soluerant ei duos .s.—Et Willelmus Lambetoth' venit Et dicit quod non distrinxit predictos Walterum et alios per predictos equos nec aliquos denarios ab eisdem recepit Et de hoc ponit se super patriam.—Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willelmus Lambetoth' distrinxit predictos Walterum et alios quousque soluerant ei duos .s. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predictis Waltero et aliis . Et Willelmus in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs.]

Cf. no. 326. William Lambetoth is here merely put in mercy because he has already been committed to gaol.

328. ¶Iuratores presentant quod predictus Willelmus Lambetoth' iniuste cepit duos equos de Iohanne f. Alani le Lyere in regia via . Et eos in caruca sua posuit . Ita quod proficuum terre sue amisit ad dampnum suum .quinque.s. etc.—Et Willelmus venit Et dicit quod non cepit predictos equos nec eos in caruca sua posuit Et de hoc ponit se super patriam—Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willelmus cepit predictos equos et eos in caruca sua posuit . ad dampnum ipsius Iohannis quinque s. Ideo consideratum est quod recuperet uersus dictum Willelmum dampna sua que taxantur ad .v.s. Et Willelmus committatur gaole Postea fecit finem per dim.m. per plegios Thome Payn et Roberti Pygoun. (*Marg:* Gaole¹ est.) [Winnibriggs.]

The jurors present that the aforesaid William Lambetoth did unjustly take two horses from John son of Alan le Lyere in the king's highway, and did put them in his own plough-team, so that he [John] did lose the fruits of his land, to his damage, five shillings etc. And William has come, and he says that he did not take the aforesaid horses, nor put them in his plough-team, and as to this he puts himself upon the country. The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid William did take the aforesaid horses and did put them in his own plough-team, to the damage of that John, five shillings. Therefore it is awarded that he do recover against the said William his damages, which are taxed at five shillings. And let William be committed to gaol. Afterwards he made fine by half a mark by the pledges of Thomas Payn and Robert Pygoun.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

329. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Robertus Pygoun iniuste cepit per extorcionem de Hugone Broun .ij.s.[iiij.d.] ne poneretur in assisis iuratis etc ad dampnum suum .ij.s. et iiij.d. etc Et Robertus [venit Et dicit quod non] cepit predictos denarios sicut presentatum est Et de hoc ponit se super patriam—Iuratores dicunt s[uper sacramentum suum] quod predictus Robertus iniuste

cepit de predicto Hugone per extorcionem .ij.s. iiij.d. ad dampnum [ipsius Hugonis .ij.]s. et quatuor denariorum Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios Et Robertus in m'ia . etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs.]

Cf. no. 312. Several pieces have been torn completely out of the right-hand side of the membrane here; in consequence I have inserted in square brackets what is missing from the MS. but what the context and common form clearly require. This applies also to nos. 330-1.

330. ¶ Quia conuictum est per iurata in quam predictus Robertus se posuit quod iniuste per extorcionem leuauit [de] Hugone Nolle .ij.s. consideratum¹ est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Hugoni Et Robertus in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs.]

No reason is given for the extortion shown in this case. See note to no. 329.

¹ MS. does not capitalise *c* of *consideratum*.

331. ¶ Quia conuictum est per iurata in quam¹ predictus Robertus Pygyoun se posuit quod iniuste per extorcionem [cepit] de Radulfo Herys de Magna Paunton' .xiiij.s. .iiij.d.² ut non poneretur in iuratis etc. Consideratum est quod re[stituatur] dictos denarios dicto Radulfo Et Robertus in m'ia. [Winnibriggs.]

Cf. no. 311, and see note to no. 329.

¹ in quam interlined. ² .xiiij.s. .iiij.d. interlined.

[Midway along foot of dorse what appears to be a smudged ÷ and, below it, the sign 3.]

[Membrane 10.]

ADHUC DE PRESENTACIONIBUS ET QUERELIS CORAM WILLELMO INGE APUD GRANTHAM . DIE MARTIS PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM OMNIUM SANCTORUM . ANNO . REGNI REGIS EDWARDI . XXVI¹⁰.

[Tuesday, October 28th.]

Lincoln¹

332. ¶ Iuratores presentant quod Robertus Leuerik et Robertus le Engleys . leuauerunt de vill' de Hekynton' .xxj.d. ad bladum emendum etc plus quam pacarunt pro bladi empcione² et eosdem denarios penes se detinuerunt Et predicti Robertus et Robertus presentes in curia non possunt hoc dedicere Ideo faciant inde restitutionem Et sint in m'ia etc. (*Marg:* Aswardherne m'ie.)

This case is similar to no. 315, with this difference, that here the offenders levied money, not goods, in excess of requirements; and they retained this excess in their own possession.

¹ This is placed in the margin of the MS. above (not parallel with) entry 332, and seems to be intended as a heading for the marginalia of the membrane. ² plus empcione interlined.

333. ¶ Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod attachiaret Philippum f. Willelmi de Helpringham Iohannem Fraunceys de Helpryngham Walterum de Calwarthorp' Hugonem Bardolf' et Willelmum Loveday quod essent hic ad hunc diem¹ ad respondendum etc

super presentacione xij^{em} iuratorum de Aswardhirne etc . videlicet de capcione bladi et aliorum etc . Et ipsi non [venerunt]² Et predictus Philippus fuit attachiatus per Thomam atte Boure de Helpringham et Iohannem Fraunceys de eadem Et predictus Iohannes Fraunceys per Henricum le Clerk et Iuonem Wodeman Et predictus Hugo per Willelmum de Reyneuile et Alexandrum Golderon de Crokton³ Ideo ipsi in m'ia etc . Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eos per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Et quod habeat corpora eorum coram prefatis iusticiariis etc . Et de predictis Waltero et Willelmo Loueday . vicecomes testatur quod non sunt inuenti nec aliquid habent per quod possunt attachiari etc . Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod capiat eos . et eos saluo etc . Ita quod habeat corpora eorum coram prefatis iusticiariis ad prefatum terminum etc. (*Marg:* m'ie ad proximum aduentum.) [Aswardhurn.]

¹ Tuesday, October 28th. ² Omitted in MS. ³ Perhaps Crofton, Asw.

334. ¶ Willelmus de Reyneuile attachiatus fuit per Iohannem le Porker de Calwarthorp' et Radulfum f. Ade de eadem quod esset hic ad hunc diem¹ ad respondendum super predictis presentacionibus Et ipse non venit Ideo predicti plegii in m'ia etc Et preceptum est . vicecomiti quod distringat ut predictum est. (*Marg:* m'ie.) [Aswardhurn.]

Of the defendants mentioned in this case and the last, Hugh Bardolf was bailiff of Aswardhurn and William de Reyneuile probably his sub-bailiff. The others were almost certainly collectors of prises *ad opus regis* in Aswardhurn.

¹ Tuesday, October 28th.

335. ¶ Idem iuratores presentant quod Hugo Bardolf' cepit de Willelmo Brume ut parceret ei de capcione blade .xij.d. Et de Alicia filia Roberti Pocok' .ij.s. vj.d. Et de Willelmo de Greyby .xij.d. ut parceret eis de capcione brasei et aliorum bladorum per districcionem etc . Et predictus Hugo presens in curia dicit quod hoc non fecit Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc . Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum etc quod idem Hugo per districcionem leuauit predictos denarios . etc Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc Et committatur gaole etc fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. no. 312. This case probably refers to the prise of April, 1298.

¹ Gaole cancelled.

336. ¶ Idem presentant quod idem Hugo cepit iniuste¹ per districcionem de Willelmo Saundoute de Helpringham .ix.d. Et de Iohanne Bunne de eadem .xij.d. Item de Alano Yongman .xij.d. Et predictus Hugo presens in curia hoc cognouit Ideo faciat inde restitutionem Et committatur gaole etc . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. no. 326 ; in this case the extortion, if any, is implied in the terms 'unjustly' and 'by distraint.'

¹ *iniuste* interlined. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

337. ¶Item predicti iuratores presentant quod Hugo Bardolf cepit de Willelmo de Bamburgh unum multonem . precii .ij.s. parendo diuitibus etc . Et predictus Hugo hoc cognouit Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc Et sit in m'ia etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Aswardhurn.]

Item, the aforesaid jurors present that Hugh Bardolf took from William of Baumber one sheep of price 2/- sparing the wealthy etc. And the aforesaid Hugh has acknowledged this. Therefore let him make restitution thereof, and let him be in mercy etc.

William was himself a sub-taxor of the ninth in Evedon, Asw., in 1297, cf. Appendix II, list of taxors, p. 163.

338. ¶Idem iuratores presentant quod Hugo Bardolf iniuste et per distraccionem leuauit de Iohanne f. Elie .ij.d. Et de Gilberto Race .vj.d. Et Hugo hoc cognouit Ideo faciat inde restitutionem Et committatur gaole etc . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. nos. 326, 336.

¹ Gaole cancelled.

339. ¶Idem iuratores presentant quod Thomas f. Alani de Kirkeby iniuste et per distraccionem leuauit de villa¹ de Kirkeby et Laysthorp decem. solidos etc . et eosdem denarios penes se retinet etc² . ¶Et Thomas venit Et cognouit quod inde cepit de hominibus villarum predictarum dim.m. ex bona voluntate eorundem et non per distraccionem etc . ad apparatus duorum hominum peditum uersus Walliam etc . inde tradidit Iohanni de Pateshull .iiij.s. Et expendit in predictis . duobus hominibus⁴ uersus Lincolniam et ibidem et in se ipso .xx.d. Et predictis hominibus villarum predictarum in regressu suo retradidit .xij.d. Et quo ad residuum dicit quod illud non recepit etc Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc . ¶Inquisicio dicit quod idem Thomas per distraccionem et sine waranto cepit de predictis villatis predictos decem solidos etc Et inde liberauit predicto Iohanni de Pateshull .iiij.s. et expendit ut predictum est⁵ .xx.d. Et residuum detinet penes se , Ideo restituat predictis villis predictos decem solidos Et committatur gaole etc . Et sequatur uersus predictum Iohannem de predictis quatuor solidis si uiderit⁶ expedire etc. (*Marg:* Gaole non dum fecit finem.) [Aswardhurn.]

The same jurors present that Thomas son of Alan of Kirby Laythorpe did unjustly and by distraint levy from the vill of Kirby and Laythorpe ten shillings etc., and is retaining those moneys in his possession etc.

And Thomas has come, and has acknowledged that in respect thereof he took from the men of the aforesaid vills half a mark, out of their goodwill and not by distraint etc., for the equipment of two foot-soldiers going to Wales etc. ; whereof he handed over to John of Pattishall four shillings, and expended upon the aforesaid two men going to Lincoln, and there, and upon himself, twenty pence, and on their return he handed back to the aforesaid men of the aforesaid vills twelve pence. And as to the residue, he says that he did not receive that etc., and as to this he puts himself upon the country etc.

The inquisition says that the same Thomas, by distraint and without warrant, did take from the aforesaid vills the aforesaid ten shillings etc., and thereof he paid to the aforesaid John of Pattishall four shillings, and spent, as it is stated, twenty pence; and the residue he is detaining in his possession. Therefore let him restore to the aforesaid vills the aforesaid ten shillings; and let him be committed to gaol etc. And let it be sued against the aforesaid John touching the aforesaid four shillings if it seems expedient etc.

¹ *Sic.* ² *es se retinet etc.* written over erasure. ³ Two light, curved, carelessly-executed strokes of varying length, but usually like the single strokes used to dot the *i*'s in the MS. It seems to be in the nature of a paragraph mark. ⁴ *hominibus* interlined. ⁵ *est* interlined. ⁶ *Sic.*

340. ¶ *Idem iuratores presentant quod Willelmus de Flynt-ham clericus vicecomitis iniuste et per maliciam distrinxit Iohannem de Castello per aueria carucarum suarum . et districcionem illam detinuit contra vadium etc .* ^a *Et Willelmus venit Et bene cognouit quod distrinxit ipsum Iohannem per predicta aueria , pro arreragiis quatuor marcarum de firma wappentakii de Aseward-hirne , quod quidem wappentakium Robertus de Lund' habuit ad firmam ; et cuius plegium predictus Iohannes exstitit , per scriptum suum , quod idem Willelmus ostendit . Et quod nullam aliam districcionem super ipsum Iohannem tunc inuenisse potuit etc .* ^a *Et Iohannes presens in curia dicit quod predictum scriptum non est factum suum etc . Et quia scriptum hoc factum est sub nomine predicti Roberti de Lund' etc Ideo venire faciat vicecomes ipsum Robertum etc . ad proximum aduentum etc .* ^a *Dicit eciam quod idem Willelmus aliam sufficientem districcionem super ipsum Iohannem facere inuenisse potuit . quam de aueria de caruca sua etc . Et hoc petit quod inquiretur per patriam etc .* ^a *Inquisicio dicit quod predictus Willelmus distrinxit predictum Iohannem per predicta aueria carucarum suarum et quod idem Willelmus aliam sufficientem districcionem super ipsum Iohannem inuenisse potuit etc . Ideo predictus Iohannes recuperet dampna sua uersus ipsum Willelmum que taxantur per Iuratam ad .quatuor solidos Et Willelmus in m'ia etc.*

Dampna .iiiiij.s. (*Marg:* ad proximum aduentum . m'ia.) [Aswardhurn.]

The same jurors present that William of Flintham, sheriff's clerk, did unjustly and by malice distrain John de Castello by the beasts of his plough teams, and that distress did detain against surety etc.

And William has come, and fully acknowledged that he distrained that John by the aforesaid beasts, for arrears of four marks touching the farm of the wapentake of Aswardhurn, which wapentake Robert of Lound had at farm and for whom the aforesaid John stood pledge, by his deed, which the same William shows; and that no other distress against that John could he then have found etc.

And John, being present in court, says that the aforesaid deed is not his deed etc. And because this deed is made under the name of the aforesaid Robert of Lound etc., therefore let the sheriff cause that Robert to come etc., at the next coming etc. [of the justices]. He [John] says also that the same William could have found other sufficient distress to make

against that John than by the beasts of his plough-team etc. And he asks that enquiry be made by the country etc.

The inquisition says that the aforesaid William did distrain the aforesaid John by the aforesaid beasts of his plough-teams, and that the same William could have found other sufficient distress against that John etc. Therefore let the aforesaid John recover the damages against that William, which are taxed by the jury at four shillings. And [let] William [be] in mercy etc.

341. ¶ *Idem* iuratores presentant quod Hugo Bardolf arestauit quinque quarteria frumenti de Iohanne persona ecclesie de Asegardby . quousque in vendacione amisit de quolibet quarterio .ij.s. etc. ¶ Et Hugo venit Et dicit quod nullum bladum eiusdem persone arestauit , nec ipsum de vendicione sua impediuit¹ etc . Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc Iuratores dicunt quod idem Hugo non arestauit bladum predictum , nec ipsum Iohannem de vendacione impediuit etc Ideo predictus Hugo inde sine die etc. [Aswardhurn.]

The interest of this case lies in the fact that here the jury of verdict contradicts the jury of presentment

¹ *Sic.*

342. ¶ *Idem* iuratores presentant quod Hugo Bardolf distrinxit Willelmum Loueday per duos boues . Et pro districcione illa relaxanda cepit de eodem .ij.s. etc . Et Hugo dicit quod non cepit de eodem Willelmo aliquam pecuniam pro aliqua districcione relaxanda Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc . Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Hugo cepit de predicto Willelmo predictos .duos solidos pro predicta districcione relaxanda sicut presentatum est Ideo faciat inde restitutionem Et committatur gaole etc . Postea fecit finem per .xl.s. per plegios Simonis de Walcote¹ et Iohannis Baudwyne . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est ad scaccarium Gaole.²) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. nos. 326, 336. Here the object is the same, but the circumstances vary. Hugh Bardolf obtains 2/- by refusing to release William's oxen from distraint until the money has been paid.

¹ Walcot, probably Aveland. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

343. ¶ *Item* predicti iuratores presentant quod Hugo Bardolf balliuus etc¹ cepit de Stephano Kylbel .iiij.s. ut ipsum Stephanum in pace viuere permetteret per duos annos etc . Et Hugo presens in curia dicit quod hoc cepit de eodem Stephano , pro seruicio suo etc . et ex bona voluntate ipsius Stephani etc . Et non per districcionem etc . Et hoc petit quod inquiratur etc . Inquisicio dicit quod idem Hugo hoc cepit ut ipsum Stephanum in pace permetteret etc Et per districcionem etc . Ideo inde faciat restitutionem etc . Et committatur gaole etc . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est . Gaole.²) [Aswardhurn.]

Item, the aforesaid jurors present that Hugh Bardolf, bailiff, etc., did take from Stephen Kylbel 4/-, that he might permit that Stephen to live in peace for two years etc. And Hugh, being present in court, says that

he took this from the same Stephen for his service etc., and out of the goodwill of that Stephen etc., and not by distress etc. And he asks that enquiry be made etc. The inquisition says that the same Hugh did take this that he might permit that Stephen [to live] in peace etc., and by distress etc. Therefore let him [Hugh] make restitution thereof etc., and let him be committed to gaol etc. He made fine.

¹ *balliuus etc* interlined. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

344. ¶ Item conuictum est per eandem inquisitionem in quam idem Hugo se posuit¹ quod idem Hugo, per distraccionem et citacione balliue sue cepit de Roberto le Carpenter de Qoueriton .ij.s. vj.d. ut ipsum in pace viuere permetteret etc. Et per distraccionem etc. Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc. Et committatur gaole etc. fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. no. 343.

¹ *in quam . . . se posuit* interlined. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

345. ¶ Iuratores presentant quod Hugo Bardolf' iniuste et per distraccionem cepit de Iohanne Bunne ut parceret ei de capcione lardarie .xij.d. Et de Willelmo in le Lofte ut parceret ei de capcione bladi etc. Et Hugo venit Et non potest hoc dedicere Ideo faciat inde restitutionem. Et committatur gaole etc. fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. no. 312: the extortion here is just as real, though the money was obtained by distraint and not by a direct demand. Note that the scribe has omitted to state how much Hugh obtained from William in le Lofte.

The prise for the royal larder was almost certainly not a 'great prise,' but one of the 'ancient prises due and accustomed,' which were being continually taken locally for provisioning royal castles etc.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

346. ¶ Idem iuratores presentant quod Hugo Bardolf' balliuus etc. iniuste et per distraccionem cepit de Waltero le Bercher de Calwarthorp' .xiiij.d. Et de Iohanne f. Agnetis ut ipsum in pace viuere permetteret .vj.d. Et de Alano Reyner de Swarby et Roberto ad Portam Ecclesie pauperibus etc. et nisi .vij.s. terre habentibus tantum etc. pro licencia viuendi in pace etc. per duos annos .xij.s. Et predictus Hugo presens in curia hoc cognouit etc. Ideo faciat inde restitutionem Et committatur gaole etc. Et absoluatur ab officio regis inperpetuum etc. fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. no. 343. The extortion is made worse here, however, by extortion from two *pauperes*.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

347. ¶ Idem iuratores presentant quod Walterus Est balliuus etc. iniuste et per distraccionem cepit de Alano Reyner de Swarby et Roberto ad portam ecclesie pauperibus etc. Et nisi .vij.s. terre habentibus tantum etc. pro licencia viuendi in pace etc. per duos annos .xij.s. etc. Et predictus Walterus presens in curia hoc

cognouit etc Ideo faciat eis inde restitutionem Et committatur gaole etc . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. nos. 343, 346. Walter Est was chief bailiff of Kesteven, and as such would have jurisdiction in Aswardhurn.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

348. ¶Idem iuratores presentant quod Hugo Bardolf' et Walterus Est balliui¹ iniuste et per districcionem ceperunt de Roberto Fryday et Iohanne f. Iohannis , ut eos in pace viuere permetterent² per unum annum³ .iiij.s. Et iidem Hugo et Walterus presentes in curia hoc cognouerunt Ideo faciant inde restitutionem Et committantur gaole etc fecerunt finem. (*Marg:* est . Gaole.⁴) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. no. 343.

¹ *balliui* interlined.

² MS. has *permitteret*.

³ *annum* interlined.

⁴ *Gaole* cancelled.

349. ¶Idem iuratores presentant quod Hugo Bardolf' balliuius etc iniuste et per districcionem cepit de Roberto Rasche et Roberto de Wyedraue .iiij.s. Et de Iohanne f. Elie .vj.d. Et de Isabella Bryan .ix.d. Et de Iohanne de Castello .vj.d. Et de Adam de la More .vj.d. ut eis parceret de districcione etc . Et eos in pace viuere permetteret etc . Et predictus Hugo presens in curia hoc non potest dedicere Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc Et committatur gaole fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. no. 336.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

350. ¶Conuictum est per inquisicionem in quam Willelmus de Hynggilton' balliuius iniuste etc et per districcionem cepit de vill' de Kirkeby et Laysthorp' .xij.d. ut parceret eis in leuando deci' den'¹ etc . Et de Agnete que fuit uxor Iohannis Fillyngham de Parua Hale .vj.d. Et de Hugone Irenside .xij.d. Et de hominibus Willelmi le Latymer de Helpringham et de Thorp' .ij.s. Et de villata de Iwardby .iiij.s. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus faciat inde restitutionem . etc . Et committatur gaole etc Postea fecit finem per duas marcas per plegios Willelmi de Brunne² et Walteri de Parteney (*Marg:* est Gaole.³) [Aswardhurn.]

¹ The 'tenth penny' does not, I think, refer to the tax of a tenth on movables of November, 1294, but is probably the tithing penny. ² Perhaps Bourne, Aveland. ³ *Gaole* cancelled.

351. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Willelmus de Hynggelton' balliuius etc iniuste et per districcionem cepit de collectoribus undecime de Magna Hale .xviij.d. Et predictus Willelmus presens in curia non potest hoc dedicere . Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc

Et committatur gaole etc . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.)
[Aswardhurn.]

[÷ midway along foot of membrane.]

[*Membrane 10d.*]

LINCOLN'

ADHUC DE QUERELIS IBIDEM ETC . CORAM WILLELMO INGE.

352. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratum in quam Thomas de Eston' se posuit quod iniuste cepit duas vaccas de Ricardo Lewys et eas retinuit quousque fecit finem cum eo per dim.m Et de Gerardo vicario de Westbyham quia non habuit proteccionem domini regis .dim.m. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Thomas restituat dictos denarios Et committatur gaole fecit finem. *Marg:* Belteslowe vacat quia alibi.)

See nos. 457-8, where each part of the present vacated conviction is made a separate case.

353. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratum in quam Iohannes Mog' se posuit quod iniuste cepit de Prud seruiente rectoris de Coltesworth' dim.m. ut parceretur in¹ capcione brasei . de Willelmo Bacon .iiij.s. De Iohanne Carpentario .iiij.s. De Alano Sparwe .xviij.d. De Willelmo f. Roberti .xviij.d. De Hugone et Ricardo ff. Iohannis Carpentarii .iiij.s. de Iohanne Fabro .viij.d. [de Roberto f. Philippi de Suthorp' . . .] (*Marg:* Inuenietur modo quod corpus sub attachiamento ad veredictum de Belteslowe ad proximum aduentum de aud[i]end' etc.) [Beltisloe.]

Cf. no. 312. The last six words of this entry have been deleted and the entry left uncompleted. M. 10d appears to be a palimpsest, though this is more obvious in the upper part of it. Taking corn unjustly was reckoned an extortion: cf. no. 433.

¹ Between *in* and *capcione* there is an erasure, with a line drawn through it afterwards.

354. ¶ Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod distringeret Willelmum Loueday Ricardum de la More et Willelmum f. Ricardi et Walterum de Calwarthorp'¹ per omnes terras etc Et de exitibus etc Et quod haberet corpora eorum hic ad hunc diem etc . ad respondendum super presentacionibus et querelis etc . Et ipsi non venerunt Et vicecomes testatur quod predictus Willelmus districtus est per catalla ad valenciam viginti.d^{a2}. etc Et nichilominus Ricardus le Mouner de Swarby Iohannes le Carpenter de Croketon' Iohannes Lucas de Swarby et Robertus Lucas de eadem manuceperunt eum Ideo ipsi in m'ia^b . Et predictus Ricardus de la More districtus est per catalla ad valenciam viginti denariorum^c Et nichilominus Iohannes f. Radulfi Hugo de la More Iohannes de la More et Elias f. Radulfi de Argerby manuceperunt eum Ideo ipsi in m'ia^d Et Willelmus f. Ricardi districtus est per catalla ad valenciam dim.m^e. Et nichilominus Iohannes f. Ricardi de Hale Thomas f. Lucie de eadem Stephanus Bryan de eadem et Alanus

Bryan de eadem manuceperunt eum Ideo ipsi in m'ia^f etc . Et preceptum est vicecomiti sicut alias quod distringat eos per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Et quod habeat corpora eorum ad proximum aduentum^g iusticiariorum etc . Et de predicto Willelmo³ . de Calwarthorp' vicecomes testatur quod non est inuentus . nec aliquid habet per quod potest distringi etc Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod capiat eum Et eum saluo etc Et quod habeat corpus eius coram istis iusticiariis ad proximum aduentum^h etc . Et unde etc. (*Marg.* Aswardhyrn' . .xx.d. forisfactum^a m'ie^b .xx.d. forisfactum^c m'ie^d dim.m. forisfactum^e m'ie^f ad proximum aduentum^g proximum aduentum^h.) [Aswardhurn.]

Walter of Culverthorpe and William Loueday were collectors of prise, cf. no. 333 ; probably Richard de la More also was a collector of prise.

¹ et *Walterum de Calwarthorp'* interlined. ² The same device as in no. 229 above is employed for relating the marginalia to their proper passage in the text. ³ *Sic* : a mistake for *Waltero*.

355. ¶ Thomas Gulle queritur de Alexandro Goldron de eo quod idem Alexander ipsum Thomam distrinxit per unum porcum precii .v.s. in . Buton' Et porcum illum detinuit quousque . ab eodem per extorsionem cepisset dim. quarterium frumenti precii duorum s. unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam etc.

Et Alexander venit Et bene cognouit quod distrinxit ipsum per predictum porcum etc , per warantum quod eidem venit a curia regis pro quodam Radulfo Capellano ad fieri faciendum ad opus eiusdem capellani .iiij.m. etc . Et non aliter etc Et quo ad predictum bladum etc dicit quod nullum bladum per extorsionem ab eodem Thoma cepit etc Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc. "Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Alexander iniuste distrinxit predictum Thomam per predictum porcum et illum porcum detinuit , quousque ab eodem leuasset dim. quarterium frumenti precii duorum solidorum per districtionem etc . Ideo predictus Thomas recuperet predictos duos solidos etc Et predictus Alexander committatur Gaole etc.

Dampna .ij.s. C[lericis] . S[olidus] Postea fecit finem per dim.m. per plegios Willelmi f. Ranulphi de Rouceby et Thome Alred de eadem. (*Marg.* est Gaole.¹) [Aswardhurn.]

Thomas Gulle complains of Alexander Golderon, for that the same Alexander did distrain that Thomas by one pig of price 5/- in Burton Pedwardine, and did detain that pig until he had taken from the same [Thomas], by extortion, half a quarter of corn, of price 2/- ; wherein he says he is the worse, and has damage to the value etc.

And Alexander has come, and has fully acknowledged that he distrained him by the aforesaid pig etc., by a warrant which came to him from the king's court, for a certain Ralph the chaplain, to cause to be made over to the use of the same chaplain four marks etc., and not otherwise etc. And as to the aforesaid corn etc., he says that he took no corn by extortion from the same Thomas etc. ; and as to this he puts himself upon the country etc.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Alexander did unjustly distrain the aforesaid Thomas by the aforesaid pig, and did detain it until he had levied from him half a quarter of corn, of price two shillings by extortion etc. Therefore let the aforesaid Thomas recover the aforesaid two shillings etc., and let the aforesaid Alexander be committed to gaol etc. Damages 2/-, to the clerks 1/-. Afterwards he made fine by half a mark by the pledges of William son of Ranulph of Rauceby and Thomas Alred of the same.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

356. ¶ Juratores presentant quod Walterus Est balliuus etc. iniuste etc et per districcionem cepit de Stephano Kilbel .ij.s. De Radulfo de Mulnethorp' .xij.d. De Beatricia uxore Ricardi Parlebyen unum bussellum pulmenti precii .xvj.d. De Roberto Carpentario de Couerindon' .ij.s. De Philippo Fattyngham de Helpyngham .ij.s. De Willelmo Bunne .vj.d. De Roberto Molendario .xij.d. De hominibus Willelmi le Latymer in Helpringham .ij.s. Item de eisdem .xvj.d. De Willelmo f. Agnetis .xij.d. De Agnete la Vedfe paupere etc .ij.s. De Willelmo Philippo .xij.d. De Iohanne f. Willelmo .xij.d. De Iohanne f. Agnetis .xij.d. De Henrico Bercario .xij.d. De uxore Rogeri de Westthorp' ¹ .vj.d. ut ipsos in pace viuere permetteret etc. Et Walterus presens in curia non potest hoc dedicere Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc Et committatur gaole etc. Postea fecit finem per .xl.s. per plegios Galfridi de Brunne militis. et Willelmi de Bybbesworth'. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. no. 343. Walter Est was chief bailiff of Kesteven, and his pledges were important men in the county. Geoffrey of Bourne was chief constable of Kesteven and William of Bibbesworth was a sheriff's clerk.

¹ Perhaps Westhorpe, Threo. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

357. ¶ Conuictum est per inquisicionem in quam Walterus Est balliuus se posuit quod idem Walterus iniuste etc. et per districcionem leuauit de Alexandro Mercatore .dim.m. etc. Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc Et committatur gaole etc. fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹)

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

358. ¶ Juratores presentant quod Walterus Est balliuus iniuste et per districcionem leuauit de Iohanne f. Ade de Asegardby .ij.s. et de Elia fratre eiusdem Iohannis f. Ade .xij.d. pro licencia viuendi in pace etc. Et Walterus presens in curia hoc cognouit Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc. Et committatur gaole etc. fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Aswardhurn.]

Cf. no. 343.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

359. ¶ Juratores presentant quod Alexander Golderon balliuus de Aswardby¹ iniuste et per maliciam cepit de Willelmo Loueday .dim. quarterium siliginis precii .ij.s. De Willelmo Boy .xij.d.

et de Ricardo Baroune .xij.d. Et Alexander presens in curia hoc cognouit Ideo faciat inde restitutionem Et committatur Gaole etc . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Aswardhurn.]

¹ The scribe has, I think, made a mistake here, putting *Aswardby* where he should have written *Aswardhurn*. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

360. ¶ Conuictum est per inquisitionem in quam Alexander Golderon se posuit quod idem Alexander iniuste et per districtionem cepit de hominibus ville de Stretton' .ij.s. De Beatricia in Angulo .xij.d. Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc . Et committatur gaole etc . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹)

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

361. ¶ Conuictum est per inquisitionem in quam Willelmus de Reyneule se posuit quod cepit per extorsionem de Iohanne Broun molendario .ij.d. Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc Et sit in m'ia etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Aswardhurn.]

362. ¶ Hugo Bardolf' venit in curiam super presentacione iuratorum etc . Et cognouit quod cepit de Iohanne Broun molendario per extorsionem .xij.d. iniuste etc Ideo faciat inde restitutionem etc Et committatur gaole etc . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Aswardhurn.]

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

363. ¶ Ricardus le Pestour de Paunton' queritur de Roberto Pygyoun , de eo quod idem Robertus dum fuit balliuus regis ipsum Ricardum in assisis iuratis et inquisitionibus posuit extra comitatum , cum litteras regis habuit quod non poneretur in huiusmodi assisis iuratis et inquisitionibus etc unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampna habet ad valenciam etc Et ipsum de his grauaminibus in pace non permisit quousque uersus ipsum finasset tres solidos etc.

Et Robertus dicit quod [non]¹ ipsum in huiusmodi assisis iuratis aut inquisitionibus , sic posuit , nec aliquos denarios ab eodem sic per extorsionem recepit Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc . Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Robertus pluries in assisis iuratis et inquisitionibus posuit predictum Ricardum , quousque idem Ricardus fecit [finem]¹ cum eodem per tres solidos Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus recuperet uersus ipsum Robertum predictos tres solidos et dampna sua que taxantur per iuratam ad quadraginta denarios Et predictus Robertus committatur gaole etc.

Dampna .xl.d. Postea fecit finem . per .xl. per plegios Gilberti de Crosholmp . et Thome Payn. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Winnibriggs.]

Richard the Baker of Ponton complains of Robert Pygoun, for that the same Robert, while he was King's bailiff, did put that Richard upon assizes, juries and inquisitions outside the county, when he had letters of the King that he be not put upon assizes, juries and inquisitions of this

kind etc. : wherein he says he is the worse and has damages to the value etc. ; and that he [Robert] did not permit him [to live] in peace from these burdens until he had made fine with him by three shillings etc.

And Robert says that he did not thus put him upon assizes, juries or inquisitions of this kind, nor received any moneys from the same thus by extortion ; and as to this he puts himself upon the country etc.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Robert did several times put the aforesaid Richard upon assizes, juries and inquisitions until the same Richard made fine with him by three shillings. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Richard do recover against that Robert the aforesaid three shillings, and his damages, which are taxed by the jury at forty pence. And let the aforesaid Robert be committed to gaol etc. Damages 40 pence. Afterwards he made fine by £10 by the pledges of Gilbert of Crossholme and Thomas Payn.

¹ Omitted in MS. ² Gaole cancelled.

364. ¶ Ricardus le Pestour de Paunton' queritur de Roberto Pygyoun de eo quod idem Robertus hostium grangie sue¹ sigillavit Et ipsum Ricardum in eandem intrare non permisit , quousque cepisset ab eodem per huiusmodi districtionem .ij.s. etc. Et Robertus dicit quod non fecit ei predictam transgressionem Et de hoc ponit se super patriam Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Robertus iniuste sicut predictus Ricardus queritur distrinxit predictum Ricardum , quousque ab eodem cepisset .ii.s. Ideo restituat eidem Ricardo predictos duos solidos , Et sit in m'ia etc. fecit finem. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs.]

Richard the Baker of Ponton complains of Robert Pygoun for that the same Robert did seal up the door of his barn and did not permit that Richard to enter it until he had taken from him two shillings by distress of this kind etc.

And Robert says that he did not make the aforesaid trespass upon him, and as to this, he puts himself upon the country.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Robert did unjustly, as the aforesaid Richard complains, distrain the aforesaid Richard until he had taken from him two shillings. Therefore let him restore to the same Richard the aforesaid two shillings ; and let [Robert] be in mercy. He made fine.

¹ sue interlined.

365. ¶ Conuictum est per inquisitionem in quam Robertus Pygyoun se posuit quod Ricardus de Paunton' iniuste querebatur de ipso Roberto de quodam inprisonamento etc. Ideo predictus Robertus inde sine die Et predictus Ricardus in m'ia¹ pro falso clamore etc. Et pardonatur quia pauper etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.¹) [Winnibriggs.]

¹ m'ia cancelled.

[Membrane 11.]

INGE.

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD STAUNFORD IN COMITATU LINCOLNIE
DIE VENERIS PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTE LUCE¹ EWANGELISTE.
[Friday, October 24th.]

366. ¶ Robertus le Blund qui sequitur pro domino rege dicit

quod Iohannes Euerard dum fuit balliuis ipsius domini regis de Ellawe . cepit de Gerardo de Flete et Thoma de Holebech' captos pro robberia cum manuopere etc . pro manueapcione eorundem ; viginti solidos etc . qui quidam Gerardus et Thomas sic deliberati etc . homines balliue predictae qui capcione eorundem interfuerunt . minabantur . et alia dampna in patria fecerunt etc . Et Iohannes dicit quod non cepit de eis . predictos viginti solidos nec predictos prisiones deliberavit sicut predictus Robertus ei imponit etc. Immo . eosdem prisiones liberauit Walrano le Lou clerico vicecomitis comitatus istius etc . Et de hoc ponit se super patriam Et predictus² Robertus qui sequitur pro domino rege similiter etc . Ideo inquiratur etc.

Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum . quod predictus Iohannes ceperat predictum Thomam pro roberia cum manuopere . Et predictum Gerardum pro receptamento eiusdem Thome etc . Et quod eosdem Thomam et Gerardum , a prisona permisit exire post attachiamentum etc . per tres dies etc . absque manueapcione etc . pro fine duarum marcarum etc unde ab eisdem Gerardo et Thoma cepit viginti solidos etc . Ideo predictus Iohannes committitur gaole etc . Et predicti Gerardus et Thomas habeant suitam³ recuperare uersus predictum Iohannem de predictis .xx.s. si sequi velint etc. (*Marg:* Linc' Hoyl' [Holland] non dum fecit finem Gaole.)

Robert le Blund, who sues for the lord king, says that John Everard while he was bailiff of that lord king for Elloe, did take from Gerard of Fleet and Thomas of Holbeach, seized for robbery in the act etc., twenty shillings for mainprise of the same etc. ; which Gerard and Thomas, thus delivered etc., were menacing the men of the aforesaid bailiwick who were concerned in the seizing of the same ; and they did cause other damage in the country etc.

And John says that he did not take from them the aforesaid twenty shillings, nor delivered the said prisoners as the aforesaid Robert accuses him. On the contrary, he delivered up the aforesaid prisoners to Walron le Lou, clerk to the sheriff of this county etc. ; and as to this he puts himself upon the country, and the aforesaid Robert, who sues for the lord king, similarly etc. Therefore let enquiry be made etc.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid John had seized the aforesaid Thomas for robbery in the act, and the aforesaid Gerard for the receiving of the same Thomas etc. ; and that he [John] did permit the same Thomas and Gerard to go out of prison after attachment etc. for three days, etc., without mainprise etc., for a fine of two marks etc. ; whence he took from the same Gerard and Thomas twenty shillings etc. Therefore the aforesaid John is committed to gaol etc. And let the aforesaid Gerard and Thomas have a suit to recover against the aforesaid John touching the aforesaid twenty shillings, if they wish to sue etc.

¹ MS. has LUCIE. ² *predictus* interlined. ³ *Sic*.

367. 'Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod attachiaret Willelmum de Brune¹ de Donington' clericum Ita quod haberet eum hic die Dominica proxima post festum sancti Luce ewangeliste² ad respondendum Willelmo de Bibbesworth' de transgressione ei³ facta . Et vicecomes testatur quod predictus Willelmus non

permittit se attachiari . Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod capiat eum . Ita quod habeat corpus eius apud Graham die Martis proxima ante festum omnium sanctorum.⁴ [Holland.]

This entry has been written over an erasure.

¹ *de Brune* interlined. ² Sunday, October 19th. ³ *ei* interlined.
⁴ Tuesday, October 28th.

368. ¶ Preceptum [est] vicecomiti quod distringat Ricardum Godarde et Willelmum atte Flete per omnes terras etc . Et quod de exitibus etc. (*Marg:* Error.)

369. ¶ Preceptum est vicecomiti quod attachiet Ricardum Goddard et Willelmum atte Flete . Ita quod habeat eos apud Graham dei Martis proxima ante festum omnium sanctorum¹ . ad respondendum super presentacione de Candeleshou . Et quod capiat Willelmum f. Alani. [Candleshoe.]

¹ Tuesday, October 28th.

370. ∴ Cecilia de Portesmue de Staunford queritur de Thoma de Eston' balliuo de Nesse de eo quod idem Thomas simul cum Thoma le Clerk' et Henrico Fychet subballiuis etc ad festum sancti Iacobi hoc anno¹ cepit de eadem Cecilia in predicta villa de Staunford tria quarteria et unum estrikum brasei per mensuram cumulatam² et penes ipsum adhuc detinet unde dicit quod deteriorata est et dampnum habet ad valenciam etc.

Et Thomas de Eston' venit Et bene cognouit quod recepit totum predictum braseum etc . Et ad opus domini regis per warantum quod profert de Petro de Molynton' sub sigillo eiusdem etc . Et quod illud liberauit receptoribus bladi³ regis ad portum etc . Et inde vocat recordum rotuli vicecomitis de recepcione bladi etc . Et quia per predictum recordum compertum est quod predictus Thomas ad portum etc non liberauit receptoribus bladi regis nisi duo quarteria unum bussellum et dim. brasei tantum Et prius cognouit quod cepit predicta tria quarteria et unum estrikum . Ideo predictus Thomas remaneat oneratus de predictis duobus quarteriis uno bussello et dim ; quousque warantum a receptoribus bladi regis inde proferat Et quo ad residuum quod taxatur ad quinque s. et septem d.ob.⁴ predicta Cecilia illud recuperet uersus ipsum Thomam . Et idem Thomas committatur gaole etc . fecit finem.

Dampna v.s. vij.d.ob. (*Marg:* Staunford est Gaole.⁵) [Ness.]

Cecilia de Portsmouth of Stamford complains of Thomas of Easton, bailiff of Ness, for that the same Thomas, together with Thomas the clerk and Henry Fychet, sub-bailiffs etc., on the feast of St. James this year [July 25th, 1298] did take from the same Cecilia in the aforesaid vill of Stamford, three quarters and one strike of malt by heaped measure, and is still detaining it in his possession ; wherein she says that she is the worse and has damage to the value etc.

And Thomas of Easton has come, and fairly avows that he received all the aforesaid malt etc., and to the use of the lord king by warrant, which he proffers, from Peter de Molinton, under the seal of the same etc.; and that he delivered that [malt] to the receivers of the king's corn at the port etc. And therein he vouches the record of the sheriff's roll of the receipt of corn etc. And because by the aforesaid record it is found that the aforesaid Thomas at the port etc. delivered to the receivers of the king's corn only two quarters and one and a half bushels of malt, and did before acknowledge that he took the aforesaid three quarters and one strike: therefore let the aforesaid Thomas remain charged with the aforesaid two quarters and one and a half bushels until he do proffer a warrant thereof from the receivers of the king's corn. And as to the residue, which is taxed at five shillings and seven pence halfpenny, let the aforesaid Cecilia recover that against that Thomas. And let the same Thomas be committed to gaol etc. He made fine. Damages 5/7½.

This prise was made under the ordinance of April 15th, 1298; cf. no. 237.

¹ July 25th, 1298. ² *per mensuram cumulatam* interlined. ³ *bladi* interlined. ⁴ *quod taxatur . . . ob.* interlined. ⁵ *Gaole* cancelled.

371. . . Galfridus Broun de Staunford' queritur de Thoma de Eston' balliuo de Nesse de eo quod idem Thomas ad festum sancti Iohannis Baptiste hoc anno¹ apud Staunford cepit de eodem Galfrido sex estrika frumenti . et unum bussellum siliginis . per mensuram rasam² . et decem quarteria brasei per mensuram cumulatam . et ea iniuste detinet unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam etc.

Et Thomas venit Et bene cognovit quod cepit predicta blada et braseum per predictam mensuram; set dicit quod hoc fecit; per preceptum Petri de Molynton', qui ad capciones huiusmodi bladi in comitatu isto assignabatur, Et protulit warantum suum sub sigillo eiusdem Petri quod hoc testatur etc. Et dicit quod blada et braseum illa cariori fecit ad portum etc. Et illa liberauit receptoribus bladi³ regis ibidem etc. per idem⁴ mensuram qua illa cepit etc. Et de hoc ponit se super recordum rotulorum vicecomitis de recepcione bladi etc. quod quidem recordum in curia hic ostensum testatur quod idem Thomas ad portum liberauit receptoribus bladi regis de braseo . octo . quarteria et unum bussellum precii quarterii .iiij.s. Et de frumento dim. quarterium unum bussellum et dim. et unum peckum precii .v.s. vj.d. per mensuram rasam tantum . et non plus etc. Ideo predictus Thomas remaneat inde oneratus quousque habeat warantum de predicto Petro etc. Et quo ad totum⁵ residuum, quod taxatur ad duodecim solidos consideratum est quod predictus Galfridus illud recuperet . uersus Thomam etc. Et predictus Thomas committatur gaole etc. fecit finem.

Dampna .xij.s. (*Marg:* est . *Gaole.*) [*Ness.*]

Geoffrey Broun of Stamford complains of Thomas of Easton, bailiff of Ness, for that the same Thomas, on the feast of St. John Baptist this year [June 24th, 1298] at Stamford, did take from the same Geoffrey six strikes of corn and one bushel of rye by level measure, and ten quarters of malt

by heaped measure, and is unjustly detaining them, wherein he [Geoffrey] says that he is the worse and has damage to the value etc.

And Thomas has come, and has fairly acknowledged that he took the aforesaid corn and malt by the aforesaid measure; but he says that he did this by order of Peter de Molynton, who was appointed to the taking of corn of this kind in this county; and he proffered his warrant under the seal of the same Peter, which bears witness to this etc. And he says that he caused that corn and malt to be carried to the port etc., and he delivered it to the receivers of the king's corn there etc., by the same measure by which he took it etc.; and as to this, he puts himself upon the record of the sheriff's rolls of receipt of corn etc., which record, being shown here in court, bears witness that the same Thomas did deliver at the port, to the receivers of the king's corn, of malt, eight quarters and one bushel, of price 4/- the quarter; and of corn half a quarter and one and a half bushels and one peck, of price 5/6, by level measure only, and not more etc. Therefore let the aforesaid Thomas remain charged thereof until he do have warrant from the aforesaid Peter etc. And as to the whole residue, which is taxed at twelve shillings, it is awarded that the aforesaid Geoffrey do recover that against Thomas etc. And let the aforesaid Thomas be committed to gaol etc. He made fine. Damages 12/-.

This case also arises out of the prise ordained on April 15th, 1298; cf. no. 237.

¹ June 24th, 1298. ² *per mensuram rasam* interlined. ³ *Bladi* interlined. ⁴ *Sic.* ⁵ *totum* interlined.

372. ¶ Robertus Pepir de Langetoft queritur de Iohanne Euerard balliuo de Ello de eo quod idem Iohannes ad festum natiuitatis sancti Iohannis Baptiste hoc anno¹ apud Spaldyngg' cepit de eodem Roberto quatuor quarteria brasei precii .xix.s. et octo d. et ea iniuste detinet etc unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam etc. Et Iohannes venit Et bene cognouit² quod per warantum quod habuit a Petro de Molynton' qui ad capeionem bladi in comitatu isto assignabatur, cepit ipse de predicto braseo . tria quarteria etc. et illis liberauit ipso Petro, Ideo habeat inde³ warantum suum ab eodem Petro, apud Grantham' die Martis proxima futura¹ etc. Et quo ad residuum⁵ eiusdem brasei dicit quod nichil inde cepit. Et de⁶ hoc ponit se super patriam Et Robertus similiter Ideo veniat inquisicio apud Grantham' ad prefatum terminum etc. (*Marg:* Grantham' Inquis'.) [Elloe.]

This case also arises out of the prise ordained on April 15th, 1298; cf. no. 237. It follows much the same lines as nos. 370 and 371.

¹ June 24th, 1298. ² *cognouit* is followed in MS. by a line drawn through an erasure. ³ *inde* interlined. ⁴ Tuesday, October 28th. ⁵ *residuum* is written over an erasure. ⁶ *de* interlined.

373. ¶ Aluredus le Mercer de Staunford queritur de Thoma de Eston' balliuo etc de eo quod idem Thomas ipsum Aluredum distrinxit per quadraginta et quatuor ulnas panni lanuti¹ de pannacio in villa de Staunford² Et districcionem illam³ adhuc penes se detinet unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam etc. Et Thomas venit Et bene aduocat predictam districcionem et iuste etc. dicit enim quod idem Aluredus est

burgensis de Staunford' Et quod ipse simul cum tota communitate eiusdem ville quamdam communem finem fecit coram mareschallo regis etc. unde pars ipsum Aluredum inde contingent' arretro est propter quod idem Aluredus per predictum pannum sic est districtus etc. Et Aluredus dicit quod pars de predicta fine ipsum contingent' soluta fuit ante predictam distraccionem eidem Aluredo factam Et hoc sciente predicto Thoma etc. Et quod idem Thomas per maliciam distraccionem illam fecit parcendo aliis etc. Et pro suo dando etc. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam etc. Et Thomas similiter Ideo etc. Postea per licenciam curie concordati sunt. Et Thomas dat pro licencia concordandi viginti d.¹ Et est concordia talis. videlicet quod idem Thomas cognoscit quod reddat eidem Aluredo predictum pannum. vel sexaginta s. citra festum sancti Martini proxima futurum² Et nisi fecerit. Concedit quod vicecomes fieri faciat de terris et catallis etc. ad quorumcunque etc. Et postea predicti .xx.d. pardonatur per iusticiarios etc. (*Marg.* .xx.d.⁶ pardonatur.) [Ness.]

Alfred the Mercer of Stamford complains of Thomas of Easton, bailiff etc., for that the same Thomas did distrain Alfred by forty-four ells of woollen cloth from his cloth store in the vill of Stamford, and that distress is still detaining in his possession; wherein he [Alfred] says that he is the worse, and has damage to the value etc.

And Thomas has come, and fairly avows the aforesaid distress, and justly etc., for he says that the same Alfred is a burgess of Stamford and that he, together with the whole community of the same town, did make a certain communal fine before the King's Marshal etc., whereof the part touching Alfred therein is in arrears, on account of which the same Alfred was thus distrained by the aforesaid cloth.

And Alfred says that the part of the aforesaid fine touching him was paid before the aforesaid distress was made upon that Alfred, the aforesaid Thomas knowing this etc. And that the same Thomas made that distress through malice, sparing others etc.; and for their giving etc.; and as to this he puts himself upon the country etc., and Thomas similarly etc. Afterwards, by licence of the court, they made a concord. And Thomas gave 20 pence for licence to agree; and such is the concord: to wit that the same Thomas acknowledges that he give back to the same Alfred the aforesaid cloth or 60 s. before the feast of St. Martin next to come [November 12th, 1298]; and unless he shall have done so, he agrees that the sheriff do cause to be made from his lands and chattels etc. to whatever etc. And afterwards the aforesaid twenty pence were pardoned by the justices etc.

Alfred had already suffered at the hands of Thomas of Easton, cf. no. 305; and he was a juror of Stamford in this enquiry, cf. no. 469. As far back as 1290 he was a juror in an inquisition to investigate crimes committed at (probably) Stamford, cf. Biog. Index, s.v. Mercer, Alfred the. I have not been able to trace the communal fine referred to in this case.

¹ *lanuti* interlined. ² *in villa de Staunford* interlined. ³ MS. repeats *illam*. ⁴ *viginti d.* cancelled, because pardoned: see marginalia. ⁵ November 12th, 1298. ⁶ *.xx.d.* cancelled.

374. ∴ 'Petronilla de Beremere de Staunford' queritur de Thoma de Eston' simul cum¹ Thoma de Hanuyll et Henrico Fychet² balliuis etc de eo quod iidem Thomas Thomas et Henricus³

distrin~~x~~erunt ipsam Petronillam per duo quarteria brasei in Staunford⁴ quousque iniuste et sine waranto ab eadem leuassent sex solidos et quatuor denarios , unde dicit quod deteriorata est et dampnum habet ad valenciam etc.

Et Thomas de Eston⁵ venit Et dicunt⁶ quod ipsam Petronillam non distrin~~x~~erunt nec aliquam pecuniam , unquam ab eadem leuauerunt iniuste etc sicut eis imponit , Et de hoc ponit se super patriam Et predicta Petronilla similiter etc . Ideo etc . Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicti Thomas de Hanuyll' et Henricus per preceptum predicti Thome de Eston' per districtionem leuauerunt de predicta Petronilla predictos sex solidos et quatuor denarios . unde predictus Thomas de Eston' habuit . quinque solidos Et Thomas de Hanuille .duodecim denarios . Et predictus Henricus quatuor denarios sicut ipsa Petronilla queritur etc . Ideo consideratum est quod predicta Petronilla recuperet predictos quinque solidos et dampna sua que taxantur per iusticiarios ad duodecim denarios versus ipsum Thomam de Eston' Et ipse Thomas committatur gaole Et quia vicecomes testatur quod predicti Thomas de Hanuille et Henricus non sunt inuenti nec aliquid habent etc . Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod capiat eos etc Et eos saluo etc Ita quod eos habeat apud Grantham' die Iouis proxima futura. (*Marg:* .vj.s. est Gaole⁷ fecit finem . preceptum . est.) [Ness.]

Petronilla Beremere of Stamford complains of Thomas of Easton, together with Thomas de Hanuyll and Henry Fychet, bailiffs etc., for that the same Thomas, Thomas and Henry did distrain that Petronilla by two quarters of malt in Stamford, until they had unjustly and without warrant levied from the same six shillings and four pence, wherein she says that she is the worse and has damage to the value etc.

And Thomas of Easton has come, and he says that they did not distrain that Petronilla, nor ever levied any money from the same unjustly etc. and as she accuses them ; and as to this, he puts himself upon the country, and the aforesaid Petronilla similarly etc. Therefore etc.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Thomas de Hanuyll and Henry, by order of the aforesaid Thomas of Easton, did levy by distrain from the aforesaid Petronilla the aforesaid six shillings and four pence, whereof the aforesaid Thomas of Easton had five shillings, and Thomas de Hanuyll twelve pence, and the aforesaid Henry four pence, as that Petronilla complains etc. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Petronilla do recover against Thomas of Easton the said five shillings and her damages, which are taxed by the justices at twelve pence ; and let that Thomas be committed to gaol. And because the sheriff bears witness that the aforesaid Thomas de Hanuill and Henry are not found, nor have they anything etc. ; therefore order is given to the sheriff that he do take them and [do hold] them in safe [custody] etc., so that he do have them at Grantham on Thursday next following [October 30th].

Henry Fychet and Thomas de Hanuill were Thomas of Easton's sub-bailiffs in Beltisloe and Ness ; and Thomas de Hanuill was also Thomas of Easton's clerk.

There is a space of nearly three inches between this entry and the next, presumably left for later additions to no. 374, if any.

¹ *simul cum* interlined. ² *et Henrico Fychet* interlined. ³ *Thomas et*

Henricus interlined. ⁴ *in Stamford* interlined. ⁵ After *Eston*, *et Henricus* is interlined and then deleted. ⁶ The scribe, having deleted Henry's name, omitted to make the further necessary correction. ⁷ *Gaole* cancelled.

375. ¶ *Oliua* que fuit vxor *Iohannis* de *Helpeston* que querebatur de *Roberto* *Pygon* nuper balliuo de *Grantham* non est prosecutus . Ideo predictus *Robertus* inde et sine die Et predicta *Oliua* in m'ia etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [*Winnibriggs.*]

[*Membrane 11d.*]

376. ¶ *Iohannes* rector ecclesie de *Belesby* queritur de *Willelmo* *Wantoun* quod ipse iniuste cepit de eo unum gladium precii .iij.s.—Et *Willelmus* venit Et hoc cognouit Ideo consideratum est quod restituat Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.)

In the margin are the words *Boby et Grafhow*, but so faint that they look as if they had been erased. In any case they are almost certainly a mistake. Cf. this case with no. 244, where *William Wantoun* or *Wanthorn*—if they are the same—was also involved. On that occasion *William*, who was probably sub-bailiff of *Calcewath*, did not come, but as here the plaintiff's name was *John* and he was a rector, though in no. 244 his church is said to be at *Besseby* (*Beesby*), which is in *Calcewath*; not at *Belesby* (*Beelsby*), which is in *Haverstoe* and in a different part of the county. We are thus faced with two possibilities: (1) that the scribe has in fact made a mistake in no. 376, in making *John* the rector of *Belesby* when he was really rector of *Besseby* (I retain the old spellings); that *William Wantoun* and *William Wanthorn* are the same person, a contingency not improbable having regard to the vagaries of medieval spelling; that the seizure of a sword (or any other article) was a trespass requiring the procedure of no. 244 if the offender did not appear; and that in consequence no. 376 is really the continuation and conclusion of no. 244. Or (2) that the scribe made no mistake as to the two rectors; that *William Wantoun* is not the same person as *William Wanthorn*; and that in consequence the two cases are unconnected. I favour, on the whole, the first of these possibilities, though there is no certainty. Cf. Appendix II, list of bailiffs, s.v. *William Wanthorn*, and note 50, p. 153.

377. ¶ *Ricardus* le *Pestour* de *Paunton* queritur de *Willelmo* le *Wayte* nuper balliuo de *Wynerbrygg* . quod cum ipse tulerat breue domini regis quod non poneretur in assisis iuratis etc Idem *Willelmus* ipsum maliciose in assisis posuit quousque fecit finem cum eo per tres solidos etc—Et *Willelmus* venit Et hoc cognouit , Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios predicto *Ricardo* Et *Willelmus* committatur gaole fecit finem. (*Marg:* *Wynerbrigge* est *Gaole*.¹)

Cf. no. 363.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

378. ¶ *Agnes* de *Kanc* que querebatur de *Roberto* *Pygyoun* balliuo de *Weynnerbrigg* de placito transgressionis non est prosecuta Ideo predictus *Robertus* inde sine die Et predicta *Agnes* in m'ia etc Et quia enormis transgressio etc Ideo inquiratur pro rege etc. [*Marg:* m'ia.) [*Winnibriggs.*]

In spite of the injunction 'let it be ascertained for the king,' there is no further record in *A.R.* 505 relating to this case.

There is a space of nearly four inches between this and the next entry, which has, I think, been inserted later, and in a more formal hand.

379. Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie dilectis et fidelibus suis Willelmo Inge et socio suo iusticiariis ad querelas de prisīs factis post initium guerre inter nos et regem Francie subhorte in diuersis comitatibus audiendas et terminandas assignatis salutem . Mandamus vobis in fide qua nobis tenemini firmiter iniungentes quod extractas finium et amerciamentorum coram vobis factorum uel citra festum Purificationis beate Marie proxima futuro¹ faciendorum distincte et aperte factas , Habeatis ad Scaccarium nostrum apud Ebor' ad ultimum in Octabas eiusdem festi purificationis² thesaurario eiusdem Scaccarii nostri ibidem liberandas ut inde fiat in hac parte quod secundum consuetudinem Scaccarii predicti fuerit faciendum . Et hoc sicut commodum nostrum et honorem vestrum diligitis non omittatis . Remittentes ibi tunc hoc breue . Teste W[altero] Couentrensi et Lychfeldensi episcopo thesaurario nostro apud Ebor' xvj^{to} die Decembris anno regni . nostri . vicesimo septimo³— Et sciendum quod breue istud simul cum extractis finium et amerciamentorum Comitatum Suffolckie Norffolckie et similiter Lincolnie mittebantur apud Ebor' ad diem in breui contentum etc Omnibus ad quos presentes littere peruenerint Robertus le Venur vicecomes Lincolnie salutem Noueritis me recepissee de [Willelmo] de Flintham pro manucapcione Walteri Bacerel de Fraunketon' .j.m. Et de Willelmo Scot pro eodem .j.m. Et de Rogero Michecrem de Sancto Botulpho .xx.s. Et de Matill' le Orfeure de eadem pro eodem .dim.m. Et de Willelmo f. Iohannis de Swynstede pro eodem .j.m. Et de Willelmo Hancounte de Barton⁴ pro eodem .dim.m. Et de Ricardo le Fleshewer de Burton⁵ . pro eodem .x.s. Et de Waltero le Mouner de Laghton⁶ pro eodem .x.s. Et de Henrico Leueryk' de Dyrington' Et Iohanne Aldus de eadem Et Elyzabeth uxore ipsius Iohannis pro eodem .j.m. Et de Waltero atte Grene de Ouston' pro . eodem⁷ .x.s. Et de Rogero Lebard pro eodem .dim.m. Et de Hugone de Pekham pro eodem .x.s. Et de Henrico Cokstan de C'athorp' pro eodem .dim.m. Et de Iordano le Chapeleyn pro eodem .xx.s. Et de Willelmo Pesse de Rasne .j.m. In cuius rei testimonio huic acquietancie sigillum meum apposui.

Edward, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine, to his well-loved and trusty William Inge and his fellow, justices appointed to hear and determine complaints concerning prises made in divers counties after the beginning of the war arisen between us and the King of France: greeting. We command you, in the fealty by which you are held to us, firmly enjoining you, that you do have the estreats, clearly and openly made, of fines and amercements made before you or to be made this side of the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary next to come, at our Exchequer at York, at the latest by the octaves of

the same feast of the Purification : to be delivered to the treasurer of the same our Exchequer there : so that therein it be done in this regard as according to the custom of the aforesaid Exchequer it has hitherto been done. And this, as you esteem our convenience and your honour, you omit not, returning thence at that time this writ. Witnessed by Walter, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, our Treasurer at York, on the sixteenth day of December in the twenty-seventh year of our reign [December 16th, 1298].

And be it known that this writ, together with the estreats of fines and amercements of the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk and similarly of Lincoln, were sent to York upon the day contained in the writ etc.

To all whom the present letters may concern, Robert le Venour, sheriff of Lincoln, greeting. Know you that I have received from William of Flintham . . . for the mainprise of . . . [other persons and sums specified]. In witness whereof I have appended my seal to this quittance.

It is unusual to find the king's writ and the sheriff's letter of receipt and quittance together, as they are here, and forming thus in one place a connected whole.

¹ February 2nd, 1299. ² February 9th, 1299. ³ December 16th, 1298
⁴ Barton, Law., or Barton on Humber, Yarb. ⁵ There are five places of this name in Lincs. ⁶ Laughton, Ave. or Corr. ⁷ MS. repeats *pro eodem*.

[*Membrane 12.*]

PLACITA APUD STAUNFORD IN COMITATU LINCOLNIE CORAM WILLELMO INGE ET RICARDO DE WALSINGHAM IUSTICIARIIS AD QUERELAS IN COMITATU LINCOLNIE AUDIENDAS ET TERMINANDAS ASSIGNATIS DIE IOVIS PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTI NICHOLAI ANNO . REGNI . REGIS . EDWARDI . VICESIMO SEPTIMO.

[Stamford, Thursday, December 11th.]

379a. . . . quia non dum de T de Eston'.

This is inserted in very small letters between the heading and the first entry on the membrane, at the left-hand side.

380. ¶ Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic ad hunc diem¹ Walterum de Calwarthorp' ad respondendum super presentacionibus de Graham et de capcione bladorum² Et vicecomes testatur quod precepit Willelmo de Ingelton' balliuo itineranti . qui venit et dicit quod predictus Walterus non fuit inuentus in balliua sua postquam preceptum fuit ei³ etc . Et iuratores de Graham requisiti super hoc : qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willelmus balliuus inuenisse potuit predictum Walterum et ipsum attachiasse si voluit . Ideo predictus Willelmus pro falsa responsione et quia non est exsecutus preceptum iusticiariorum hic . committatur gaole . Et preceptum est vicecomiti sicut alias quod distingat predictum Walterum per omnes terras etc . Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod sit hic die Sabbati in festo sancte Lucie virginis⁴ fecit finem. (*Marg:* Graham est Gaole.⁵) [Winnibriggs.]

Cf. nos. 333, 354. Walter was a collector of prise. Here the sheriff, instead of commanding the bailiff of Aswardhurn to have Walter before the court, commissioned his own bailiff errant to do this. The finding of the

jury is of interest as a comment on the frequent *non fuit inuentus* of sheriffs' returns. It suggests that in some cases the delinquent could be found if sufficient trouble were taken.

¹ Thursday, December 11th. ² *et . . . bladorum* interlined. ³ *postquam . . . ei* interlined. ⁴ Saturday, December 13th. ⁵ *Gaole* cancelled.

381. ¶ Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic ad hunc diem¹ Robertum le Venour nuper vicecomitem Lincolnie ad respondendum domino regi de comitatus capcionibus tempore quo fuit vicecomes predicti comitatus nomine regis captis etc. Et vicecomes nichil inde fecit. Ideo ipse in m^{ia} . scilicet Ricardus de Draycote. Et amerciatur ad decem libras. Et preceptum est vicecomiti sicut alias quod distringat predictum Robertum per omnes terras etc. Et quod de exitibus etc. Ita quod sit hic predicto die Sabbati etc.² (*Marg:* x.l.)

Order was given to the sheriff that he cause to come here on this day [Thursday, December 11th] Robert le Venour, lately sheriff of Lincoln, to answer to the lord king about all prises taken in the king's name during the time he was sheriff of the aforesaid county etc. And the sheriff did nothing therein. Therefore let him be in mercy; that is to say Richard of Draycote. And let him be amerced at ten pounds. And order is given to the sheriff as before, that he do distrain the aforesaid Robert by all his lands etc.; and that concerning the issues etc., so that he be here on the aforesaid Saturday etc. [December 13th].

It is unfortunate that the result of this precept is not recorded in A.R. 505. If it had been, we might have acquired some very useful information regarding the taking of prises *ad opus regis*.

¹ Thursday, December 11th. ² Saturday, December 13th.

382. ¶ Iuratores presentant quod Willelmus le Wayte leuauit de villata de Graham . quatuor libras pro cariagio etc. Et Willelmus venit et cognouit quod leuauit viginti.s. pro cariagio in predicta vill' ex eorum bona voluntate, Et de residuo predictarum quatuor librarum; dicit quod nichil leuauit in predicta villa. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam—Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willelmus leuauit in predicta vill' quatuor libras, set dicunt quod viginti.s. de predictis denariis leuati fuerunt pro cariagio faciendo ex bona voluntate tocus ville. Et residuum predictorum denariorum leuauit contra eorum voluntatem et sine waranto¹. Et adhuc penes se retinet. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus quo ad predictos viginti.s. eat inde quietus. Et quod restituat predictae villate sexaginta.s. Et committatur gaole . postea fecit finem per .x.l. per plegios Gilberti de Crosholm et Stephani Punne. Et Willelmus absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Winnibriggs.]

The jurors present that William le Wayte did levy from the township of Grantham £4 for carriage etc.

And William has come and has acknowledged that he levied 20/- for carriage in the aforesaid town, out of their good-will; and concerning the residue of the aforesaid £4, he says that he levied nothing in the aforesaid town, and as to this he puts himself upon the country.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid William did levy in the aforesaid town £4 : but they say that 20/- of the aforesaid moneys were levied for providing carriage, out of the good-will of the whole town : and the residue of the aforesaid moneys he did levy against their will and without warrant ; and he is still retaining it in his possession. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid William go thence quit as to the aforesaid 20/- ; and that he do restore to the said town 60/-. And let him be committed to gaol. Afterwards he made fine by £10 by the pledges of Gilbert of Crossholme and Stephen Punne. And let William be absolved from his office of the King in perpetuity.

¹ *et sine waranto* interlined. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

383. ¶ *Quia conuictum est per iuram in quam Thomas de Eston se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de Thoma de Halyon .x.s. et vj.d. Consideratum est quod predictus Thomas restituat predictos denarios predictae Thome de Halyon Et committatur gaole . fecit finem Et absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo. (Marg: Gaole . vacat quia alibi.)*

See no. 456, where instead of the above abstract, which is vacated, the proceedings are given in full, and the levy is shown to have been made under cover of a summons of the Green Wax.

384. ¶ *Quia conuictum est per iuram in quam Willelmus le Wayte se posuit quod iniuste per extorcionem leuauit de Hugone le Pestour quatuor.s. ne poneretur in assisis . iuratis etc ; consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus restituat dicto Hugoni predictos quatuor.s. et dampna sua que taxantur ad duos s. Et Willelmus committatur gaole . Et absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo. (Marg: est Gaole.¹) [Winnibriggs and Threo.]*

Cf. no. 311.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

385. ¶ *Quia conuictum est per iuram in quam predictus Willelmus le Wayte se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de Ricardo de Corby ne ipsum grauaret sex.s. et octo d. Consideratum est quod restituat predicto Ricardo predictos denarios et dampna sua que taxantur ad tres s. et quatuor d. Et Willelmus committatur gaole . fecit finem. (Marg: est Gaole.¹)*

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

386. ¶ *Quia conuictum est per iuram in quam predictus Willelmus se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de Roberto Lewyn .iiij .s. ne poneretur in assisis iuratis seu recognicionibus ; Consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios predicto Roberto Et Willelmus committatur gaole . fecit finem. (Marg: est Gaole.¹) [Winnibriggs and Threo.]*

Cf. no. 311.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

387. ¶ *Conuictum est per iuram in quam predictus Willelmus le Wayte se posuit quod iniuste per extorcionem leuauit*

de Roberto Russel .duos.s. et de Hugone de Salteby , duos s. ne ponerentur in assisis¹ Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios . Et Willelmus committatur gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Winnibriggs and Threo.]

Cf. no. 311.

¹ *ne . . . assisis* interlined. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

388. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratam in quam predictus Willelmus le Wayte se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de Iohanne de Venella per extorcionem .tres.s. ne poneretur in assisis¹ Consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Iohanni . Et Willelmus committatur gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Winnibriggs and Threo.]

Cf. no. 311.

¹ *ne . . . assisis* interlined. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

389. ¶ Ricardus Bygot queritur de predicto Willelmo le Wayte . quod ipse die Mercurii proxima ante festum sancti Petri aduineula anno regni regis Edwardi .xxiii^o¹ . ipsum attachiauit per corpus suum² in villa de Graham essendi ad proximum comitatum , apud Lincolniam ad quem quidem comitatum ipse Ricardus venit et de nichilo³ ibidem allocutus fuit set recessit sine die . etc Preterea idem Ricardus queritur de predicto Willelmo quod ipse ad proximum wapentakium ipsum⁴ vocari fecit et respondit vicecomiti de manucapcione etc ubi ipse nullam inuenit manucapcionem nec summonitus fuit , per quod ipse et manucaptores sui amerciati fuerunt ad nouem.s. Et ipsum maliciose grauauit quousque habuit de eo unam m.

Et Willelmus venit Et dicit quod ipse assignatus fuit constabularius ad vigiliam faciendam . Et quod ipse inuenit quamdam mulierem furantem blada in campo ubi eam attachiare voluit , Et predictus Ricardus ipsam de eo rescussit propter quem rescussum ipse attachiauit eum essendi ad proximum comitatum etc . Et ipse gratis manucaptores inuenit ibidem essendi etc Et quod ipsum alio modo non inprisonauit nec predictos denarios ab eodem cepit ponit se super patriam etc.

Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Willelmus maliciose predictum Ricardum per corpus suum attachiauit et predictam mulierem ab eo non rescussit et quod summonicionem in wapentakio false super eum testificauit sicut predictus Ricardus se queritur Et unam m. ab eo iniuste leuauit . Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Ricardus recuperet uersus eum viginti et duos s. et quatuor d. et dampna sua que taxantur ad dim. m. Et Willelmus committatur gaole . fecit finem.

Dampna in toto xxix.s. (*Marg:* est Gaole.⁵) [Winnibriggs.]

Richard Bygot complains of the aforesaid William le Wayte, that he, on the Wednesday next before the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula in the twenty-third year of the reign of King Edward [July 27th, 1295], did attach him by his person in the town of Grantham, to be present at the next county

court at Lincoln, to which court that Richard did come; and about nothing was he there impleaded, but withdrew without day etc. Moreover the same Richard complains of the aforesaid William, that he did cause him to be cited at the next wapentake court, and made answer to the sheriff about mainprise etc. where he found no mainprise, nor was he [Richard] summoned: by which he and his mainperners were amerced at 9/-. And he did maliciously oppress him [Richard] until he had from him one mark.

And William has come, and says that he was appointed a constable to keep watch: and that he found a certain woman stealing corn in a field, where he willed to arrest her: and the aforesaid Richard rescued her from him, on account of which rescue he attached him, to be present at the next county court etc.; and he himself freely found mainperners to be there etc.; and that in other manner he did not imprison him, nor did take the aforesaid moneys from him, he puts himself upon the country etc.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid William did maliciously attach the said Richard by his person; and that he [Richard] did not rescue the aforesaid woman from him, and that he did falsely bear witness to a summons against him in the wapentake court as the aforesaid Richard himself complains: and he did levy from him, unjustly, one mark. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Richard do recover against him 22⁴ and his damages, which are taxed at half a mark. And let William be committed to gaol. He made fine.

In any case William's defence is a cock and bull story, for the constables, not the bailiffs, were responsible for keeping watch and therefore for setting watch: cf. H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 188-9.

¹ July 27th, 1295. ² *attachiavit* . . . *suum* interlined, and *cepit* on the line, cancelled. ³ MS. has *nichilio*. ⁴ *ipsum* interlined. ⁵ *Gaole* cancelled.

390. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Willelmus Costantyn se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de Willelmo de Ryggele xvj.d. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Willelmo Et Willelmus¹ Costantin committatur gaole. Postea fecit finem per dim.m. per plegios Walteri de Horton' et Stephani Punne Et absoluator [ab] officio regis suo perpetuo. (*Marg:* m'ia² Gaole² est.) [Winnibriggs.]

¹ *Willelmus* interlined. ² m'ia and Gaole cancelled.

391. ¶ Iuratores presentant quod Willelmus le Wayte iniuste leuauit de Arnaldo Codhorn ut parceretur in assisis iuratis etc tres.s. etc Et Willelmus presens est Et hoc cognouit, Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Arnaldo Et Willelmus in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs.]

Cf. no. 311.

392. ¶ Iuratores presentant quod Robertus Pygoun iniuste leuauit de Roberto Lewyn .ij.s. ut parceretur in assisis. etc—Et Robertus presens est Et hoc cognouit. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Roberto Lewyn. Et Robertus Pygon in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Winnibriggs.]

Cf. no. 311.

393. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Stephanus Punne balluius de Whynerbrigg' et Trehowes se posuit quod iniuste

leuauit de Iohanne in Venella ut non poneretur in assisis iuratis etc
 iiij.s. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto
 Iohanni Et Stephanus committatur gaole . Postea fecit finem
 per .xl.s. per plegios Willelmi¹ le Wayte et Roberti Pigoun Et
 absoluatur ab officio . regis etc. (*Marg:* est Gaole² 3³)
 [Winnibriggs.]

Cf. no. 311.

A space of about an inch and a half is left between this entry and the next, which is placed on two lines at the extreme bottom of the membrane, on the left-hand side.

¹ Against this name in the margin there is a second point in addition to that at the beginning of the entry. ² *Gaole* cancelled. ³ Under *Gaole*, i.e. at foot of the column of marginalia on this membrane.

393a. Memorand' de Waltero de Calthorp' in Belteslowe.

[*Membrane 12d.*]

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD STAUNFORD DIE VENERIS PROXIMA . POST
 FESTUM SANCTI NICHOLAI ANNO . XXVII.

[Stamford, Friday, December 12th.]

394. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratum in quam Iuo de Billingheye
 se posuit quod iniuste leuauit in villa de Roxham bladum ad
 valenciam .v.s. Et in villa de Haldingham . bladum ad valenciam
 .iiij.s. et vj.d. Et in villa de Amwik' .v.s. ad emendum bladi ultra
 id quod ad commodum regis deuenit Ideo consideratum est quod
 restituat dictos denarios predictis villis . Et Iuo committatur gaole .
 fecit finem pro ista transgressione et aliis per .xl.s. per plegios
 Willelmi de Brunne et Walteri Deaudamur. (*Marg:* Flaxwell
 et¹ Gaole² est.)

A case of unjust levy by a bailiff of corn and of money to buy corn,
 under cover of a prise *ad opus regis*.

¹ The scribe was clearly about to write *Flaxwell et Langoe*, but seems to
 have realised that the case concerns Flaxwell only, and so left this part of
 the marginalia unfinished. ² *Gaole* cancelled. Below and slightly to the
 left of the *G* of *Gaole* are two dots.

395. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratum in quam Iuo de Billingheye
 se posuit quod iniuste cepit ad lardarium domini regis de Thoma
 Isabel .j. multonem . precii .ij.s. Item de Iohanne Maysan .j.
 multonem . precii .ij.s. De Osberto de Cantebrig' .j. multonem .
 precii .ij.s.¹ De Simone Curteys .j. multonem . precii . ij.s. De
 Thoma Clerico .j. multonem . precii .ij.s. De Rogero de Askeby
 .j. multonem . precii .xx.d. De Roberto Edward .j. multonem .
 precii .xx.d. Et de Sibilla de Donnesby .j. multonem . precii .xx.d.
 Et in rotulo domini regis posuit nomen suum quod capiebantur
 ab eo et non a predictis . Ita quod quandocunque dominus rex
 soluerit pro predictis multonibus , idem Iuo² pecuniam nomine
 suo recuperet . Ideo consideratum est quod³ [restituat] predictis

Thome . Simoni . Thome Clerico . Rogero . Roberto . Iohanni . Osberto⁴ . et Sibille predictos multones . Et Iuo committatur gaiole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaiole.⁵) [Flaxwell.]

Cf. no. 305. Prises for the royal larder, such as this one, came under the ordinary, day-to-day prises for maintaining royal castles etc., allowed the king under the terms of Magna Carta as part of his prerogative; and were not included in the great prises called for during 1294-8 under the stress of war. (The question is further discussed in the Introduction, pp. lvii-lviii.) Note that Ivo entered the sheep in the rolls under his own name, not those of their real owners, 'so that whenever the lord king should have paid for the aforesaid sheep, the same Ivo might recover the money in his own name.' This in addition to the fact that all the sheep were held to have been unjustly taken!

¹ *Item de . . . precii .ij.s.* interlined. ² Between *Iuo* and *pecuniam* the scribe wrote *recuperet* and then cancelled it. ³ MS. transposes *est* and *quod*. ⁴ *Iohanni . Osberto* . interlined. ⁵ *Gaiole* cancelled.

396. ¶Conuictum est per iurata in quam predictus Iuo se posuit quod iniuste cepit de Willemo Penyman .xij.d. ne caperet de multonibus suis ad lardarium domini regis . De Waltero Heny pro eodem .iiij.d. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios dictis Willemo et Waltero . Et Iuo committatur gaiole fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaiole.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

Cf. no. 395.

397. ¶Conuictum est per iurata in quam Alanus de Thalington se posuit quod iniuste cepit de Willemo de Cantebri^g et Radulfo le Bacour¹ .iiij.d. ne caperet de multonibus suis ad lardarium domini regis . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios . dictis Willemo et Radulfo . Et dictus Alanus committatur gaiole . Postea fecit finem . per dim.m. per plegios Walteri de Horton² et Stephani Punne Et absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo. (*Marg:* est Gaiole.²) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

Cf. nos. 312, 395.

¹ et *Radulfo le Bacour* interlined. ² *Gaiole* cancelled.

398. ¶Conuictum est per iurata in quam Iuo de Billinge^y¹ [se posuit]² quod iniuste cepit de Thoma Yoll .iiij.d. De Alicia Bigge .ij.d. De Thoma Robert .xv.d. ne caperet pannum lineum de eisdem . Et de predicto Thoma Robert .xij.d. ut parceretur in capcione bladi ad opus domini regis . Ideo consideratum est . quod restituat predictos denarios predictis Alicie et Thome Et dictus Iuo committatur gaiole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaiole.³) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

Cf. no. 312. The prise of corn referred to was probably that ordered on November 5th, 1297, since Ivo was a bailiff at that time but not under the next sheriff (1298). The prise of linen cloth I have been unable to trace, but it also seems to belong to 1297.

¹ The last *e* of *Billinge* is written over an *l*. ² Omitted in MS. ³ *Gaiole* cancelled.

399. ¶Nicholaus de Morhous queritur de predicto Iuone de Billingeve quod ipse die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Nicholai . anno regni regis Edwardi xxv¹ . cepit de eo unam vaccam . precii .x.s. et eam fugavit apud Dyrington . et eam ibi detinuit et dorsum eiusdem vacce fregit ad dampnum suum etc . Et Iuo venit et cognovit quod cepit predictam vaccam pro .vj.d. in quibus amerciabatur in wappentakio suo pro quadam defalta . Et quod eam vaccam aliqua alia² de causa non cepit nec dorsum eiusdem vacce fregit ponit se super patriam .—Iuratores dicunt quod predictus Nicholaus³ de Morhous amerciatus fuit⁴ ad .vj.d. in wappentakio dicti Iuonis . pro quo quidem amerciamiento ipse vaccam predictam cepit . Set dicunt quod per maliciam predicti Iuonis fregebat dorsum dicte vacce ad dampnum ipsius Nicholai trium s. Ideo consideratum [est]⁵ quod predictus Nicholaus recuperet versus eum predictos denarios Et Iuo committatur gaiole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaiole.⁶) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

Nicholaus de Morhous complains of the aforesaid Ivo of Billingham that he, on the Friday next after the feast of St. Nicholas in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Edward [December 13th, 1297], did take from him one cow of price 10/-, and did drive it to Dorrington and there did detain it and did break the back of the aforesaid cow, to his [Nicholas'] damage etc.

And Ivo has come, and has acknowledged that he took the aforesaid cow for six pence at which he [Nicholas] was amerced in his [Ivo's] wapentake court for a certain default. And that he did not take this cow for any other cause nor did break the back of the same cow, he puts himself upon the country. The jurors say that the aforesaid Nicholas de Morhous was amerced at six pence in the wapentake court of the said Ivo, for which amercement he took the aforesaid cow: but they say that by the malice of the aforesaid Ivo he did break the back of the said cow, to the damage of that Nicholas, three shillings. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Nicholas do recover against him the aforesaid moneys; and let Ivo be committed to gaol. He made fine.

¹ December 13th, 1297. ² *alia* interlined. ³ *Nicholaus* interlined. ⁴ *fuit* interlined. ⁵ Omitted in MS. ⁶ *Gaiole* cancelled.

400. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Alanus de Thalington' iniuste cepit de villata de Amwyk' .vj.d. ut non irent in processione contra¹ Cardinales . Et Alanus presens fuit et hoc cognovit . Ideo consideratum [est]² quod restituat predictos denarios predicte ville Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Flaxwell.]

The jurors present that Alan of Tallington did unjustly take from the inhabitants of the vill of Anwick six pence that they might not go in the procession against the Cardinals. And Alan was present and did acknowledge this. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the aforesaid moneys to the aforesaid vill. And let him be in mercy.

The cardinals in question were the bishops of Albano and Palestrina, sent to England by Pope Boniface VIII to arbitrate between Edward I and Philip IV of France with a view to restoring peace.³ On June 7th, 1295, Edward gave them his protection and safe conduct.⁴ While in England they levied procurations from the clergy: in 1295 they appointed collectors in

each diocese, who were to levy for them 6 marks from each prelate and each convent. Next year, 1296, they required instead the sum of 4d. in the mark (13/4) on the valuation of the papal tenths (1291 valuation), and imposed this levy on both higher and lower clergy. In 1297 they took 3d. in the mark.⁵ For ecclesiastical resentment at these burdens cf. *Registrum Roberti Winchelsey*, ed. R. Graham (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 533.

¹ The scribe originally wrote *uersus*, but erased it and substituted *contra*. ² Omitted in MS. ³ Cf. B. Cotton, *Hist. Anglic.* p. 280. ⁴ *C.P.R.*, 1292-1301, p. 136. ⁵ Lunt, W. E., *Papal Revenues in England*, i. p. 108.

401. •*Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Iuo de Billingeys se posuit . quod iniuste cepit de magistro Iohanne de Fledburg clerico .dim. quarterium siliginis ut non seisiret laicum feodum suum in manum domini regis . quia non habuit proteccionem . etc . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictum bladum predicto magistro Iohanni . Et Iuo committatur gaiole . fecit finem. (Marg: est Gaiole.¹) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]*

It has been proved by the jury, upon which Ivo of Billingham placed himself, that he did unjustly take from master John of Fledborough, clerk, half a quarter of rye so that he might not seize his lay fee into the hand of the lord king, because he did not have protection etc. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the said corn to the aforesaid master John. And let Ivo be committed to gaol. He made fine.

This case arises from the outlawry of the clergy of England in February, 1297 (see Introduction, pp. xxx. xxxviii-xl). John was rector of Hougham in Loveden in 1291,² but must have been appointed elsewhere since. I cannot find his name in the list of protections issued during the first months of 1297.³

¹ *Gaiole* cancelled. ² *Reg. Sutt.*, Mem. f.30d. ³ *C.P.R.*, 1292-1301, pp. 235-7, 260-86.

402. •*Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Alanus de Thalington se posuit quod iniuste cepit de Alexandro de la Grene .iiij.d. ut non caperet ab eo .j. bouem ad lardarium domini regis De Edwardo de Brauncewell' .ix.d. De Iohanne Botte .vj.d. De Roberto f. Ricardi .iiij.d. ut parcerentur in capcione panni lineis¹ ad opus regis . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos denarios dictis Alexandro . Edwardo . Iohanni et Roberto . Et Alanus committatur gaiole et absoluatur ab officio domini regis suo perpetuo . fecit finem. (Marg: est Gaiole.²) [Flaxwell.]*

This entry may be dated 1297. Alan of Tallington was sub-bailiff of Flaxwell in that year (Appendix II, list of bailiffs, pp. 141. 149, s.c. Alan of Tallington), and a prise of oxen was ordered on June 5th of the same year (Appendix III, p. 182). I cannot trace the prise of linen cloth (cf. note to no. 398), but it too seems to have taken place in 1297.

¹ *Sic*. ² *Gaiole* cancelled.

403. •*Iuratores presentant quod Walterus Deudamour iniuste cepit de Agnete Malet .ij.d. de Beatrice¹ Kachehare .viij.d. et de Iohanne Warde .vj.d. ne eos grauaret nec caperet ab eisdem pannum*

lineum . Et Walterus presens est et hoc cognouit Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predictis Agneti , Beatricie et Iohanni Et Walterus committatur gaole . Postea fecit finem per dim.m. per plegios Roberti f. Rogeri . de Askeby . et Nicholai de Ryhale Et absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

Cf. notes to nos. 398, 402.

¹ *Sic.* ² *Gaole* cancelled.

404. ¶ Conuictum est per iuram in quam Iuo de Byllyngeye se posuit quod iniuste cepit de Simone vicario de Deryngton' .ij.s. ut non seisiret laicum feodum suum quia non habuit protectionem etc . Et de Willelmo vicario de Askeby .vj.s. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios Et Iuo committatur gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Flaxwell.]

Cf. no. 401, note.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

405. ¶ Conuictum est per iuram in quam predictus Iuo de Billyng' se posuit quod iniuste cepit de Galfrido Aylmer .vj.d. et de Christiana vidua .xxiiij.d. ut parcerentur in capcione panni linei de Petro Grylle .xij.d. de Hugone Iordan .vj.d. et de Rogero Quaylle .xij.d. ut parcerentur in capcione boum Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predictis Galfrido et aliis et Iuo committatur gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

Cf. nos. 398, 402 and notes.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

406. ¶ Conuictum est per iuram in quam Iohannes de Swynsted' se posuit quod iniuste cepit de Roberto de la Bourehalle dim.m. ut non poneretur in assisis etc Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios predicto Roberto Et Iohannes committatur gaole Postea fecit finem per unam m. per plegios Iuonis de Byllyngeye et Willelmi f. Iohannis de Brunne . Et absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

Cf. no. 311.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

407. ¶ Conuictum est per iuram in quam predictus Iohannes de Swynstede se posuit quod leuauit de Roberto de la Bourehalle per summonicionem scaccarii .xlj.d. et aquietanciam ei de predictis denariis facere contradicit Et quod predictus Robertus iterum pro defectu illius aquietancie districtus fuit . Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Robertus recuperet uersus eum dampna sua in duplo scilicet sex s.ix.d. Et Iohannes committatur gaole Et

absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

This case concerns the refusal of a bailiff to give quittance for a sum levied under a summons of the Exchequer. The consequence to the plaintiff was a second distress against the same sum.

¹ Gaole cancelled.

408. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Walterus Est se posuit quod iniuste cepit de Roberto de la Bourehalle .iiij.s. ut ipsum non graualet . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios et Walterus committatur gaole fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

¹ Gaole cancelled.

409. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Nicholaus de Ryhale se posuit . quod iniuste cepit de Willelmo vicario de Askeby .xij.d. ut parceretur ei in capcione animalium . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios et Nicholaus committatur gaole . Et absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo . Et fecit finem . per .xl.d. per plegios Walteri de Northkyme et Roberti Dyne de Skapewyk'. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Langoe.]

This case probably arises out of the prise of flesh ordered on June 5th, 1297 (Appendix III, p. 182).

¹ Gaole cancelled.

410. ¶ Iuratores presentant quod Iuo de Byllyngeye iniuste impedivit predictum Willelmum vicarium de Askeby cariare fenum et blada sua Ita quod deterioratus fuit et dampnum habuit ad valenciam .dim.m. etc . Et Iuo presens est et hoc cognouit . Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus recuperet uersus eum predictam dim.m. Et Iuo committatur gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

The jurors present that Ivo of Billingham did unjustly impede the aforesaid William, vicar of Ashby de la Laund, from carrying his hay and corn, so that he was the worse, and had damage to the value of half a mark etc. And Ivo is present, and has acknowledged this. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid William do recover against him the aforesaid half mark. And let Ivo be committed to gaol. He made fine.

¹ Gaole cancelled.

411. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratam in quam predictus Iuo de Byllyngeye se posuit quod iniuste leuaui de Willelmo vicario de Rouston' .unum bussellum frumenti precii .xv.d. Et de Ricardo fratre suo .unam iumentam et eam fugauit apud Byllyngeye et ibidem retinuit quousque habuit de predicto Ricardo .xij.d. Ideo consideratum est . quod restituat dictos denarios predictis Willelmo et Ricardo Et Iuo committatur gaole Et absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo . fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.¹ 3².) [Flaxwell.]

¹ Gaole cancelled. ² Under Gaole, i.e. at foot of the column of Marginalia on this membrane.

[*Membrane 13.*]

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD STAUNFORD DIE IOVIS PROXIMA POST
FESTUM SANCTI NICHOLAI ANNO . XXVII.

[Stamford, Thursday, December 11th.]

INGE.

412. ¶ Simon clericus de Dunestorp' non venit et manucaptus fuit per Ricardum de Harliston' et Hugonem f. Iuonis Ideo ipsi in m'ia . Et preceptum est distringere ipsum per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Et quod sint hic die Sabbati in festo sancte Lucie.¹ [Threo.]

The whole entry is cancelled ; see no. 413.

¹ Saturday, December 13th.

413. ¶ Hugo f. Iuonis non venit et manucaptus fuit per Simonem clericum de Dunestorp' et Willelmum de Basingham¹ Ideo ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum est distringere ipsum per omnes terras et catalla sua . Et quod de exitibus etc . Et quod habeat corpus [suum]² hic predicto die Sabbati. (*Marg.* vacat quia alibi.) [Threo.]

Nos. 412 and 413 are scored through with criss-cross lines, and the *vacat* is intended to apply to both entries. Cf. nos. 414 and 415.

¹ Prob. Basingham, Graffoe. ² Omitted in MS. ; I supply it on analogy with no. 414.

414. Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic ad hunc diem¹ Simonem clericum de Donesthorp' ad respondendum domino regi super diuersis capeionibus etc Et ipse non venit et manucaptus fuit per Ricardum de Herlaston' . et Hugonem f. Hugonis² . Ideo ipsi in m'ia etc . Et preceptum est vicecomiti distringere ipsum per omnes terras et catalla sua . Et quod de exitibus etc . Et quod habeat corpus suum hic . predicto die Sabbati. (*Marg.* Trehowes m'ia.)

Simon the clerk was evidently a collector of prise in Threo. This entry is followed closely by the next without the usual space of one line between them. Both are cancelled by a single vertical line drawn through both.

¹ Thursday, December 11th. ² f. Iuonis in no. 415.

415. Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic ad prefatum diem¹ . Hugonem f. Iuonis . Iohannem f. Prepositi Willelmum ad Fontem Willelmum f. Thome Thomam f. Rogeri . Stephanum Wolwyn Willelmum Gylyot Petrum Romayn Iohannem ad Furnum Rogerum ad Crucem Willelmum Pistor' de Hemyngton² Robertum Harman Willelmum Graumpas Nicholaum Fraunkhomme Iohannem Wodegreyne Iohannem Alger Robertum Bate . Henricum Dembelby Thomam f. Alani Simonem le Marshal Ricardum le Long Walterum Cristian Iohannem Vayse Walterum Scharp' Iohannem Fox Robertum f. Agnetis Bartholomeum Fraunceys Iohannem Trigg' Ricardum Gybbard et Simonem Lewyn' . Et³ Simon Clericus⁴ de Dunestorp' .

manuaptus fuit per Ricardum de Harliston' et Hugonem f. Iuonis
 Et Hugo f. Iuonis manuaptus fuit per Simonem clericum de
 Dunestorp' et Willelmum de Basingham Et Iohannes f. prepositi
 manuaptus fuit per Hugonem atte Grene de Lunderthorp' et
 Hugonem de Ryppele Et Willelmus ad Fontem manuaptus
 fuit per Illarium de Touthorp' et Willelmum Bercarium . Et
 Willelmus f. Thome . per Thomam f. Rogeri de Belton' et Hugonem
 Carectar' de eadem Hugo f. Hugonis⁷ manuaptus fuit per⁸ Thomam
 f. Hugonis de Braceby et Willelmum f. Hugonis de eadem Et
 Thomas f. Rogeri manuaptus fuit per Rogerum le Long de Belton'
 et Nicholaum lue de eadem Et Stephanus Wolwyn manuaptus
 fuit per Willelmum Gylyot de Sistan et Willelmum le Warde de
 eadem . Et Willelmus Gylyot manuaptus fuit per Stephanum
 Wolwyn et Willelmum ad Ecclesiam de eadem Et Petrus Romain
 manuaptus fuit per Rogerum de Haneuyle et Iohannem ad Furnum
 de Barkston' Et Iohannes ad Furnum manuaptus fuit per
 Stephanum Wolwyn de Sistan et Iohannem Fabrum de eadem
 Et Rogerus ad Crucem manuaptus fuit per Thomam atte
 Halleyate et Galfridum de Aunesby Et Willelmus Pestor⁷ de
 Humgton² manuaptus fuit per Willelmum Colgryme de eadem
 et Willelmum f. Henrici de eadem Et Robertus Harman manu-
 aptus fuit per Henricum Martin de Wellest et Willelmum Cristian
 de eadem . Et Willelmus Graumpas manuaptus fuit per Iohannem
 Atte Halle de Anecastre et Henricum Ray de eadem Et Nicholaus
 Fraunkhomme manuaptus fuit per Henricum West de Welleby
 et Iohannem Trigg' de eadem Et Iohannes Wodegreyne manuaptus
 fuit per Iohannem Alger de Welleby et Nicholaum Fraunkhomme
 de eadem Et Iohannes Alger manuaptus fuit per Iohannem
 Wodegreyne de Welleby et Thomam Edus de eadem Et Robertus
 Bate manuaptus fuit per Henricum Dembelby et Willelmum
 Adelard de Braceby Et Henricus Dembelby manuaptus fuit per
 Thomam f. Alani de Saperton' et Simonem le Marchal de eadem .
 Et Thomas f. Alani manuaptus fuit per Henricum Byestyeton'
 de Saperton' et Nigellum de eadem . Et Simon le Marchal manu-
 aptus fuit per Nicholaum de Saperton' et Robertum Gylyan
 Et Ricardus le Long manuaptus fuit per Vincentium de Asscheby⁸
 et Radulfum le Barbur de eadem Et Walterus Cristian manuaptus
 fuit per Ricardum le Lung de Aydur et Radulfum Atte grene de
 eadem Et Iohannes Veyse manuaptus fuit per Ranulphus Gynur
 de Humby et Iohannem prepositum de eadem Et Walterus Scharpe
 manuaptus fuit per Simonem clericum de Roppele et Iohannem
 Fabrum de eadem Et Iohannes Fox manuaptus fuit per Robertum
 f. Agnetis de Ogarth' et Robertum f. Petri de eadem Et Robertus
 f. Agnetis . manuaptus fuit per Iohannem f. Agnetis de Ogarth
 et Iohannem Richard de eadem Et Bartholomeus Fraunceys
 manuaptus fuit per Iohannem Reynuill' de Asseby⁸ et Thomam
 Dine Et Iohannes Trigg' manuaptus fuit per Bartholomeum

Fraunceys de Osby et Iohannem f. Ricardi de eadem Et Hugo f. Roberti de Somerby⁹ manucaptus fuit per Willelmum f. Roberti de Somerby et Ricardum Gybbard Et Ricardus Gybard manucaptus fuit per Hugonem f. Roberti de Somerby et Iohannem Carettar' de eadem . Et Simon Lewyn' manucaptus⁹ fuit per Iohannem f. Walteri de Heryerby et Iohannem atte Damme de eadem et ipsi non venerunt Ideo in m'ia¹⁰ Et preceptum est vicecomiti distringere eos per omnes terras et catalla etc Et quod de exitibus etc Et quod habeat corpora eorum hic ac¹¹ instanti die Sabbati proxima in festo sancte Lucie virginis¹² ad respondendum domino regi super presentacione de Trehowes. (*Marg.* vacat quia postea venerunt.¹³) [Threo.]

Thirty persons are summoned: some were collectors of the ninth of 1297 (App. II, list of taxors); the others were probably either taxors or collectors of prise. It is to be noted that, as normally, most of them went bail for each other, and that some of the mainpernors who were not defendants also appear in the list of Threo taxors of the ninth. Unfortunately the proceedings which took place when they eventually appeared at court are not recorded in A.R. 505. As stated under no. 414, the whole entry is cancelled.

¹ December 11th. ² Probably Honington, Threo. ³ Here begins the list of mainpernors for the above. For this purpose, it will be noticed, nos. 414 and 415 are treated as one entry and the mainpernors of Simon the clerk (no. 414) head the list. ⁴ MS. repeats *clericus*. ⁵ Not mentioned in the list of those summoned. ⁶ MS. repeats *per*. ⁷ *Pistor*' in list of summoned. ⁸ Perhaps Ashby de la Laund, Flax. ⁹ MS. capitalises *M* of *manucaptus* throughout this entry, but to minimise confusion I have retained the more usual small *m*. ¹⁰ MS. has one word: *inm'ia*. ¹¹ *Sic*. ¹² Saturday, December 13th. ¹³ Like the marginal *Trehowes* of no. 414 this is obviously meant to apply to both 414 and 415.

416. ¶ Preceptum fuit . vicecomiti quod venire . faceret hic ad hunc diem¹ Walterum Payn ad respondendum Willelmo² le Wayte de grauamine de placito transgressionis . Et predictus Walterus non venit et manucaptus fuit per Robertum Almot de Fulbek' et Radulfum fabrum de eadem Ideo ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum est vicecomiti distringere ipsum per omnes terras et catalla etc Et quod sit hic ac³ instanti die Lune proxima post festum sancte Lucie virginis⁴ ad respondendum predicto Willelmo de placito transgressionis. (*Marg.* Louedon'.)

¹ Thursday, December 11th. ² Substituted in MS. for *Waltero* cancelled. ³ *Sic*. ⁴ Monday, December 15th.

417. ¶ Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic ad hunc diem Iohannem Euerard ballium de Ellowe ad respondendum Iohanni f. Ricardi de Pontelek' de placito transgressionis Et vicecomes testatur quod est in priona apud Lincolniam pro debito domini regis Et preceptum est vicecomiti sicut alias distringere predictum Iohannem per omnes terras et catalla etc Et quod sit hic die Lune proxima post festum sancte Lucie virginis¹ ad respondendum predicto Iohanni de placito transgressionis. (*Marg.* Ellowe.)

John Everard was already in gaol in accordance with sentences previously passed on him, cf. especially no. 366, where the significant statement *non dum fecit finem* is entered in the margin. This is sufficient to account for his imprisonment.

¹ Between *virginis* and *ad* is a word like *ibidem*, smudged and perhaps erased.

418. 'Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic ad hunc diem Willelmum Bergate ad respondendum super presentacione de Langhou de placito transgressionis Et Willelmus non venit et manucaptus fuit per Rogerum f. Galfridi de Tymberlond et Willelmum clericum de eadem. Ideo ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum per omnia Et de exitibus etc. Et quod habeat corpus eius hic ad proximum aduentum iusticiariorum etc. [Langoe.]

It is not clear whether by *ad proximum aduentum* the scribe means to indicate a future visit of the present justices or to the next visit of the eyre. If the former, the results of such a visit are not recorded in *A.R.* 505.

419. 'Simon Beneyt queritur de Iuone de Bilingeye nuper balliuo de Langh' quod iniuste cepit de eo .iij. multones precii cuiuslibet .iij.s.vj.d. Et Iuo venit et cognouit quod cepit predictos .iij. multones ad lardarium domini regis per warantum ad minus dampnum et in potentiore Et de hoc ponit se super patriam Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod cepit predictos .iij. multones de eo maliciose¹. eo quod non . fuit sufficiens nisi ad unum uel .ij.² multones Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Iuo restituat eidem Simoni .j. multonem precii .xv.d. Et committatur gayole. Et eciam [quod] cepit³ de eodem Simone unum bussellum frumenti iniuste⁴ petit quod inquiratur Et Iuo dicit quod agistatus fuit per .xij. iuratores ad predictum bussellum frumenti petit quod inquiratur iuratores dicunt quod idem Simon fuit agistatus per .xij. wapentakarios Et quod deuenit ad⁵ comodum Regis Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Iuo sit inde quietus Et Simon etc. (*Marg:* est Gaole.⁶) [Langoe.]

Simon Beneyt complains of Ivo of Billingham, lately bailiff of Langoe, that he did unjustly take from him three sheep of price each 3/6.

And Ivo has come, and has acknowledged that he took the aforesaid three sheep for the lord king's larder, by warrant at least damage and within [Simon's] ability; and as to this he puts himself upon the country.

The jurors say upon their oath that he did take the aforesaid three sheep from him maliciously, for that he was not sufficient but for one or two sheep. Therefore it is awarded that the said Ivo do restore to the same Simon one sheep of price fifteen pence. And let him [Ivo] be committed to gaol.

And also [that] he did take from the same Simon one bushel of corn unjustly: he asks that enquiry be made. And Ivo says that he [Simon] was assessed by twelve jurors at the aforesaid bushel, [and] asks that enquiry be made.

The jurors say that the same Simon was assessed by twelve men of the wapentake, and that it [the wheat] went to the king's use. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Ivo be quit therein; and Simon etc.

¹ *maliciose* replaces in MS. *iniuste*, cancelled. ² *uel .ij.* interlined.

³ *eciam cepit* interlined. ⁴ *Sic.* ⁵ MS. has *et.* ⁶ *Gaole* cancelled.

420. ¶ Nicholaus f. Simonis Beneyt queritur de predicto Iuone quod iniuste leuauit de eo .j. multonem et per maliciam et non fuit potens Iuo venit et dicit quod cepit predictum multonem de ipso ad lardarium domini regis et per warantum sicut de potentiore et ad minus dampnum petit quod inquiratur iuratores dicunt quod cepit predictum multonem de predicto Nicholao de malicia sua set deuenit ad commodum regis Ideo consideratum est quod restituat eidem Nicholao .j. multonem precii .xv.d. Et committatur gaole. (*Marg:* est Gaole.) [Langoe.]

Nicholas son of Simon Beneyt complains of the aforesaid Ivo that he did unjustly levy from him one sheep; and by malice: and he was not able [i.e. to afford it].

Ivo has come, and says that he took the aforesaid sheep from him for the lord king's larder, and by warrant according to his ability and at least damage: [and] asks that enquiry be made.

The jurors say that he did take the aforesaid sheep from the aforesaid Nicholas by his own malice; but it was put to the king's use. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore to the same Nicholas one sheep of price 15 pence. And let him [Ivo] be committed to gaol.

[At foot of membrane on left under the column of marginalia, the sign 3]

[Membrane 13d.]

421. ¶ Robertus de Somerby de Mere queritur de Iohanne de Swinested nuper balliuo regis quod iniuste cepit de eo .ij.s. vt cum saluaret ne vexaretur in iuratis¹ et assisis—Et Iohannes venit Et dicit quod² ex bona voluntate ipsius Roberti Et de hoc ponit se super patriam—Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod cepit predictos denarios per extorsionem et non de voluntate sua Ideo consideratum est quod³ restituat eidem Roberto predictos .ij.s. et dampna sua xij.d. Et committatur gaole fecit finem.

Dampna xij.d. T⁴ C. (*Marg:* est Gaole.⁵ Dampna.) [Flaxwell and Langoe.]

Cf. no. 311.

¹ MS. does not capitalise *i* of *iuratis*, because the scribe has run *in* and *iuratis* into one. ² MS. repeats *quod*, perhaps in error for *fuit* (required by the passage). ³ MS. repeats *consideratum est quod*. ⁴ There is doubt as to the meaning of this *T*. Miss Mills suggests that it may be (a) *Teste Clericis* (or *Clerico*); or (b) the clerk(s) hold the sum; or (c) *Tot* (paid), and clere damages as in former cases in *A.R.* 505. Cf. no. 422. ⁵ *Gaole* cancelled.

422. ¶ Robertus Dyne de Skaupwyk queritur de Alano de Talinton subballiuo de Langh quod iniuste leuauit de eo .xlj.d. Et Alanus venit et cognouit quod cepit predictos .xlj.d. per extractas summonitionis scaccarii regis de debito domini regis Et de hoc ponit se super iuratum qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod leuauit predictos denarios sine waranto et auctoritate propria Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predicto Roberto predictos

xlj.d. et dampna sua que taxantur ad xij.d. Et committatur gaole fecit finem.

Dampna xij.d. T C¹. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Langoe.]

This is a case of unjust levy under cover of a summons of the Exchequer in respect of a debt due to the King.

¹ Cf. no. 421. ² Gaole cancelled.

423. ¶Iohannes de Haneworth' clericus queritur de Iohanne de Swinested balliuo de Langh' quod iniuste¹ cepit ab eo .xij.d.—Et Iohannes de Swinested² venit et cognouit quod cepit predictos xij.d. pro quadam fine quam fecit pro quodam amerciamento ad quod amerciatus fuit in wapentakio de quod³ vocatur Stolenwapentakium pro una defalta quam fecit et de hoc ponit se super patriam⁴ Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum [suum] quod iniuste leuauit predictos denarios eo quod non summonitus fuit sicut omnes sectatores consueuerunt et debent et nichilominus ante horam primam Ideo consideratum est quod restituat eidem predictos xij.d. Et sit in m'ia etc. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Langhoe.]

John of Potter Hanworth, clerk, complains of John of Swinstead, bailiff of Langoe, that he did unjustly take from him twelve pence.

And John of Swinstead has come, and has acknowledged that he took the aforesaid twelve pence for a certain fine which he [John the clerk] made for a certain amercement at which he was amerced in the court of the wapentake which is called Stolenwapentake, for a default which he made. And as to this he [John the bailiff] puts himself upon the country.

The jurors say upon [their] oath that he did unjustly levy the aforesaid moneys, for that he [John the clerk] was not summoned as all suitors have been accustomed and ought [to be] and notwithstanding before the first hour. Therefore it is awarded that he [John the bailiff] do restore to the same [John the clerk] the aforesaid twelve pence. And let him be in mercy.

I have been unable to trace the significance of 'Stolenwapentake.' On the summoning of hundred and wapentake courts H. Cam., *Hundred and Hundred Rolls*, throws some light.

¹ quod iniuste replaces in MS. quod iniustor, cancelled. ² MS. has erasure between Swinested and venite. ³ Sic. ⁴ This is followed in MS. by et de hoc, cancelled.

424. ¶Simon Beneyt queritur de Iuone de Bilingeye nuper balliuo regis quod iniuste cepit de eo .ij.s vt parceret ei in assisis iuratis et recognicionibus—Et Iuo venit et cognouit quod cepit predictos ij.s. vt parceret ei in assisis etc Ideo consideratum est quod restituat eidem predictos .ij.s. et dampna sua que taxantur ad xij.d. Et committatur gaole Et [sit] suspensus ab officio regis inperpetuo fecit finem. (*Marg:* est .Gaole.) [Langoe.]

Cf. no. 311.

425. ¶Thomas de Hanuill' non venit Et manucaptus fuit per Thomam de Eston' Iohannem de Cotun de Repinghal' Iohannem de Pattishull' et Adam le Lung' de Ingoldeby. Ideo ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat eum

per omnes terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod habeat corpus eius coram iusticiariis ad proximum aduentum suum etc. (*Marg.* m'ia.)

426. ¶Conuictum est per iuratam [in quam] Willelmus de Baldeswell' se posuit quod iniuste querebatur de Willelmo de Ingelton' Ideo consideratum est quod nichil capiat per querelam suam¹ set sit in m'ia pro falso clamore etc. (*Marg.* m'ia.)

¹ *querelam suam* replaces in MS. *Iuratam istam*, cancelled.

[426a. A repetition, word for word, of no. 426, except that 426a has *in quam*, which 426 omits. Both nos. 426 and 426a are written over erased entries.]

427. ¶Iuratores presentant quod Willelmus Prepositus Robertus Clericus et Iohannes Slech' collectores bladi in villa de Swaucton' leuauerunt in villa de Swaucton' .j. quarterium et .vj. bussellos frumenti ultra id quod deuenit ad commodum regis Et predicti Willelmus et alii¹ venerunt et cognouerunt quod leuauerunt predictum bladum Ideo consideratum est quod restituant et sint in m'ia etc. (*Marg.* Auelund m'ia.)

Cf. no. 315.

¹ *et alii* interlined.

428. ¶Iuratores presentunt¹ quod Willelmus le Wayte leuauit in villa de Graham pro peditibus uersus Walliam L.s. Et predictus Willelmus venit et cognouit² predictos denarios Et dicit quod liberauit Roberto Le Veneur xxx.s.iiij.s.iiij.d.³ Et vocat ipsum inde ad warrantizandum . Et Galfrido de Brune .j.m. Et vocat ipsum inde ad warrantizandum qui venit Et eum warrantizauit . Et .dim.m. cognouit ideo⁴ restituat Et sit⁵ in m'ia. (*Marg.* Graham m'ia 3.⁶) [Winnibriggs.]

The jurors present that William le Wayte did levy in the town of Grantham for foot-soldiers going to Wales, 50 shillings.

And the aforesaid William has come and has acknowledged the aforesaid moneys, and he says that he delivered to Robert le Venour 33/4; and vouches him to warranty thereof: and to Geoffrey of Bourne one mark; and vouches him to warranty thereof: who has come, and has warranted him. And half a mark he [William] has acknowledged. Therefore let him restore [it], and let him be in mercy.

The men were levied for the Welsh campaign of 1294-5; Geoffrey of Bourne was chief constable of Kesteven, and as such responsible for raising and equipping men in that part of Lincolnshire, if required to do so.

¹ *Sic.* ² MS. extends *cognouit*. ³ *iiij.s iiij.d.* interlined, with caret. The scribe has forgotten to delete the first shilling sign. ⁴ MS. does not capitalise the *i* of *ideo*. ⁵ *restituat Et sit* interlined. ⁶ In the margin, between nos. 428 and 429.

429. ¶Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Stephanus Punne se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de Iohanne Auny¹ .ij.s. ut parceretur in capcione lane Consideratum est quod restituat

dictos denarios Et committatur gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg: Wynerbrygg' Gaole² est.*)

The prise of wool was ordered on July 30th, 1297 (App. II). Cf. also no. 312.

¹ *Iohanne Auny* replaces in MS. *villa de Graham*, cancelled. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

430. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Robertus Pigoun se posuit quod iniuste distrinxit homines ville de Paunton' et districcionem retinuit quousque fecerunt finem cum eo per dim.m. pro respectu habendo . de decima per tres dies Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios dictis hominibus Et Robertus committatur gaole. (*Marg: est Gaole.¹*) [Winnibriggs.]

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

431. ¶ Iuratores presentant quod Robertus Pigon iniuste cepit per extorcionem de vill' de Parua Paunton' .xij.d. pro respectu habendo de decima . Et de Ricardo Bonde .xij.d. Et Robertus venit et hoc cognouit . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios Et committatur gaole fecit finem. (*Marg: est Gaole.¹*) [Winnibriggs.]

Cf. nos. 326, 430.

¹ *Gaole* cancelled.

432. ¶ Preceptum est attachiare Willelmum Whytheued quod sit coram iusticiariis in aduentu suo etc ad respondendum regi super presentacione de Whynerbryg'. (*Marg: ad proximum aduentum.*)

433. ¶ Preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat Iohannem Mog' per omnes terras etc . Et quod de exitibus etc . Et quod habeat corpus eius ad proximum aduentum [iusticiariorum] Et ad audiendum iudicium suum de diuersis extorsionibus quas fecerat prout per veredictum de Belteslowe conuictum est. (*Marg: ad proximum aduentum.*) [Beltisloe.]

John Mog was a collector of prise *ad opus regis* : cf. no. 353.

434. ¶ Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Willelmus le Chapman se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de villata de Spaneby .iij.s.vij.d. pro expensis hominum emittendorum uersus Walliam Et eos adhuc penes se detinet . Consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg: Auelund m'ia.*)

Cf. no. 428.

435. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Willelmus Notekyn se posuit quod iniuste leuauit de vill' de Swaue-ton' .v.s. pro peditibus uersus Walliam Et eos penes se detinet Ideo¹ consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios dicte vill' Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg: m'ia.*) [Aveland.]

Cf. no. 428.

¹ *Ideo* interlined.

436. ¶Iuratores presentant quod¹ Alanus Jordan iniuste detinet penes se .iij. saccos . precii .vj.d. de vill' de Poynton² . Et Alanus presens est et hoc cognouit . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat et sit in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Aveland.]

¹ MS. repeats *quod*. ² The *oy* of *Poynton* is interlined over *au* of *Paunton*, which two letters only of the original word *Paunton* are cancelled.

437. ¶Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Simon f. Lamberti se posuit quod iniuste detinet penes se xij.d. de denariis leuatis ad pedites de vill' de Trykynham¹ uersus Walliam Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios Et sit in m'ia. (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Aveland.]

Cf. no. 428.

¹ *de vill' de Trykynham* interlined.

[*Membrane 14.*]

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD STAUNFORD IN COMITATU LINCOLNIE
DIE SABBATI PROXIMA POST FESTUM SANCTI NICHOLAI ANNO
VICESIMO SEPTIMO.

[Saturday, December 13th.]

INGE.

438. ¶Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Walterus Est se posuit quod iniuste cepit¹ aueria Willelmi de Donston', Willelmi Kempe et Iohannis Kempe Et ea retinuit quousque soluerant ei .ij.s. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat eis dictos denarios Et Walterus committatur gaole fecit finem. (*Marg:* Langhow . est Gaole.²)

¹ The scribe began by writing the *l* of *leuauit*, but erased it and substituted *cepit*. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

439. ¶Alanus vicarius de Donston' executor testamenti Willelmi vicarii de Methere¹ queritur de Iuone de Byllyngeye quod ipse iniuste et sine waranto seisiuit in manum domini regis triginta acras terre ipsius Willelmi² seminate diuersis³ bladis . Ita quod per eius maliciam amisit vesturam dicte terre ad valenciam sexaginta .s. et eam vendidit et denarios adhuc penes se detinet Et Iuo venit Et hoc cognouit . Ideo consideratum est quod restituat predictos sexaginta .s. Et Iuo committatur gaole. (*Marg:* est Gaole.⁴) [Langoe.]

Alan, vicar of Dunston, executor of the will of William, vicar of Metherringham complains of Ivo of Billingham that he did unjustly and without warrant seise into the hand of the lord king thirty acres of land of that William sown with various kinds of corn, so that by his [Ivo's] malice he lost the crop of the said land, to the value of sixty shillings; and he [Ivo] did sell it and is still detaining the money in his possession.

And Ivo has come and has acknowledged this. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the aforesaid sixty shillings: and let Ivo be committed to gaol.

¹ This seems to be Metherringham. A successor to William formerly vicar was instituted in April, 1297 (Lincoln Diocesan Record Office, Register 1, f. 235). ² *ipsius Willelmi* interlined. ³ The final *sis* of *diuersis* (*s* in MS.) is written over an imperfect erasure. ⁴ *Gaole* cancelled.

440. ·¶Radulfus vicarius de Noketon' queritur de predicto Iuone de Byllyngeye eo quod iniuste et sine waranto cepit de eo dimidium quarterium frumenti precii .ij.s. quia non habuit protectionem etc. Et Iuo presens est et hoc cognouit. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat ei predictos .ij.s. Et Iuo committatur gaole Et absoluator ab officio regis suo perpetuo. postea fecit finem per .xl.s. per plegios Willelmi de Brunne et Walteri Deaudamur. ut patet alibi. (*Marg:* est. Gaole.¹) [Langoe.]

The statement *ut patet alibi* refers to the fine recorded in no. 394. Cf. also note to no. 401.

¹ Gaole cancelled.

441. ·¶Willelmus de Baston' de Gretford. Thomas ultra aquam. Ricardus de Glaunuyle Reginaldus Torald de Brassigburgh' et Hugo de Norgate iuratores wapentakii de Nesse quia non venerunt sicut eis iniunctum fuit apud Staunford. etc¹. in m'ia. (*Marg:* Nesse m'ia.)

Cf. no. 470.

¹ This is followed in MS. by *Ideo ipsi* deleted.

442. ·¶Iohannes Gregory de Querington'. Iohannes f. Elye de Swarreby. Willelmus Louerd de Veteri Lafford. Thomas Bonde de eadem. Alanus Rayner de Swarreby. Ricardus de Amwyk' de Asgerby. Ricardus de la More de eadem. Thomas de Arderne de Iwardby. Gilbertus de Hale de Cuthorp'. Willelmus f. Ricardi de Hale. Robertus de la Grene de Willieby. et Walterus f. Gerardi de Laylthorp'. Iuratores wapentakii de Aswardhirne quia non venerunt sicut eis iniunctum fuit apud Staunford etc. in m'ia. (*Marg:* Aswardhirne m'ia.)

Cf. no. 490.

443. ·¶Quia conuictum est per iuratam in quam Thomas de Eston' se posuit quod iniuste cepit de Gilberto de Poctesmouth' .vj.s. de Henrico Grym .ijj.s. De Rogero de Lincoln' .xviij.d. De Simone de Braundeston'¹ .vij.s. De Rogero de Lincoln' xl.d. De Martino de Willistorp' ij.s. De Alexandro de Boseworth xij.d. De Hugone de Brunne xij.d. De Rogero de Lincoln' xvij.d. De Hugone Hod .iiij.s. De Iohanne de Wiltiseye x.s.vij.d. De [Ro]berto² le Tundur .ij.s. De Iohanne Lung' v.s. De Nicholao Hod .v.s. ne ponerentur in assisis iuratis etc. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat eis predictos denarios. Et committatur gaole fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.³) [Kesteven.]

Cf. no. 311.

¹ Probably either Branston, Langoe or Braunston, co. Rutl. ² The scribe has made a curious slip here: he has elided the *Ro* of *Roberto* and has in consequence written *Deberto*! ³ Gaole cancelled.

444. ·¶Iohannes de Ounesby clericus Walteri Est committitur gaole eo quod false returnauit mandatum super Simonem de Horpling' ubi nullum inuenit mandatum etc. Postea fecit finem

per dim.m. per plegios Walteri Est et Simonis de Walcote¹. Et absoluatur ab officio regis suo perpetuo. (*Marg:* est . Gaole.²) [Aveland.]

A space of about an inch and a half is left between this entry and the next, probably for another entry, as indicated by a ¶ just underneath no. 444.

¹ Probably Walcot in Aveland (there are two other places of this name in Lincolnshire). ² *Gaole* cancelled.

445. ¶ Simon de Lundethorp' unus iuratorum wapentakii . de Trehowes . non venit Et¹ habuit diem essendi hic simul² cum sociis suis ad negocium domini regis expediendum Et veredictum suum per eius absenciam retardebatur . Ideo ipse in m'ia et amerciat' per affuramentum ad dim.m. (*Marg:* Trehowes m'ia³ dim.m.)

Simon of Londonthorpe, one of the jurors of the wapentake of Threo, did not come, and he had a day to be present here, together with his fellows, to expedite the business of the lord king: and their verdict was held back through his absence. Therefore let him be in mercy: and he is amerced by affeerment at half a mark.

The affeerment was the fixing of the amount at which a person was to be amerced: it was done by two or more others who were sworn to do so justly and fairly.⁴

¹ *non venit* Et interlined. ² *essendi hic simul* written over an erasure. ³ *m'ia* cancelled. ⁴ Cf. Pollock and Maitland, i, p. 560; ii, pp. 514-5.

446. ¶ Preceptum est . facere venire Thomam Gysors . Laurencium Hundefot et socios suos receptores bladi apud sanctum Botulphum ad respondendum domino regi super presentacione de Auelund¹ quod sint ad proximum aduentum iusticiariorum etc. (*Marg:* Auelund.)

¹ Between *Auelund* and *quod* MS. has *de v. quarteriis et vj. bussellis frumenti*, cancelled.

447. ¶ Preceptum est facere venire Willelmum de Sandale quod sit ad proximum aduentum iusticiariorum ad warantum Walteri Est de capcione multonum in wappentakiiis de Auelund et Nesse. [Aveland and Ness.]

448. ¶ Preceptum [fuit] vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic ad hunc¹ diem² Iohannem Baret Henricum de Stouwe receptores bladi in villa de Horbling' Et ipsi non veniunt³ Et predictus Iohannes manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Peper de Horblyng' , Andream Peper de eadem . Et predictus Henricus manucaptus fuit per Andream Baret et Robertum Baret ideo⁴ ipsi in m'ia , Et preceptum [est] vicecomiti quod ponat predictos Iohannem et Henricum ad magnam districcionem quod sint coram iusticiariis ad proximum aduentum suum. [Aveland.]

The great distress meant distress by all goods and chattels, which were actually seized by the sheriff, who became responsible to the king for the issues of them.⁵

¹ *hunc*, interlined, replaces in MS. *eundem*, cancelled. ² December 13th. ³ Extended thus in MS. ⁴ MS. does not capitalise *i* of *ideo*. ⁵ Pollock and Maitland, ii, p. 593.

449. ¶Postea venit¹ Preceptum [fuit] vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic ad hunc diem Iohannem f. Elye de Bilingburg¹ Collector² denariorum ad expensos hominum uersus Walliam Et ipse non venit Et ipse manucaptus fuit per Simonem f. Emme, Willelmum Tosse ideo³ ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum [est] vicecomiti quod distringat ipsum per terras etc Ita etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod ipsum habeat coram iusticiariis in proximo aduentu suo. [Aveland.]

Cf. no. 428.

¹ *Postea venit* interlined. A line drawn through the opening words of the original entry from *Preceptum* to as far as *Collector* is evidently meant to cancel the whole entry. ² *Sic.* ³ MS. does not capitalise *i* of *ideo*.

450. ¶Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret ad hunc¹ diem Robertum Petun Radulfum f. Matilde Alexandrum de Dunnesby² Et ipsi non veniunt³ Et predictus Robertus manucaptus fuit per Walterum Parleben et Willelmum ad Pontem Et predictus Radulfus manucaptus fuit per Hugonem prepositum et Radulfum Barne, et predictus Alexander manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Deen et Benedictum Ioye ideo⁴ ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum [est] vicecomiti quod distringat ipsum per terras etc Et quod de exitibus etc Ita quod ipsum habeat coram iusticiariis in proximo aduentu⁵ suo. [Probably Aveland.]

These men were perhaps collectors of prise, but A.R. 505 affords no proof of this.

¹ MS. has *hinc*. ² Probably Dunsby near Bourne, Ave. ³ Extended thus in MS. ⁴ MS. does not capitalise *i* of *ideo*. ⁵ *in proximo aduentu suo* replaces in MS. *ad alium diem*, cancelled.

451. ¶Inpositum est Galfrido de Stapelford¹ subballiuo de Auelund quod iniuste post tempus autumpni de omnibus terram . habentibus colligit² garbam Et de quibusdam .ij.garbas³ ad dampnum regis et populi etc Et Galfridus venit et cognouit quod collegit quasdam garbas de aliquibus hominibus set dicit quod uero . de . eorum . bona voluntate Et de hoc ponit se [super patriam]⁴ Et iuratores dicunt quod colligit⁵ garbas de quibusdam contra voluntatem suam Ideo consideratum est quod restituat illis de quibus reciperit Et quod decetero omnes tales usus abolentur Et Galfridus committatur gaole Postea fecit finem per dim.m. per plegium Galfridi de Brunne. (*Marg:* Auelund est . Gaole.⁶)

It is imputed to Geoffrey of Stapleford, sub-bailiff of Aveland, that he did unjustly, after the time of harvest, collect a sheaf from all having land, and from certain persons two sheaves; to the damage of the king and of the people etc.

And Geoffrey has come and has acknowledged that he collected certain sheaves from some men; but he says that [it was] assuredly with their good will: and as to this he puts himself upon the country.

And the jurors say that he collected sheaves from certain persons against their will. Therefore it is awarded that he do make restitution to those from whom he shall have received; and that for the rest all such

uses are abolished. And let Geoffrey be committed to gaol. Afterwards he made fine by half a mark by the pledge of Geoffrey of Bourne.

Taking sheaves in autumn seems to have been regarded as a regular bailiffs' perquisite: and Miss Cam points out that in 1254 the justices in eyre were already examining abuses in the practice.⁷ As with so many other medieval customs, it was easier to condemn abuses of them than to put a stop to such abuses.

¹ Stapleford, Loveden or Graffoe. ² *Sic.* ³ After *garbas* MS. repeats (and cancels) *et de quibusdam*. ⁴ Omitted in MS. ⁵ *Sic.* ⁶ *Gaole* cancelled. ⁷ Cf. *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 150-1.

452. ¶ Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod venire faceret ad hunc diem Willelmum de Aberden ad respondendum super presentacione de Auelund Et ipse non venit et manucaptus fuit per Willelmum Sebraund et Robertum Sebraund ideo¹ ipsi in m'ia Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod distringat ipsum per terras et catalla Et quod de exitibus etc. Ita quod habeat corpus suum coram iusticiariis in proximo aduentu suo.² (*Marg:* m'ia.) [Aveland].

¹ MS. does not capitalise *i* of *ideo*. ² in *proximo . . . suo* replaces in MS. *ad alium die*, cancelled.

453. Memorandum quod die Dominica in crastino sancte Lucie virginis¹ apud Staunford venit Galfridus de Brunne capitalis constabularius de Kesteuen de denariis leuatis pro peditibus uersus Walliam Et ibidem recepit diem suum essendi coram iusticiariis in aduentu suo . etc. (*Marg:* prox' aduent').

Memorandum that on Sunday on the morrow of St. Lucia the virgin [December 14th, 1298] came to Stamford Geoffrey of Bourne, chief constable of Kesteven, about money levied for foot-soldiers going to Wales; and there received his day for being before the justices at their coming etc.

Cf. note to no. 428 for further evidence as to Geoffrey's duties in regard to levies for the Welsh campaign.

A space of between three and four inches is left between this entry and the next two, which are placed at the extreme bottom of the membrane.

¹ Sunday, December 14th.

454. Memorandum quod¹ R. Paynel vicecomes non honerat se de capcione multonum de wapentakio de Nesse.

Memorandum that Ralph Paynel, sheriff, does not hold himself responsible concerning the prise of sheep in the wapentake of Ness.

A.R. 505 does not reveal directly why Ralph should adopt this position; but cf. no. 447, which suggests that William of Sandale's actions in regard to the prise of sheep in Aveland and Ness were unauthorised. If William, as seems probable, was a collector of prise, and if the prise were a day-to-day one not requiring the special appointment of a chief collector, the sheriff would be ultimately responsible for William's authorised actions. Unauthorised actions on William's part would thus be enough to account for Ralph Paynel's statement here.

¹ After *quod* MS. has *vicecomes*, cancelled.

455. ¶ Thomas f. Alani de Kyrkeby . Iohannem Euerard Simon de Grebbby . remanent in custodia vicecomitis quousque fecerint finem.

For Thomas, see no. 339; for John, no. 366; for Simon, nos. 143, 145, 162. In none of these cases do the marginalia or the conclusions of the cases themselves show that the officials in question had made fine.

[*Membrane 14d.*]

ADHUC DE PLACITIS APUD STAUNFORD DIE DOMINICA POST
FESTUM . SANCTI NICHOLAI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XXVJ^{to}.

[*Stamford, Sunday, December 14th.*]

456. Juratores presentant quod Thomas de Eston' balliuus iniuste distrinxit Thomam Halyon . dicens ipsum esse in viridi cera . pro terra cuiusdam Henrici de Manthorp' pro .x.s. et sex d. et eos eidem Thome balliuo soluit et ipsum Thomam Halyon de predictis denariis non dum¹ aquietauit . etc.

Et Thomas de Eston' venit et cognouit quod leuauit predictos denarios de dicto Thoma Halyon per preceptum Iohannis Dyne tunc vicecomitis Lincolnie set dicit quod fuit ante guerram inter dominum regem Anglie et regem Francie inchoatam Et de hoc ponit se super patriam . etc.

Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Thomas de Eston' leuauit predictos .decem.s. et sex d. de Thoma de Halyon pro viridi cera et predictos denarios adhuc penes se detinet Ita quod predictum Thomam de Halyon non aquietauit . et quod fuit post guerram inter dominum regem Anglie et regem Francie inchoatam . Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Thomas de Halyon . recuperet uersus predictum Thomam [de] Est[on]² predictos denarios in duplo Et committatur gaole . Et absoluator ab officio regis suos perpetuo . fecit finem pro transgressione . etc. (*Marg: Graham . est Gaole.*³) [*Beltisloe.*]

The jurors present that Thomas of Easton, bailiff, did unjustly distrain Thomas Halyon, saying that he was upon the Green Wax for the land of a certain Henry of Manthorpe, for 10,6; and he did pay these [moneys] to the same Thomas the bailiff: and he has not yet given quittance to that Thomas Halyon of the aforesaid moneys etc.

And Thomas of Easton has come and has acknowledged that he levied the aforesaid moneys from the said Thomas Halyon by order of John Dyne, then sheriff of Lincoln; but he says that it was before the war begun between the lord king of England and the king of France: and as to this he puts himself upon the country etc.

The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Thomas of Easton did levy the said 10,6 from Thomas Halyon for the Green Wax; and the aforesaid money he is still detaining in his possession, so that he has not given the aforesaid Thomas Halyon quittance: and that it was after the war begun between the lord king of England and the king of France. Therefore it is awarded that the aforesaid Thomas Halyon do recover against the aforesaid Thomas of Easton the aforesaid money twofold. And let him [Thomas of Easton] be committed to gaol; and let him be absolved from his office of the king in perpetuity. He made fine for the trespass etc.

Cf. note to no. 143. John Dyne's term of office as sheriff expired in 1293; the war broke out fully in 1294. It is clear that Thomas of Easton is interpreting the terms of the enquiry exactly literally in his attempt to escape punishment for what he cannot deny!

¹ *dum* interlined. ² MS. has *Est*. ³ *Gaole* cancelled.

457. Juratores presentant quod Thomas de Eston' balliuus

iniuste cepit de Ricardo Lewys de Corby duas vaccas et eas retinuit per .xv. dies quousque soluit ei dim.m. etc.—Et Thomas venit et cognouit quod cepit predictas vaccas pro dim.m. ad quam vxor predicti Ricardi Lewys amerciata fuit in wapentakio pro assisa ceruise infracta . Et de hoc ponit se super patriam—Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod vxor predicti Ricardi non amerciata fuit Et quod predictus Thomas cepit iniuste predictam dim.m. de predicto Ricardo . Et preterea hoc quatuor.s. Ideo consideratum est quod restituat dictos denarios Et Thomas committatur gaole . fecit finem. (*Marg:* Belteslowe est Gaole.¹)

The jurors present that Thomas of Easton, bailiff, did unjustly take from Richard Lewys of Corby two cows, and did retain them for fifteen days until he [Richard] paid him half a mark etc.

And Thomas has come and has acknowledged that he took the aforesaid cows for half a mark at which the wife of the aforesaid Richard Lewys was amerced in the wapentake court, for having infringed the assize of ale : and as to this he puts himself upon the country.

The jurors say upon their oath that the wife of the aforesaid Richard was not amerced, and that the aforesaid Thomas did unjustly take the aforesaid half mark from the aforesaid Richard ; and besides this, four shillings. Therefore it is awarded that he do restore the said money. And let Thomas be committed to gaol. He made fine.

Richard's wife was an ale-wife : brewing was largely done by women during the Middle Ages.² The assize of ale represented in essence the royal right of fixing from time to time the price at which beer was to be sold and the quality of brew for which that price was to be charged : in effect a sliding scale proportionate to the price of corn.³ The administration of the assize, however, was done in the local courts, and very commonly the right of such administration passed to seignorial interests as part of their liberties.⁴ But here is a case where the wapentake court of Beltisloe, a royal court which, apart from special visits of royal justices or of the sheriff's tourn, would be presided over by the (royal) bailiff of the wapentake, is taking cognisance of an alleged breach of the assize of ale : and he would not be doing so unless the king had the assize here. As such the case is useful as a corrective to any tendency to regard the administration of the assize of ale as, by 1300, a prerogative of seignorial courts.⁵

¹ *Gaole* cancelled. ² Lipson, *Econ. Hist. Eng.*, i, p. 295. ³ *Ibid.*, pp. 293-4. ⁴ Cf. Pollock and Maitland, i, p. 581 ; H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 205, 209, 211-2. ⁵ Cf. Denholm-Young, *Seign. Admin. in Eng.*, pp. 90-2 : cases illustrating seignorial administration of the assize of ale are also given by Maitland, "The Court Baron," *S.S.*, vol. 4 (1891), pp. 25, 50, 73.

458. ¶ Conuictum est per iuratam in quam Thomas de Eston' se posuit quod iniuste cepit¹ de Gerardo vicario de Westbyham dim.m. quia non habuit proteccionem domini Regis Ideo consideratum est quod restituat ei predictos denarios Et Thomas committatur gaole fecit finem. (*Marg:* est Gaole.²) [Beltisloe.]

CF. nos. 352, 401.

¹ *cepit* replaces in MS. *leauit*, cancelled. ² *Gaole* cancelled.

[Membrane 15.]

459. Inquisicio mercatorum de Sancto Botulpho scilicet drapariorum et vinetariorum.

Inquest of merchants of Boston, that is, of drapers and vintners.¹

¶² Iohannes Braban de Stanford.

¶ Gamelus de Byry.

¶ Robertus de Norwyc'.

¶ Iohannes de Laberd de Louen'.

¶ Iohannes . de Holsebek' de eadem.

¶ Clauinus Kerman de Malins'.

¶ Poncius Giccard de Tolus'.

¶ Petrus Reymud de Vendeng'.

¶ Iohannes de la Fontayne de Northt'.

¶ Willelmus Bech de Ippre.

¶ Willelmus de Scarringg'.

¶ Stephanus de Redeness'.

¶ Willelmus de Paris.³

¹ I have endeavoured to reproduce the marks set against most of the names in these lists by using the letters most nearly resembling these marks. I am not certain of their meaning, but between ¶ and ¶ especially a contrast seems to be intended. I am indebted to Miss M. H. Mills for suggestions on this point.

² A sign like that normally used for the small superior *a*.

³ Note that the proportion of English to foreign names in this list is roughly half and half. No indication is given as to which names, English or foreign, are those of drapers or of vintners. The occurrence of Flemish names is not surprising, since their owners were probably engaged in selling linen cloth from Flanders: cf. Lipson, *Econ. Hist. of England*, i, p. 249. As to the vintners, the only obvious name is Poncius Giccard of Toulouse, but I suspect that some of the Englishmen were vintners, themselves importing wine from Gascony. It is known, for example, that English merchants were engaged in foreign trade, especially in the import of Gascon wine; by 1365 this practice had assumed sufficient proportions to require legislation against it: cf. Lipson, *op. cit.*, pp. 560, note 1; 568. William de Paris probably belonged to the family of that name conspicuous in Lincoln since the twelfth century.

460. Villata Sancti Botulphi Skirbek'.¹

¶ Iohannes de Horncastre de Sancto Botulpho.

Eudo f. Willelmi.²

¶ Henricus Makefare de eadem.

Iohannes f. Roberti.²

¶ Iohannes de Funtaynes de Sancto Botulpho.

Alanus de Seldek'.²

¶ Robertus Mariot de eadem.

Iohannes Edrik'.²

¶ Iohannes Payt de eadem.

Iohannes Geringg'.²

¶ Thomas de Sutton' de eadem.

Lucas Harald.²

¶ Petrus Tulle de eadem.

¶ Iohannes Gernon de eadem.

- ⌘ Martinus Pistor de eadem.
- ⌘ Willelmus Tredegold de eadem.
- ⌘ Iohannes le Tanur de eadem.
- ⌘ Thomas Galun de eadem.

¹ This and following list-headings are given as marginalia in MS. I have entered them as ordinary headings for the sake of clearness and economy of space. In this heading *Skirbek* is actually under *Villata* . . . *Botulphi* level with the first item in the list, and does not seem to have been part of the original heading. I should add that the order in which the lists have been numbered and printed is that given by reading down and not across the membrane. Thus nos. 459-71 form one column and 472-82 a second column. Similarly with the dorse.

² These names are all interlined as shown, with no paragraph marks. They may have been those of mainpernors, but if so, one per juror is unusual.

- 461. Appotecarii [Apothecaries].
 - ⌘ Thomas de Oxon'.
 - ⌘ Iohannes Bonquer.
 - ⌘ Ricardus le Cras.
 - ⌘ Iohannes de Burford.
 - ⌘ Henricus de Farnham.
 - ⌘ Thomas de Ditton'.
- 462. Naute [Sailors].
 - ⌘ Hugo Mulan de Seland.
 - ⌘ Willelmus Greye de Holand.
 - ⌘ Petrus Moscel de Seland.
 - ⌘ Nicholaus Leche de Braban.
 - ⌘ Henricus Hed de Flandr'.
 - ⌘ Cristianus Paternoster de Braban.
- 463. Mercatores kanabii¹ [Canvas or hemp merchants].
 - ¶ ² Stephanus Pocoye.
 - ¶ Robertus Gorge.
 - ¶ Andreas de Sancto Romano.
 - ¶ Iohannes Baudwine.
 - ¶ Godefridus Fraunceys.
 - ¶ Nicholaus Labbe.

¹ Above and below *Mercatores* MS. has a dot. ² The sign that is used throughout the MS. as a paragraph mark.

- 464. Pelliparii¹ [Skinners].
 - ¶ Adam de Rokisburgh'.
 - ¶ Hugo de Tyndon'.
 - ¶ Iohannes de Cotun.
 - ¶ Willelmus de Hemigton' London'.
 - ¶ Thomas de Donstaple.
 - ¶ Iohannes de Doston de Norhampton'.
 - ¶ Rogerus Thoch de eadem.
 - ¶ Iake de Biry.
 - ¶ Galfridus Baude de Lynn'.

¹ Above and below *Pelliparii* MS. has a dot.

465. Mercarii¹ [Mercers].

- ¶ Hugo de² Parys.
- ¶ Ricardus de Meldeburn'.
- ¶ Iohannes de Midilburw.
- ¶ Willelmus de Askeby.
- ¶ Osbertus de Tyuilby.
- ¶ Rogerus de Northike.
- ¶ Radulfus Burel de Norwico.

¹ Above and below *Mercarii* MS. has a dot. ² *de* interlined.

466. Kirketon'.

- ¶ Robertus de Kirketon' miles.
- ¶ Willelmus de Cupledyk'.
- ¶ Alexander le Seriaunt de Algerkirke.
- ¶ Ricardus de Casterton'.
- ¶ Willelmus Rugeuyn de Surflet.
- ¶ Godefridus Bolle de Swinesheued.
- ¶ Robertus de Surflet.
- ¶ Willelmus de alta ripa.¹
- ¶ Stephanus de Wyketoft.
- ¶ Ricardus de Hoddel deficiu[n]t vnus.²
- ¶ Alanus Coupyldyk'.
- ¶ Thomas Hyllary electus et non iuratus.

¹ *de alta ripa* replaces in MS. *Douore* cancelled. ² Originally *duo de iur'* but cancelled and *vnus* interlined. This explains *deficiu[n]t*.

467. Ellowe.

- ¶ Robertus de Hakebeche miles.
- ¶ Rogerus de Tydd.
- ¶ Iohannes de Sutton'.
- ¶ Simon Page.
- ¶ Henricus de Sutton'.
- ¶ Rogerus Bacon.
- ¶ Simon atte Hasse.
- ¶ Willelmus Golde.
- ¶ Iohannes de Pettebrigge.¹
- ¶ Ricardus Clony de Spaldingg'.
- ¶ Gilbertus f. Willelmi de eadem.
- ¶ Robertus le Blund.

[*Marg. non dum reddiderunt.*]

¹ Probably Pettebrigge, near Spalding.

468. Naute Prounciales.¹

- ¶ Hugo Megge.
- ¶ Willelmus vallettus Hugonis le Engleys.
- ¶ Gerardus Duran.

- ¶ Goberdus de Par.
- ¶ Willelmus Pyne.
- ¶ Reymundus de la Browe.

¹ This can hardly be Provençal: the names have too English a sound. No satisfactory explanation suggests itself.

469. Staunford.¹

- ¶ Willelmus Galbegoky de Staunford.
- ¶ Alueredus le Mercer de eadem.
- ¶ Galfridus de Cotesmor de eadem.
- ¶ Henricus Faderman de eadem² Rogerus de Ringeston.
- ¶ Willelmus de Deping'.
- ¶ Ricardus Brond.
- ¶ Willelmus Burnel.
- ¶ Alexander le Taillur.
- ¶ Simon de Helpeton³ Alexander de Tykencote.
- ¶ Robertus le Burser.
- ¶ Iohannes le Palmer.
- ¶ Iohannes Asplon de Staunford⁴ Andreas Nye.

¹ Above *Staunford* MS. has a dot. Entries 469-71; 481-82; 498a are written on a schedule laced to the foot of the membrane, 498a being on the dorse of it. ² Henry's name cancelled in MS. and Roger's name substituted. ³ Simon's name cancelled in MS. and Alexander's name substituted. ⁴ John's name cancelled in MS. and Andrew's name substituted.

470. Nesse.¹

- ¶ Simon le Keu de Uffington'.
- ¶ Willelmus de Baston' de Gretford.
- ¶ Ricardus de Glaunuile de eadem.
- ¶ Thomas Biyondthebeck' de eadem.
- ¶ Simon le Keu de Langtoft.
- ¶ Iohannes Louet de eadem.
- ¶ Willelmus Freman de Berham.
- ¶ Hugo de Northgate de eadem.
- ¶ Daudid de Glaunuile de Gretford.
- ¶ Willelmus Faber de Berham.
- ¶ Iordanus de Hoiland² non valet pro Rege.
- ¶ Reginaldus Thorald' de Brassingburgh'.
- Galfridus de Burton'.

¹ Above *Nesse* MS. has a cross: †. ² *Iordanus de Hoiland* cancelled.

471. [Aveland.]¹

- ¶ Willelmus de Saperton' [Sapperton, Boothby or Threo].
- ¶ Hugo Sturmy.
- ¶ Willelmus Ernys.
- ¶ Willelmus Brian de Stowe [Stow, Ave..]

¶ Willelmus de Ba . . .²

[Robert of Pointon : cf. no. 37.

John of Pointon : cf. no. 38.

Hugh ad Aquam of Millthorpe : cf. no. 39.]

¹ Probably but not certainly : the corner of the membrane has been torn away and with it the name of the wapentake as well as the greater part of the list. ² The rest of the list is missing. See n. 1. I have been able to supply three of the names from other evidence in *A.R.* 505.

472. Dekenas [probably deans of gild].

¶ Iohannes Rachehow decanus de Loueyne.

¶ Iohannes de Hutebrule decanus de Maxelyne.

¶ Iohannes del Ponnte decanus de Deste.

¶ Walterus Asselyn decanus de Brusil.

¶ Arnulphus de Loueyne de Malines.

¶ Nicholaus Karman.

473. Wapentakium de Yortheburgh'.¹

¶ Baldewynus de Barton'.

¶ Robertus de Ridehale de Barton'.

¶ Walterus de Crandene de Wolrikeby.

¶ Iohannes de Coleuile de Wraheby.

¶ Ricardus le Paumer de Seuerby.

¶ Thomas de Gresseby.

¶ Willelmus² f. eiusdem Thome.

¶ Iohannes f. Willelmi de Hundon'.

¶ Willelmus f. Willelmi de Houeringham in Barwe.

¶ Willelmus le Clerke de Gousill'.

¶ Henricus de Ouneby.

¶ Radulfus Gosson de Keleby.

¹ Between *de* and *Yortheburgh'* (on separate lines) MS. has a dot. *Willelmus* is preceded in MS. by *Thomas*, cancelled.

474. Wapentakium de Bradelee.¹

¶ Willelmus Paynot de Houton'.

¶ Alanus Whyting'.

¶ Robertus Whyting'.

¶ Alanus de Hol'.

¶ Matheus de Hol'.

¶ Henricus Estt² de Cle.

¹ Between *de* and *Bradelee* (on separate lines) MS. has a dot.

² *Estt* interlined, clarifying in MS. *Est*, cancelled. The scribe's quill was too full of ink, and he seems to have felt that the name ought to be re-written.

475. Wapentakium de Loutheburgh'.¹

¶ Iohannes de Wyherne.²

¶ Ricardus Arnegrun.

¶ Ricardus f. Lamberti de Foterby.
 ¶ Iohannes de Haulay de Calthorp'.
 ¶ Walterus f. Hugonis Twyt de Foterby.
 ¶ Ricardus del Parkhous.
 ¶ Willelmus Gurnard de Lutheburgh'.

¹ Between *de* and *Loutheburgh'* (on separate lines) MS. has a dot.

² This name is cancelled in MS.

476. ¶ Wapentakium de Walshecroft.¹
 ¶ Nicholaus f. Willelmi² Matyns de Medio Rasyn.
 ¶ Willelmus Thomas de eadem.
 ¶ Robertus f. Ricardi de Teuelby.
 ¶ Iohannes³ le Lung' de Lindewod.
 ¶ Iohannes f. Simonis de Normanby.
 ¶ Iohannes f. Thome de Houton'.
 ¶ Willelmus f. Iohannis de Claxeby.
 ¶ Ricardus Curteys de Normanby.
 ¶ Robertus de Irford.
 ¶ Willelmus de Netherwyk'.
 ¶ Willelmus Modelyn.
 ¶ Rogerus⁴ f. Walteri de Wylingham.

¹ Between *de* and *Walshecroft* (on separate lines) MS. has a dot.

² *f. Willelmi* interlined. ³ MS. has *Iohannec.* ⁴ MS. has *Rogerum.*

477. Wranghou.¹
 ¶ Nicholaus de Compton'.
 ¶ Nicholaus Burdet.
 ¶ Thomas de Ryggesby.
 ¶ Willelmus Merle.
 ¶ Iohannes de Paunton'.
 ¶ Walterus de Toutheby.²
 ¶ Nicholaus Tochet.
 ¶ Willelmus de Welingham.
 ¶ Iohannes ad Ripam.
 ¶ Simon de Luda.
 ¶ Walterus de Hauley.
 ¶ Simon de Reiggesby.

¹ Before *Wranghou* MS. has a dot. ² But in no. 194 the name is given as *Thurlby*.

478. Louedon'.¹
 ¶ Willelmus de Hagl'.
 ¶ Willelmus de Normanton'.
 ¶ Stephanus Coleman de Calthorp'.
 ¶ Henricus Agaze de Fulbek'.
 ¶ Galfridus Cosin de Hagham.
 ¶ Henricus de² Braunston' de Bynington'.
 ¶ Stephanus Fraunceys . de Bredon'.

¶ Robertus f. Roberti de Bredon'.
 ¶ Rogerus de Kann' de Haugham.
 ¶ Willelmus f. Henrici³ clerici de Thorp'.
 ¶ Galfridus Brian.
 ¶ Robertus de Bereford.

¹ Before *Louedon* MS. has a dot. ² *de* in MS. is followed by what looks like *Camera*, cancelled. ³ *Henrici* interlined.

479. Ciuitas Lincolnie.

¶ Adam f. Martini.¹
 ¶ Walterus Damyot.
 ¶ Iohannes de Amcotes.
 ¶ Iohannes de Normanton'.
 ¶ Petrus de Ponte.
 ¶ Ricardus de Seuerby.
 ¶ Hamonus de la Dale.
 ¶ Willelmus de Perham.
 ¶ Iohannes Dowel.
 ¶ Robertus Bakun.
 ¶ Osbertus² le Mazon.
 ¶ Ricardus³ le Gaunt'.

¹ MS. has *Martin*. ² MS. has *Osbertum*. ³ MS. has *Ricardum*.

480. Hawardeshou.¹

¶ Petrus de Haddeclyue—²
 ¶ Iohannes le Palmer de Kokewald—
 ¶ Iohannes de Claxeby de eadem . —
 ¶ Rogerus Faber de Hawardeby—
 ¶ Ricardus f. Walteri de eadem—
 ¶ Willelmus Carpentarius de Waldneuton'—
 ¶ Rogerus clericus de Foulestowe—
 ¶ Robertus f. Stephani de Bernolby—
 ¶ Radulfus de Bradele de eadem—
 ¶ Iohannes atte Mare de eadem.
 ¶ Ricardus Faber de Rauendale³—
 ¶ Iohannes f. Roberti de Wathe—
 ¶ Alanus ad Ecclesiam de Alwardby—

¹ Before *Hawardeshou* MS. has a dot. ² Each name in this list is followed by a dash about a quarter of an inch long, but I am not sure of the meaning of these dashes. ³ Richard's name is cancelled in MS.

481. Boby et Grafhow'.¹

¶ Petrus de Hikam.
 ¶ Iohannes de Grantham de Basingham.
 ¶ Walterus de Basingham.
 ¶ Galfridus clericus de Hadington'.
 ¶ Daud de Thrikingham.
 ¶ Willelmus Scharp de Thurleby.

- ¶ Simon Heghuon de Colby.
- ¶ Philippus de Thistelword' de eadem.
- ¶ Simon de Bradewell' de eadem.
- ¶ Henricus le Messenger de Botheby.
- ¶ Walterus Wysman de Colby.
- ¶ Rogerus de Aula de Hermeston'.

¹ Above *Boby et Grafhow* MS. has a cross: +.

482. Graham.¹

- ¶ Elyas Dare de Graham.
- ¶ Willelmus Darre.
- ¶ Iohannes f. Simonis.
- ¶ Tomas² Payn.
- ¶ Thomas Hering'.
- ¶ Ricardus³ de Colpton'.
- ¶ Galfridus Not.
- ¶ Willelmus de Pantton'.
- ¶ Radulfus de Ingoldesby.
- ¶ Hugo Belle.
- ¶ Ricardus Bigot.
- ¶ Walterus Utting'.

¹ On line below *Graham* is *Geyrtre et Horncastre*, erased. ² So in MS.

³ From this point the scribe uses, until the end of the entry, a very unusual form of capital R which superficially resembles a capital D.

[*Membrane 15d.*]

483. Gayretre et Horncastre.

- ¶ Walterus de Wrengel.
- ¶ Thomas de Hey de Hymynby.
- ¶ Robertus f. Ysabell' de Edelynton'.
- ¶ Iohannes de Langeton'.
- ¶ Iohannes Freman de Edelynton'.
- ¶ Iohannes Pardun de Stykeswald.
- ¶ Thomas ad Aulam de Donynton'.
- ¶ Walterus Scapelayn de Hemynby.
- ¶ Robertus Longespy de Langeton'.
- ¶ Iohannes Randolf de Brandeby.
- ¶ Petrus de Scriuelby.
- ¶ ¹ Iohannes de Dulington'.²

¹ The scribe seems to have begun a ¶ and to have changed it to a ¶

² Bullington: cf. no. 195.

484. Hille Wappentakium.

- ¶ Philippus de Theford.
- ¶ Iohannes de Langeton'.
- ¶ Iohannes de Tyneton'.
- ¶ Willelmus de Foletby.

(Henricus Cheueney.
 (Iohannes de Halton'.
 (Eudo de Henouere.
 (Willelmus f. Henrici de Wynceby.
 (Willelmus de Dreythorp' . in Langeton'.
 (Thomas North de Theford.
 (Willelmus f. Agnetis de eadem.
 (Willelmus le Baylif' de Sauzthorp'.

485. Horncastre Soka et Libertas.
 (Hugo le Keu de Horncastre.
 (Simon Rudde.
 (Gilbertus¹ Godestalk.
 (Henricus Emmesin.
 (Radulfus de Tymelby mercator'.
 (Robertus f. Thome Attebeke de Enderby.
 (Philippus f. Roberti.
 (Thomas Bosse.
 (Alanus f. Willelmi.
 (Willelmus f. Alani Grubbe.
 (Iohannes f. Reginaldi² de Tynton'.
 (Reginaldus f. Iohannis de Cunmygby.

¹ MS. has *Gilbertum*. ² There is a blot in MS. over *egin* of *Reginaldi*.

- * 486. Calswath'.
 (Philippus de Clathorp'.
 (Gilbertus de Haghham.
 (Robertus de Alford.
 (Andreas de Arderne.
 (Nicholas la¹ Veille.
 (Iohannes de Carum.
 (Radulfus West.
 (Ricardus de Wyern'.
 (Iohannes Ward.
 (Iohannes de Cumberwrth.
 (Walterus de Malberthorp'.
 (Willelmus ad fontem de Hoggesthorp',

¹ *Sic*.

487. Luthesk'.
 (Robertus de Brakenbergh'.
 (Ranulphus de Otteby.
 (Florii¹ de Tadwelle.
 (Iohannes de Ierdeburgh'.
 (Robertus Sturmy de Luda.
 (Simon f. Willelmi de eadem.
 (Hugo le Blund de eadem.

(T Willelmus de Lekeburn' de eadem.
 (T Robertus le Neucomen de Salfletby.
 (T Ricardus de Sculpholm.
 (T Iohannes f. Willelmi de Somercot'.
 (T Simon f. Willelmi de Luda.

¹ *Sic.*

488. Bolingbrok'.
 (T Petrus de Hirf.
 (T Henricus de Luschby.
 (T Iohannes f. Thome de eadem.
 (T Iohannes f. Walteri de Westkel.
 (T Willelmus de Cast' de eadem.
 (T Alanus Smerhorn de Kirby.
 (T Walterus f. Milonis de Thorpe.
 (T Willelmus Freman de Westkel.
 (T Willelmus Valentyn de eadem.
 (T Nicholaus Carpentarius de eadem.
 (T Iohannes Ascer de Stikforth'.
 (T Iohannes Buxtan de Westkele.

489. Candeleshou.
 (T Willelmus de Rygg'.
 (T Ranulphus de Freskeney.
 (T Henricus Scleyg de Wynthorp'.
 (T Robertus de Gippthorp' . de Burgo.
 (T Alanus Hardebene de Burgo.
 (T Robertus de Braytoft.
 (T Thomas Ingesone.
 (T¹ Ranulphus Hemmyng' de Fryskeny.
 (T Alanus de Scaltflet de Burgo.
 (T Willelmus de Holdernes de Weynflet.
 (T Thomas² atte Halle de Fryskey.
 (T Radulfus Ranute de Waynflet.
 (T Thomas de Burnham.³

¹ Dot erased before (T mark. ² *Thomas* interlined replaces in MS. *Willelmus*, cancelled. ³ It is impossible to determine which of the three Burnhams is here implied.

490. Aswardhirn'.
 (T Iohannes Gregory de Querynton'.
 (T Iohannes f. Elye de Swarreby.
 (T Alanus Reyner de eadem.
 (T Willelmus le Lord de Lafford.
 (T Ricardus de Amwyk'.
 (T Ricardus de la More.¹
 (T Willelmus f. Ricardi de Hal'.

⌈ Thomas de Arderne.²

⌈ Thomas Bonde.

⌈ Gilbertus de Hal'.

⌈ Robertus de la Grene.³

⌈ Walterus Gerard.⁴

¹ Of Asgarby; cf. no. 442. ² Of Ewerby; cf. no. 442. ³ Of Silk Willoughby; cf. no. 442. ⁴ Of Laythorpe; cf. no. 442.

491. Wappentakium de Laurys.

⌈ Rogerus le Clerk' de Burton.

⌈ Robertus Patgris de eadem.

⌈ Ricardus atte Persons.

⌈ Gilbertus atte Ppipe.

⌈ Willelmus Carectarius de Faldingworth'.

⌈ Iohannes de Goldington'.

⌈ Robertus Playndeamours de Wolingham.

⌈ Rogerus Alsant de Thorkesey.

⌈ Galfridus f. Hugonis de Thorp'.

⌈ Radulfus f. Theobaldi de Asthorp'.

⌈ Ricardus de Cokerington'.

⌈ Rogerus de Scostorne.

492. Manle.

⌈ Thomas de Burnham.¹

² Robertus de Theuelby.

Nicholaus de Gerlithorp'.

Willelmus ad Aulam de Askeby.

Robertus Warner.

Willelmus Gilian.

Adam Broyle.

Ricardus de Dodiethorp'.

Walterus le Blake.

Raynerus de Malineton'.

Thomas Fraunceys de Amcotes.

Radulfus de Coleby.

¹ See note to Thomas' namesake, no. 489. ² *Sic.* The remaining names in this list have no marks as shown.

493. Soka de Kirketon'.¹

⌈ Thomas de Neuyll'.

⌈ Willelmus de Stockhith'.

⌈ Osbertus f. Petri de Glentworth.

⌈ Iordanus de Ingham.

⌈ Ricardus le Feuer de Bliton'.

⌈ Robertus f. Osberti de Gilleby.

⌈ Galfridus f. Roberti de Hephham.

⌈ Robertus Nunne de Brunneby.

- ¶ Henricus Brun de eadem.
- ¶ Iohannes f. Iohannis de Kirketon'.
- ¶ Ricardus de la Grene de eadem.
- ¶ Thomas f. Alicie de Springthorp'.

¹ Kirton-in-Lindsey.

494. Aslachowe.

- ¶ Martinus Benet de Blyburgh'.
- ¶ Galfridus de Cotes.
- ¶ Iohannes de Hakethorn.
- ¶ Robertus de Hakethorn clericus.
- ¶ Robertus le Long de Saxeby.
- ¶ Iordanus le Feuer de Ouneby.
- ¶ Willelmus le Feuer de Wilghton'.
- ¶ Thomas Payl de eadem.
- ¶ Thomas f. Iohannis de eadem.
- ¶ Thomas f. Iohannis de Ingham.
- ¶ Gilbertus Rauen de Helmeswell'.
- ¶ Petrus le Deen de Blyburgh'.

495. Welle Wapentakium.

- ¶ Willelmus de Somercotes.
- ¶ Walterus de Freston'.
- ¶ Nicholaus Bate.
- ¶ Reginaldus le Marchand.
- ¶ Willelmus Peny.
- ¶ Iohannes Hirdman.
- ¶ Thomas de Brotelby.
- ¶ Willelmus le Feuer de Marton'.
- ¶ Rogerus Mauger.
- ¶ Willelmus de¹ Bolum.
- ¶ Walterus le Messer de Wiuelingham.
- ¶ Gostelinus de eadem.

¹ de interlined.

496. Coringham.

- ¶ Iohannes de Teuelby.
- ¶ Radulfus de Morton' de Northorp'.
- ¶ Radulfus le Feuer de eadem.
- ¶ Iohannes Templeman de Yolthorp'.
- ¶ Iohannes Rumfar de Geynesburgh'.
- ¶ Iohannes de Templo de eadem.
- ¶ Stacius de Geynesburgh'.
- ¶ Rogerus Thorald de eadem.
- ¶ Rogerus Tripperose de eadem.
- ¶ Galfridus de Tunstal de eadem.
- ¶ Willelmus de Cresoy de Fery.
- ¶ Herbertus Mariot de Yolthorp'.

497. Whynebrygge.¹

⧿ Robertus f. Bartholomei de Casthorp'.

De Petro² de Temple de Denton'.

⧿ Iohannes de Magna Paunton'.

⧿ Radulfus Ernys de eadem.

⧿ Iohannes de Blaunkeney.

⧿ Ricardus Pistor de Parua Paunton'.

T³ Willelmus f. Roberti de Casthorp'.

¶ Iohannes f. Willelmi de Denton'.

¶ Iohannes de Herford de Berghby.

¹ Underneath *Whynebrygge* MS. has *et Trehowes* erased. ² *Sic.* ³ *Sic.*

498. Trehowes.¹

¶ Iohannes f. Alani f. Radulfi² de eadem.³

¶ Thomas de Herford de Athelyngton'.

¶ Nicholaus de Wywell de Harleston'.

¹ The Threo names which form entry 498 continue without a break at the end of the Winnibriggs names in no. 497. (See n. 1 of no. 497.) The names add up to twelve. Winnibriggs and Threo evidently at first combined to form a jury. Cf., however, no. 498a. ² *Radulfi* replaces in MS. *Iohannis*, cancelled. ³ I.e. of Barrowby.

498a. Threhowes.¹

⧿ Simon de Londirthorp' miles.

⧿ Iohannes de Aseby.

⧿ Robertus de Kyrketon'.²

⧿ Thomas de Barkeston'.

⧿ Rogerus de Somerdby.³

⧿ Willelmus le Sompter de eadem.

⧿ Thomas de Gonwardeby de Saperton'.

⧿ Willelmus f. Margerie de eadem.

⧿ Hugo Mynot de eadem.

⧿ Walterus ultra aquam de eadem.

⧿ Hugo de Estowe.⁴

⧿ Rogerus f. Stephani de Barkeston'.

¹ An extra piece was sewn on to the existing membrane, and the Threo names in no. 498a are written on it. (See no. 469, n. 1.) This involved a space of nearly two inches between the two sets of Threo jurors. ² Of Ropsley; cf. no. 148. ³ *d* of *Somerdby* interlined. ⁴ Of Londonthorpe; cf. no. 52.

Names of Beltisloe jurors are in no. 250; of Flaxwell and Langoe jurors in nos. 193, 251.

APPENDIX I.

ROYAL ORDINANCE OF 4 APRIL, 1298, SETTING UP A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO ACTS OF ROYAL MINISTERS DURING THE WAR WITH FRANCE, 1294-8.

This ordinance is enrolled on P.R.O. *Patent Roll C.* 66/118 (26 Ed. I), m. 21.

‘Come le Rey avant son passage vers Flaundres eust volunte e desir de faire redrescer, e amender les grevances faites a son poeple en noun de luy. e sur ceo envoiait ses lettres par tutz les contes Dengleterre, pur ceste chose mettre en effect ; ordine est par luy e par son conseil, qe les enquerours, qe sont assignes pur enquerre de tieu maniere des grevaunces, enquergent des choses prises hors de seinte eglise, e des prises de leines, peaus, quirs, bleez, bestes, chars, pessons, e de tutes autres manieres des choses, parmi le roialme des clers, e des lais, puis la guerre comencie entre nous e le Roy de Fraunce fust ce pur garde de la mer ou en autre maniere. E enquergent meismes ceaus, par queux, e as queux, e de quei e de combien, e de la value e coment e de queu maniere ices prises e grevances furent feites au poeple. E cestes choses oont e terminent ausibien par office come a sute de partie. E qant la verite de ces choses serra ateinte, le quel qe ceo soit par garaunt, ou suanz garaunt ; ceo qe serra pris sanz garant, soit retourne a ceaux qe le dammage ount receu si le tort fesantz eient de quey, e outre ceo puniz pur le trespas. E sil neient de quey ceaux as queus les garantz e le commissions sont venuz, come viscontes, clers assignez, baillifs, e autre tieu maniere de ministres, respoignent pur leur surmis, qui averont fait tieu prises. E qe de ceo qe serra trove pris par garaunt ; le rey seit certifie, e il enfra taunt, quil se tendront apaiez par reson.’

APPENDIX II.

ROYAL OFFICIALS IN LINCOLNSHIRE, 1294-1298.

Note: The lists which follow, though far from complete, are comprehensive enough to give a fairly clear idea of the personnel involved in the local royal administration of the shire.

In respect of the more permanent royal officials—the sheriffs and their subordinates and the coroners—I have deemed it advisable to list them over an extended period covering roughly the decade 1290-1300, chiefly because there were sometimes lapses and resumptions of office on the part of individuals. These and similar circumstances cannot be so clearly shown unless a longer period is taken than just the war years 1294-8.

Throughout the lists, names in italics refer to persons who are not recorded in *A.R.* 505. The numbers in round brackets refer to cases in the text of *A.R.* 505.

I. SHERIFFS.

John Dyne (456), held office 16 October, 1290, to 14 April, 1293.¹ By the end of the Trinity Term, 1293, he was dead.²

Robert Le Venour or Venur (229, 308, 379, 381, 428), held office 14 April, 1293,³ to 24 April, 1297. Custodian of the City of Lincoln from Easter, 1291,⁴ when the city passed into the king's hands from those of the Earl of Lincoln, to Easter, 1298, when Robert relinquished his office to William Cause.⁵

Ralph Paynel (1, 18, 84, 85, 86, 87, 152, 231, 243, 245, 454), held office 24 April, 1297,⁶ to 16 April, 1298.

Richard of Draycote (27, 235, 381), held office 16 April, 1298,⁷ to 15 October, 1299.

Richard of Howell (36), held office 15 October, 1299, to 16 October, 1300.⁸

Hugh de Bussey, held office 16 October, 1300, to 21 May, 1302.⁹

¹ *P.R.O. Lists and Indexes*, ix, p. 78; *K.R.M.R.* no. 66, m. 53.

² *K.R.M.R.* no. 66, m. 34; cf. *Ibid.*, m. 58d.

³ *Ibid.*, m. 53.

⁴ *Ibid.* no. 64, m. 19.

⁵ *Ibid.* no. 71, m. 3; *L.T.R.M.R.* no.

69, m. 6. ⁶ *K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 60.

⁷ *Ibid.* no. 71, m. 69.

⁸ *P.R.O. Lists and Indexes*, IX, p. 78.

⁹ *Ibid.* I have included Hugh in this list because some of his subordinates are entered in the list of royal bailiffs.

II. UNDER-SHERIFFS.

*John of Crossholme.*¹

Richard of Brinkhill (136, 138, 262, 267, 269).²

III. CORONERS.

William de Colevill, elected shortly before 15 April, 1293, but the sheriff testified that he had no lands in the county.³

John Flemmyng, coroner of Stamford, died about 10 May, 1292.⁴

Gilbert de Haghham (486). Prior to 17 August, 1295.⁵ Juror of Calcewath wapentake in 1298.

Alexander Lucas. By 21 October, 1295, he was dead.⁶

Walter de Houton of Grimsby. Prior to 9 November, 1296.⁷

William of Cockerington. Prior to 26 January, 1297, but he seems to have been insufficiently qualified.⁸

William of Manby (143), during 1297–8 at least.⁹

Hugh son of Richard Levesone of Grimsby. By 26 May, 1298, he was dead.¹⁰

Hugh de Gosham. Michaelmas, 1298.¹¹

John le Aumonier. Prior to 9 August, 1298: elected but found to have no lands in Lincolnshire and elsewhere to qualify him for office.¹²

Osbert le Lung. Prior to 18 March, 1299: already subescheator for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, therefore disqualified.¹³

¹ Selden Soc., vol. 48, *Select Cases in the Exchequer of Pleas*, p. 147. Under-sheriff of John Dyne, Sheriff.

² *Nuper sub vicecomes* (136), which seems to imply that he held office under Ralph Paynel, but the evidence is against this. He was convicted of unjustly levying money for Wales (269); but since the Welsh campaign took place in 1294–5, it looks as if Richard was under-sheriff of Robert le Venour, Ralph's predecessor. This is substantiated by an entry in the Memoranda Rolls [*K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 52d]: Richard made a fine of £10 for a trespass of which he was convicted by John de Insula, who was hearing pleas in Lincolnshire in 1296 [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 47]. Thus we can say that Richard was under-sheriff under Robert le Venour, and only doubtfully so later.

³ *C.C.R.* 1288–96, p. 280.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 230.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 424.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 437.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 497.

⁸ *C.C.R.* 1296–1302, p. 145. 40/- yearly of land or rents in the county was the minimum qualification; see *C.C.R.* 1288–96, p. 159, s.v. 'To the sheriff of Suffolk. . . .'

⁹ Cf. Simon of Grebby, bailiff of Wraggoc, 1297–8, p. 144.

¹⁰ *C.C.R.* 1296–1302, p. 163.

¹¹ *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 60.

¹² *C.C.R.* 1296–1302, p. 171.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 234.

IV. ROYAL CONSTABLES.

Geoffrey of Bourne, knight (150), chief constable of Kesteven (453). The military nature of his duties is clearly shown (428, 453); he appears to have held office in 1295 (453) and was presumably still holding it in 1298, since no qualification such as *nuper* or *quondam* is set against his name.

Thomas son of the Vicar of Skidbrook (140). *Constabularius regis*, but no degree of rank is given him, nor any administrative area.

V. SHERIFFS' CLERKS.

Walter of Gloucester.¹ Clerk to John Dyne, sheriff of Lincolnshire 1290-93.² Walter himself apparently became sheriff of Somerset and Dorset on 24 January, 1293.³

William of Flintham (233, 340, 379). Clerk to Robert le Venour, sheriff 1293-97.

Robert of Leverton. Acts for Robert le Venour as clerk at the proffer of accounts at the Exchequer at Easter. 1296,⁴ Michaelmas, 1296,⁵ and Easter, 1297.⁶

Walron le Lou (366). Clerk probably to Ralph Paynel, sheriff 1297-98.

Roger of Clapton. Acted for Ralph Paynel as clerk at the Exchequer on 7 May, 1297.⁷

William of Bibbesworth (235, 356, 367). Clerk to Richard of Draycote (235), sheriff 1298-99.

Henry of Stoke. Clerk to Richard of Howell, sheriff 1299-1300.⁸

VI. BAILIFFS ERRANT.

Adam of Gayton (150). *Ballivus errans*.

William de Ingelton (27, 350, 351, 380, 426). *Ballivus itinerans* (27, 380).⁹ In 1300 he was appointed bailiff of Kesteven.¹⁰

¹ *K.R.M.R.* no. 65, m. 1.

² Dates of sheriffs' tenures are in *P.R.O. Index*, ix, esp. p. 78.

³ *K.R.M.R.* no. 66, m. 53. The entry is interesting: 'Rex . . . commisit Waltero de Gloucestre comitatus Sumerset et Dorset cum pert' custodiendo quamdiu regi plac' . . . Et Philippus de Kyme, baro, Simon de Kyme, Willelmus de Hundon' et Iohannes de Busthorp' milites et omnes de comitatu Line' manuceperunt quod dictus Walterus bene et fideliter serviet reg' . . . Why the Lincolnshire bonafides if this were not the same Walter who was formerly clerk to John Dyne ?

⁴ *K.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 2; *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 67, m. 3.

⁵ *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 1.

⁶ *Ibid.*, m. 35.

⁷ *K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 75d.

⁸ *A.R.* 506, m. 1.

⁹ He was accused of taking money from the collectors of the eleventh (351), and in this entry is merely called *ballivus*. The eleventh was ordered in 1295 and collected in 1295-6, so that William was at least a bailiff under Robert le Venour (sheriff 1293-7), if not a bailiff errant or itinerant. his rank under Richard of Draycote, sheriff 1298-9 (27).

¹⁰ *A.R.* 1322, m. 22.

VII. BAILIFFS OF RIDINGS AND WAPENTAKES.

As with the higher officials, names of bailiffs not recorded in *A.R.* 505 are given in italics. Entry numbers, in round brackets, are given only when no explanatory note is necessary. The fact that the undermentioned persons were bailiffs is rarely in question; but occasionally there is doubt as to their administrative area, and very often there is great uncertainty as to what sheriff or sheriffs they served under. It is this circumstance that accounts for most of the query marks in the list.

The only constant units are the territorial ones of the 'part', riding and wapentake, and these are made the basis of the list. In order not to clog it, footnotes, referred to by number in square brackets, are given in a body at the end. These include, where necessary, notes explaining the collation which has enabled a man's place to be either approximately or certainly fixed.

1. PARTS OF KESTEVEN.

Chief Bailiffs :

Under John Dyne, sheriff 16.x.1290-14.iv.1293 :

Adam . . . [1].

Under Robert le Venour, sheriff 14.iv.1293-24.iv.1297 :

? William le Wayte [2].

Under Ralph Paynel, sheriff 24.iv.1297-16.iv.1298 :

? Thomas of Easton [3].

Under Richard of Draycote, sheriff 16.iv.1298-15.x.1299 :

? Walter Est [4].

Under Richard of Howell, sheriff 15.x.1299-16.x.1300 :

Elias Hereward [5].

Under Hugh de Bussey, sheriff 16.x.1300-21.v.1302 :

William of Ingleton [6].

Bailiffs and sub-bailiffs of wapentakes. Where both ranks are found, I distinguish them respectively thus—(B), (SB) :

In Boothby and Graffoe :

John of Stubton [7].	(B)	} Under Richard of Draycote.
Robert of Wyville [8].	(SB)	

Roger of Thorpe [9]. (B) Graffoe, under Richard of
Howell.

In Loveden :

John of Pattishall [10].	(B)	} Under Richard of Draycote.
Robert Flauuel [10].	(SB)	

In Flaxwell and Langoe :

? Ivo of Billingham [11]	(B) or	} Under Robert le Venour.
? John of Swinstead [12].	(B)	

Ivo of Billinghamay [11]. (B) }
 Alan of Tallington [13]. (SB) } Under Ralph Paynel.
 ? John of Swinstead [12]. (SB) }
 John Kyboy (69). (B) }
 Nicholas of Ryhall (70). (SB) } Under Richard of
 Ralph Pacy (71). (SB) } Draycote.
 John of Stubton [7] (B) Under Hugh de Bussey.

In Aswardhurn :

? John of Pattishall [10]. (B) }
 ? Thomas son of Alan of Kirby [10]. (SB) } Under Robert
 Alexander Golderon [14]. (B) Under Ralph Paynel.
 Hugh Bardolf (72). (B) }
 William Reyneuile (73). (SB) } Under Richard of
 Draycote.
 Ralph Pylat [15]. (B) Under Hugh de Bussey.

In Winnibriggs and Threo :

Robert Pygoun [16]. (B) Under Robert le Venour.
 William le Wayte [2]. (B) }
 William Lambethoth [17]. (SB) } Under Ralph Paynel.
 Stephen Punne (23, 393). (B) }
 William Costantin (65). (SB) } Under Richard of
 Walter of Houghton (66). (SB) } Draycote.

In Beltisloe and Ness :

? Thomas of Easton [3]. Beltisloe (B) }
 Clement of Melton [18]. Ness (B) } Under John
 Dyne.
 ? Thomas of Easton [3]. (B) }
 ? Adam le Long (SB) }
 ? Henry Fychet (SB) } [19] } Under Robert le
 ? Thomas de Hanuill (SB) } Venour.
 Thomas of Easton [3]. (B) }
 Adam, Henry, Thomas, as above. (SB) } Under Ralph
 Paynel.
 Thomas of Easton [3]. (B) }
 Adam, Henry, Thomas, as above. (B) } Under Richard of
 Draycote.
 Richard Sampson [20]. (B) Ness. under Richard of
 Howell.
 Andrew de Honemanby [21]. (B) Beltisloe, under Hugh
 de Bussey.

In Aveland :

Hugh of Braceby [4]. (B) }
 William de Pyseley [4]. (SB) } Under Richard of
 Geoffrey of Stapleford [4] (SB) } Draycote.

2. PARTS OF HOLLAND.

Chief Bailiffs :

Under John Dyne, sheriff 1290-3 :

Not known.

Under Robert le Venour, sheriff 1293-7 :

Not known.

Under Richard of Draycote, sheriff 1298-9 :

John Everard (1298) [22].

Henry of Hackthorn (1299) [23].*William of Spalding* (1299) [24].

Under Richard of Howell, sheriff 1299-1300 :

William of Spalding [24].

Under Hugh de Bussey, sheriff 1300-02 :

William of Spalding [24].

Bailiffs and Sub-bailiffs of wapentakes :

In Kirton :

? *Thomas of Wigtoft* [25]. (B) Under John Dyne.

? John Puttok [58]. (B) Under Robert le Venour.

Nigel the Chapman of Donington (19, 29-32, 225).

(B) Under Ralph Paynel.

John Everard [22]. (B)

Everard of Campden (224). (SB) } Under Richard
of Draycote.

In Elloe :

John Puttok [58]. (B) Under Robert le Venour.

John Everard [22]. (B) Under Richard of Draycote.

Adam Bename [26]. (B) Under Hugh de Bussey.

In Skirbeck :

? John le Donne [27]. (B)

? Henry Thedom [27]. (SB)

? Robert of Wrangle [27]. (SB)

} Under Robert le
Venour.

? John le Donne [27]. (B)

? Henry, ? Robert, as above (SB)

} Under Ralph
Paynel.

William son of Alex. the Clerk (104,

226) (B)

Adam Pakkeherneys (106). (SB)

William son of Brice of Leake

(105) (SB)

Gilbert Belle (30). (SB)

Alan of Newland (28, 107). (SB,

Clerk)

} 1298, under Richard
of Draycote.

? *Henry of Hackthorn* [23]. (B) } 1299, under Richard of
 ? *Henry Thedom* [27]. (SB) } Draycote.

? *Henry of Hackthorn* [23]. (B) Under Richard of
 Howell.

Henry of Hackthorn [23]. (B) }
 ? *Nicholas Clerk* [29]. (B) }
 ? *Nicholas Clerk* [29]. (SB) } Under Hugh de Bussey.
 ? *Gilbert Belle* [28]. (SB) }

3. PARTS OF LINDSEY (NORTH RIDING).

Chief Bailiffs :

Under John Dyne, sheriff 1290-93 :
 Not known.

Under Robert le Venour, sheriff 1293-7 :
 Henry of Newton [30].

Under Ralph Paynel, sheriff 1297-8 :
 Henry of Newton [30].

Under Richard of Draycote, sheriff 1298-9 :
 Henry of Newton [30].

Under Richard of Howell, sheriff 1299-1300 [33] :
Simon of Croxton [32].

Under Hugh de Bussey, sheriff 1300-02 :
 Not known.

Bailiffs and Sub-bailiffs of wapentakes :

In Yarborough :

Hugh of Pickering [33]. (B)
 John of Nettleton (4, 102, 202) (SB) } Under Richard of
 John de Bylesfield (146). (SB) } Draycote.
 ? Hugh of Pickering [31]. (B) Under Richard of Howell.
 Hugh of Pickering [33]. (B) Under Hugh de Bussey.

In Walshcroft :

? Ralph of Cendale (Sandale) [34]. (B) Under Ralph
 Paynel.

Ralph of Cendale (Sandale) [34]. (B) Under Richard
 of Draycote.

In Haverstoe :

? Walter Welmad [35] (B) Under Robert le Venour.

Robert of Beelsby [36]. (B) Under Richard of Draycote.

? Robert of Beelsby [31]. (B) Under Richard of Howell.

Robert of Beelsby [36]. (B) Under Hugh de Bussey.

In Bradley :

Walter Welmad [35]. (B) Under Richard of Draycote.
 ? Walter Welmad [31]. (B) Under Richard of Howell.
 Walter Welmad [35] (B) Under Hugh de Bussey.

In Ludborough :

Geoffrey Totel [37]. (B) Under John Dyne.
 Hugh of Habrough [38]. (SB) Under Richard of Draycote.

4. PARTS OF LINDSEY (SOUTH RIDING) [39] :**Chief Bailiffs :**

Under John Dyne, sheriff 1290-3 :
 Not known.

Under Robert le Venour, sheriff 1293-7 :
 ? Thomas of Sutterby [40].

Under Ralph Paynel, sheriff 1297-8 :
 ? William de Phanneye [41].
 ? William Loseward [42].

Under Richard of Draycote, sheriff 1298-9 :
 Henry of Wansford [43].

Under Richard of Howell, sheriff 1299-1300 :
 Roger of Brinkhill [44].

Under Hugh de Bussey, sheriff 1300-02 :
 Not known.

Bailiffs and Sub-bailiffs of wapentakes :**In Wraggoe :**

? John of Edlington [40]. (B) Under Robert le Venour.
 Simon of Grebby [45]. (B) }
 William Faunt (143). (SB) } Under Ralph Paynel.

In Gartree :

William of Hemingby [46]. (B) }
 ? William de Northeby [47]. (SB) } Under Robert le Venour.
 William de Northeby [47]. (B) Under Ralph Paynel.
 Gilbert Malet (94). (B) Under Richard of Draycote.

In Louthesk :

John of Manby [59]. (B) Under John Dyne.
 Hugh of Ormsby [48]. (B) Under Richard of Draycote.

In Calcewath :

Gilbert Loseward [49]. (B) }
 ? William Wanthorn [50]. (SB) } Under Richard of Draycote.
 ? Gilbert Loseward [49]. (B) Under Richard of Howell.
 Gilbert Loseward [49]. (B) Under Hugh de Bussey.

In Hill :

Walter of Winceby (93). (B) Under Richard of Draycote.

In Candleshoe :

? Hugh Amory [51]. (B)

Simon s. of Guy of Wainfleet }

[51]. (SB)

Simon s. of Ranulph of Grebby }

[45]. (SB)

Under Robert le
Venour.

? Thomas Angevin [52]. (B) Under Ralph Paynel.

Hugh Amory [51]. (B)

Simon of Grebby [45]. (SB)

Under Richard of
Draycote.

Note : Horncastle and Bolingbroke wapentakes are not included in this list because they were in seignorial hands, except a part of Horncastle, which was administered with Gartree (see *A.R.* 505, no. 483).

5. PARTS OF LINDSEY (WEST RIDING) [53].

Chief Bailiffs :

Under John Dyne, sheriff 1290-3 :

Not known.

Under Robert le Venour, sheriff 1293-7 :

Not known.

Under Ralph Paynel, sheriff 1297-8 :

Ralph of Torksey [54].

Under Richard of Draycote, sheriff 1298-9 :

Ralph Notebroun [55].

Under Richard of Howell, sheriff 1299-1300 :

Not known.

Under Hugh de Bussey, sheriff 1300-02 :

Not known.

Bailiffs and Sub-bailiffs of wapentakes :

In Corringham :

William of Helpethorpe (86, cf. 13). (B) Under Ralph Paynel.

Nigel of Blyborough (82, cf. 9). (B) Under Richard of Draycote.

In Manley :

Ralph of Thorpe in the Fallows (87). (B) Under Ralph Paynel.

Denis of Newton [56]. (B) Under Richard of Draycote.

? Denis of Newton [56]. (B) Under Richard of Howell.

In Aslaoce :

Hugh of Treswell (80). (B) Under Richard of Draycote.

In Lawress :

? William of Bevercote (46). (B) Under Robert le Venour.

Thomas of Rampton (85, cf. 12). (B) Under Ralph Paynel.

William of Sleaford (83, cf. 10). (B) Under Richard of Draycote.

In Well :

Nicholas of Newark [57]. (B) Under Richard of Draycote

Foot-notes to the above list :

[1] *A.R.* 1286, m. 52. The full name is obliterated.

[2] William le Wayte : it is not certain that William was a chief bailiff. He is most often called bailiff of Winnibriggs (8, 79, 377), but collation with Robert Pygoun, also bailiff of Winnibriggs, shows that while Robert is called *quondam* twice and *nuper* once, William is *quondam* only once and *nuper* twice. Robert does not seem to have acted outside Winnibriggs (the marginalia of no. 242 suggest that he did, but one of the plaintiffs, William Bolour, was a Winnibriggs man, see *Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, m. 5; and so were two of the mainpernors). William le Wayte apparently did not act outside Winnibriggs: the Walter Payn summoned to answer to him in no. 416 was a Loveden man, living at Fulbeck [*A.R.* 1320, m. 25]; and Richard of Corby seems to have been a Beltisloe man (385). The only dated entry referring to William le Wayte is no. 389: on 27 July, 1295, he committed irregularities at the wapentake court at Grantham. None of this evidence proves that he was other than merely bailiff of Winnibriggs, but in 1294 he and another went bail to have one Serkim Marbot, a German merchant, at Westminster before the Barons of the Exchequer [*K.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 20d]. These two incidents took place while Robert le Venour was sheriff, and it is clear that William was one of his bailiffs; but it would seem more likely for a chief bailiff than for a mere wapentake bailiff to be in a position to do what William did in the matter of Serkim, and such a view is strengthened when, in 1298, we find him able to make the very considerable fine of £10 (382). It seems likely, therefore, that he was chief bailiff of Kesteven under Robert le Venour. If so, he stepped down in rank under the next sheriff (8, 377, where he is *nuper*).

[3] Thomas of Easton : he seems to have had a long official career, of which only a few details are certain. There is a hint that he was one of John Dyne's bailiffs (456). Thomas says that he levied money for the green wax from the plaintiff, on the order of John Dyne, then sheriff, and that it was before the war. It is denied that the levy was made before the war, but the implication that Thomas was one of John's bailiffs is not denied, as it probably would have been if false. The jurors' statement that the levy was made after the war began is vague, but suggests that at least it was not long after, that is to say, while Robert le Venour was sheriff. There is some rather unsatisfactory evidence which, if valid, would support this: in the accounts of John de Mortimer's estates at Gretford, Ness, for the year 1296-7, there is the following item among the *expensi forinseci*: 'In dono balliuo domini regis pro respectu habendo ij.s.' [*Min. Accts.* 910/8, m. 1]. The king's bailiff, in this case, would probably be the bailiff

of Ness, if he were not a bailiff errant : though this might depend on the reason for *respectu habendo*. The time falls within Robert le Venour's term as sheriff, and if the bailiff of Ness is concerned, he was quite possibly Thomas of Easton, a view not inconsistent with the numerous examples quoted above of lengthy tenure of office by bailiffs. Under the next sheriff, Ralph Paynel, Thomas was bailiff of Belstoe and Ness (231), and remained so, under Ralph's successor, Richard of Draycote (237, 239, 314, 370, 371, etc.) But he is once called bailiff of Kesteven (151), and one other entry (443) seems to substantiate this. These two entries are isolated, and there is no time-qualification. If the scribe made no mistake, we may well ask when was Thomas a chief bailiff ? Comparison of his record with that of Walter Est (see note 4), who is not called a chief bailiff, shows that Walter's activities were in fact much more those of one than Thomas's. I incline to the view, though I cannot prove it, that if Thomas was a chief bailiff at all, he was so under Ralph Paynel, not under Richard of Draycote : for Walter Est's regime seems to fall most naturally under Richard.

[4] Walter Est : as no time-qualification is applied to him, we may assume that he was not in office before the time of Richard of Draycote (1298-9). What his office was is less certain ; he seems to have been a chief bailiff, though nowhere actually called such. The evidence for this is suggestive rather than conclusive : his victims come from six of the eleven Kesteven wapentakes from Aswardhurn (347-8, 356-8) ; Threo (356) ; Flaxwell (408), Langoe (438), Aveland (444, 447) and Ness (447) : and all these wapentakes have bailiffs of their own. These circumstances point to a capital authority for Walter, but against them is to be set the fact that a person called A. B. of So-and-So is not necessarily still living there. Two sub-bailiffs are mentioned as his : Walter of Pyseley (67) and Geoffrey of Stapleford (68, 451), both of Aveland and neither called anything but sub-bailiff. But there is also a bailiff of Aveland, apparently in office at the same time : Hugh of Braceby (205). This fits in with the normal arrangement of the official hierarchy, except that we should expect to find the two sub-bailiffs alluded to as Hugh's, not Walter's. This irregularity is not, however, conclusive, and I have therefore regarded Walter as the chief bailiff, Hugh as his subordinate in Aveland and the two sub-bailiffs as Hugh's underlings : with the proviso that this arrangement can only be tentative. The fact that John of Aunsby (444) is clerk to Walter perhaps strengthens this conclusion.

[5] *A.R.* 1316, m. 27d. The date is Oct. 28, 1300, less than a fortnight after Richard of Howell terminated his shrievalty. But Elias was probably one of his bailiffs, otherwise his appointment would have been almost too recent for him to have had time to commit any irregularities !

[6] *A.R.* 1322, mm. 22, 22d. See also the list of bailiffs errant, above, p. 139.

[7] John of Stubton : there seems little doubt as to his administrative area or date of office, in the absence of time-qualifications. In 1301 he reappears as bailiff of Langoe and presumably also of Flaxwell [*A.R.* 1320, m. 28d], since these two wapentakes seem to have been administered together.

[8] Robert of Wyville : it is probably safe to assume that he was John of Stubton's sub-bailiff in Boothby and Graffoe, since there is clearly a close connection between the two men in these wapentakes (75, 212, 213).

[9] *A.R.* 1316, m. 24d. The remark regarding Elias Hereward (note 5 above) would also hold good for Roger.

[10] John of Pattishall : of the six entries relating to him four, taken together (20, 56, 74, 214), show him to have been bailiff of Loveden in 1298, since no time-qualification is given him ; and for this period he has also a sub-bailiff, Robert Flavvel (74, 214). But one entry (339) suggests that

he was perhaps bailiff of Aswardhurn at an earlier date. Money was levied from Kirby Laythorpe in Aswardhurn for infantry against Wales and paid to John by Thomas son of Alan of Kirby, who levied it. This was probably done at the time of the Welsh campaign, 1294-5, when Robert le Venour was sheriff of Lincolnshire; and suggests that John was bailiff of Aswardhurn in Robert's time. Thomas son of Alan may have been John's sub-bailiff or he may have been constable of the vill of Kirby. There is other evidence in support of John's connection with Aswardhurn.

[11] Ivo of Billingham: he is twice called *nuper*, once *quondam* and once merely *ballivus*; and there is no doubt that he administered Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes. The two entries where he is *nuper* (419, 424), collated with the only one in which his actions are dated (399), show that he was bailiff under Ralph Paynel. The one *quondam* entry (77) may be collated with a group of entries concerning the seizure of lay fees of clergy into the king's hands (401, 404, 439, 440), though with results which are suggestive only. It was on 12 February, 1297, that Edward I ordered the sheriffs to take into the royal hands the lay fees of all the clergy [*C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 14; *B. Cott.*, 320]. As these demands were acceded to by individuals, their fees were restored, and royal letters of protection issued. The Patent Rolls contain long lists of such protections; and after March 1 the lands could be bought back [*C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 239; cf. *Ibid.*, pp. 260-86]. By April 8 most of the protections had been issued; after that date the lists dwindle to a very few names. The *A.R.* 505 complaints referred to concern Ivo's seizure of lay fees in defiance of protection, but no dates are given, and I cannot find in the *C.P.R.* lists the names of any of the clergy involved. It is possible, however, that some of the *A.R.* 505 plaintiffs had received their protections and had been molested by Ivo before Easter, 1297 (April 14). If so, Ivo must have been bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe under Robert le Venour, since Ralph Paynel, under whom we know Ivo served, was not appointed sheriff until 24 April (see list of sheriffs, p. 137); and his bailiffs would be appointed after that date. Such possibility is strengthened a little by the *quondam* of entry 77. If on the other hand this *quondam* is a mere clerical error for *nuper*, then Ivo was not one of Robert le Venour's bailiffs, and, moreover, did not molest the clergy until the stream of protections was ending, at the end of April or during May, 1297. I am bound to say that this seems the more likely interpretation. As to the one entry (147) where Ivo is merely called *ballivus*, this is probably a clerical mistake. It implies that he continued in office under Richard of Draycote, but John Kyboy (69), with his own sub-bailiffs, was clearly bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe under Richard.

[12] John of Swinstead: his real position is doubtful. It seems certain that he was a royal bailiff of some kind in Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes (421, 423); and Robert de la Bourhalle, one of the plaintiffs against him (406-7) was a Flaxwell landholder [*F.A.* iii, p. 155]. John himself is once called *nuper ballivus regis* (421) and once simply *ballivus* (423). This latter statement can probably be disregarded (see John Kyboy (69) and his associates), but the *nuper ballivus regis* raises a problem. The *nuper* may refer to Ralph Paynel's shrievalty, but if John was only a sub-bailiff (Ivo of Billingham being bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe at this time) it would be unusual, though technically correct, to dignify him with the title *ballivus regis*. There seem to be two possibilities: one, that he was Ivo's sub-bailiff, together with Alan of Tallington (note 13 below); the other, that he was bailiff of Flaxwell under Robert le Venour, though in such a case one would have expected *quondam* rather than *nuper*. The matter is further complicated by the evidence of no. 423, where John holds a special wapentake court called Stolenwapentake. Hence he is only tentatively entered in the list of bailiffs.

[13] Alan of Tallington: there is no doubt that he was sub-bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe under Ivo of Billingham, though the fact is never stated. It is supported, however, by two entries (397, 402) which concern prises of livestock for the royal larder. The important year for prises of this kind was 1297, the very year when we know Ivo to have been bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe.

[14] Alexander Golderon (Alexander of Aswarby, 5): once called *nuper* (5), once merely *balliuus* (359) of Aswardhurn. The *nuper* is probably decisive, in view of the existence of another bailiff of Aswardhurn with no time-qualification (Hugh Bardolf, 72). This fixes Alexander's term of office under Ralph Paynel.

[15] *A.R.* 1322, m. 19d.

[16] Robert Pygoun: there is little doubt that he was bailiff of Winnibriggs under Robert le Venour. The date, October, 1294, in entry 325; the facts of entry 430, together with the two occasions when he is called *quondam* (6, 78), prove this. The statement *dum fuit balliuus regis* (363) is proof that he was not bailiff at the time of the enquiry in 1298, and this is supported by the evidence regarding Stephen Punne (23, 393). Robert is once called bailiff with no time-qualification (378), but this is probably a mistake; and he is once called *nuper balliuus*. This may also be a mistake, see William le Wayte, note 2, but it is possible that Robert was succeeded by William during, not at the beginning of, Ralph Paynel's shrievalty. Robert had apparently moved for some time in official circles; as early as 1291 we find him going bail for one Henry, bailiff of Grantham [*A.R.* 1286, m. 52].

[17] William Lambetoth: clearly sub-bailiff to William le Wayte (326-7), but he is also called *nuper balliuus* of Winnibriggs (57). The *nuper* adds weight to the evidence of 326-7, but *balliuus* is somewhat surprising in view of the sheriff's affirmation that William Lambetoth had nothing—i.e. no possessions—by which he could be attached. This was more likely to be true of a sub-bailiff than of a bailiff.

[18] *K.R.M.R.* no. 66, m. 62d. Bailiff of Stamford and Ness.

[19] Adam le Lung, Henry Fychet, Thomas de Hanville: sub-bailiffs to Thomas of Easton (note 3 above); Thomas de Hanville was also his clerk. The only certain evidence in *A.R.* 505 is that these men held their office under Easton in the time of Richard of Draycote, but since Thomas of Easton seems to have had so long a term as bailiff, it is not impossible that they were with him from the beginning of it.

[20] *A.R.* 506, m. 8.

[21] *A.R.* 1320, m. 27d.

[22] John Everard: he is once called bailiff of Holland (240) but twice bailiff of Elloe and Kirton (103, 222); and two of his offences are dated, 23 June, 1298 (240), and 24 June of the same year (372). He was thus one of Richard of Draycote's bailiffs; and though sent to gaol at the end of 1298 (he actually spent some time there) he was still bailiff of Kirton on 3 October, 1299 [*A.R.* 506, m. 5], just before Richard of Draycote ended his shrievalty. It is worth noting that no bailiffs other than John are given for Elloe and Kirton during 1298. On the basis of *A.R.* 505, therefore, I have entered John both as bailiff of Holland, which he seems to have been, and also as bailiff of Elloe and Kirton. But in the former capacity he seems to have been superseded by Henry of Hackthorn (note 23 below) some time during 1299, while retaining the bailiwick of Kirton.

[23] Henry of Hackthorn: *A.R.* 1320, m. 29d. Previously he had been bailiff of Holland, *A.R.* 506, m. 6. This membrane is headed 'Assizes taken . . . at Stamford, 3 October, 1299,' about a fortnight before Richard

of Howell was appointed sheriff. It would seem that Henry succeeded John Everard (note 22 above) as chief bailiff of Holland after the 1298 enquiry, and while Richard of Draycote was still sheriff. But William of Spalding (note 24 below) was also bailiff of Holland in 1299. As he is not called anything else in the records I have examined, while Henry is later called bailiff of Skirbeck, it is possible that he was only bailiff of Skirbeck and not chief bailiff of Holland at all, though I have tentatively shown him as such. He was certainly bailiff of Skirbeck under Hugh de Bussey [*A.R.* 1320, m. 29d].

[24] William of Spalding: bailiff of Holland under Richard of Draycote [*A.R.* 506, m. 10]; under Richard of Howell [*A.R.* 1322, m. 20d], and under Hugh de Bussey [*A.R.* 1320, m. 23].

[25] Thomas of Wigtoft: *A.R.* 1286, m. 16d. The membrane contains cases heard shortly after Easter, 1290, concerning crimes committed at Boston Fair in 1288, so that Thomas would probably have been a bailiff under Robert of Chadworth, John Dyne's predecessor as sheriff. Since he is not referred to as *nuper* or *quondam*, he may have remained a bailiff, probably of Kirton, under John Dyne, and so is included in the list, with a query.

[26] *A.R.* 1320, m. 23. He is called bailiff, not specifically of Elloe; but as the case concerns a tenement at Gedney, Elloe, it is likely that he was bailiff of this wapentake.

[27] John le Donne: only once mentioned in *A.R.* 505 (109) and then called *quondam*, which implies service under Robert le Venour, sheriff, but may extend to Ralph Paynel. The same is true of John's two sub-bailiffs (108, 110), and I include them also, with queries, under both sheriffs. But I feel considerable doubt as to John's own continuation of office under Ralph, since he appears to have been a sub-taxor of the ninth, levied in 1297, during Ralph's time as sheriff. While there is nothing in the *formae taracionis* to prohibit a bailiff from acting also as a sub-taxor, the combination of offices is, I think, unusual.

[28] Gilbert Belle: his office under Richard of Draycote is clear, but in 1301 he appears as an attachor, with the bailiff of Skirbeck, of the defendants in a possessory assize [*A.R.* 1320, m. 29d]. It is possible that at this time he was again a sub-bailiff of Skirbeck, and as such is tentatively included in the list.

[29] Nicholas Clerk: *A.R.* 1320, m. 29. Possibly only a sub-bailiff, as Henry of Hackthorn, his companion, had already been chief bailiff of Holland in 1299 (but see note 23), and would hardly thereafter become a mere sub-bailiff. Another possibility is that both Nicholas and Henry were bailiffs, but this perhaps is not very likely in a small wapentake.

[30] Henry of Newton: the key entries are nos. 18 and 152. In the first of these he is said to have been suspended by John de Insula, justice, who held an enquiry into the conduct of royal ministers in 1294 [*P.R.O. Lists and Indexes*, IV, p. 178] and who in 1297 handed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer 12 rolls of pleas heard before him in Lincolnshire in 1296 [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 47]. Henry, therefore, must have been bailiff—of the North Riding—under Robert le Venour, sheriff 1293–7. This is proved by reference to *P.R.O. Fines and Amercements*, 119, no. 27 (1294), where Henry is called bailiff of the North Riding; and at Easter, 1297—Robert le Venour's last proffer at the Exchequer—Henry, still bailiff of the North Riding, is allowed time to pay a fine of £13 previously made before John de Insula [*K.F.M.R.* no. 70, m. 72d; *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 34d]. In *A.R.* 505 (18) Henry is shown to have been reinstated by the next sheriff, Ralph Paynel, who says (152) that Henry was never dismissed his office, the clear implication being that he continued in it under Ralph, with Ralph's consent. Finally, to the horror of the court, Henry comes before the justices

in 1298 *tanquam ballivus*; hence he was still acting as bailiff of the North Riding under Ralph's successor, Richard of Draycote: and as if to clinch this, in entry 199 he is plainly called bailiff of the North Riding (see the entry itself for the explanation of 'Northgrenhow'). Here, then, is a clear case of a man retaining his office under three successive sheriffs.

[31] It is to be noted that apart from Henry of Newton (note 30), none of the bailiffs or sub-bailiffs of the North Riding under Robert le Venour are mentioned at all in *A.R.* 503, and that I have been able to discover nothing about any of those who served under Richard of Howell, 1299-1300. But as to this, it is significant that three of the North Riding bailiffs who served under Richard of Draycote, Howell's predecessor, were also serving under his successor, Hugh de Bussey. Bearing in mind the example of Henry of Newton (note 30), it is perhaps not far wide of the mark to suggest that these bailiffs served Richard of Howell as well.

[32] *A.R.* 1316, m. 27d.

[33] Hugh of Pickering: once called bailiff (3) and once sub-bailiff (203) of Yarborough, with no time-qualification; but as there are two sub-bailiffs of this wapentake who are never called anything else and also have no time-qualifications. Hugh's real rank was probably bailiff. In 1301 he was again bailiff of Yarborough under Hugh de Bussey, sheriff [*A.R.* 1322, m. 17d].

[34] Ralph of Cendale (Sandale): the absence of any time-qualification suggests that he was bailiff of Walsheroft in 1298, the year of the enquiry, but two of the entries concerning him (153, 159) show him making a prise of oxen for the king's use. There was a prise of beef in 1297; if Ralph took the beasts under the terms of this prise, he was probably bailiff also under Ralph Paynel, but I cannot be certain of this.

[35] Walter Welmad: bailiff (170), once called sub-bailiff (101) of Bradley, probably in the time of Richard of Draycote, since there is no time-qualification. He appears again as bailiff, with his name spelt 'Wel-maked' and no area specified [*A.R.* 1320, m. 27], but the area was probably still Bradley. An entry in *Min. Accts.* 1;1, m. 9d, is suggestive. In 1295-6 the expenses of Waith Grange, Haverstoe (Earl of Lincoln's lands) contained this item: 'two bushels given to Walter Welmad for demesne seised into the king's hands.' Was Walter at this time bailiff of Haverstoe under Robert le Venour?

[36] Robert of Beelsby: twice called bailiff (2, 201) and once sub-bailiff (99) of Haverstoe, with no time-qualification. This probably means that he held office under Richard of Draycote; and he was again bailiff under Hugh de Bussey [*A.R.* 1320, m. 27], though no locality is given. There is no evidence, however, that this had ceased to be Haverstoe.

[37] *A.R.* 1293, m. 6.

[38] Hugh of Habrough: in *A.R.* 505 he is merely called sub-bailiff of Ludborough (100, 204), and as such is shown in the list. I have been unable to discover who was the bailiff of this wapentake.

[39] While in most cases it is fairly clear what areas were administered by the South Riding bailiffs, there is considerable doubt which sheriffs many of them served under; hence the order of arrangement is open to question, and if the evidence were more abundant several modifications might have to be made. I can only, therefore, suggest what seems to me the most likely arrangements.

[40] Thomas of Sutterby: the two bailiffs of his who are mentioned in *A.R.* 505 are both called *nuper*, *tunc* or *quondam* (John of Edlington, 33, 95; William of Hemingby, 14, 96, 141-2), yet Thomas himself is merely called bailiff of the South Riding, with no time-qualification. There does not seem to be any doubt as to his rank—a chief bailiff, though the term

capitalis is not used—and the persistent *quondam* and the *tunc* of his bailiffs suggest that he served under Robert le Venour.

[41] William de Phanneye: only once mentioned in *A.R.* 505 (22) and then called *nuper* bailiff of the South Riding: this probably refers to Ralph Paynel's shrievalty.

[42] William Loseward: once called *nuper* bailiff of South Riding (21) and once merely *ballivus regis* (165), suggesting capital rank under Ralph Paynel. It seems odd that there should have been two chief bailiffs in the South Riding during so short a shrievalty as Ralph Paynel's, but this is not impossible: health or other reasons might have necessitated changes. The evidence is too slight to allow any sure deduction.

[43] Henry of Wansford: he was clearly chief bailiff of the South Riding with no time-qualification, and can be regarded with some certainty as holding his office under Richard of Draycote. At the end of September, 1299, just before Richard relinquished the shrievalty, Henry attached one of the parties to a possessory assize, and while not here called a bailiff, probably still was one [*A.R.* 506, m. 6, cf. also *S.S.*, vol. 48, *Select Cases in the Exchequer of Pleas*, p. 166].

[44] Roger of Brinkhill: an extremely indistinct figure in *A.R.* 505. He is mentioned five times (59, 139, 260, 265-6); is never given any rank or time-qualification; the complainants against him come from Hill and Candleshoe wapentakes; he was clearly a royal official, and the complaints made against him are of a kind made again and again against bailiffs. In October, 1300, he was bailiff of the South Riding [*A.R.* 1316, m. 26d]. (This case was heard a few days after Richard of Howell had been succeeded as sheriff by Hugh de Bussey, but the offence was almost certainly committed in Richard's time.) At the time of the 1298 enquiry, therefore, it is probable that Roger was a bailiff of some kind, but it is impossible to describe him further, save to suggest, from the very scanty evidence, that he might have been a bailiff errant.

[45] Simon of Grebby: *nuper* bailiff of Wraggoe (143, 145), probably under Ralph Paynel; later sub-bailiff of Candleshoe under Richard of Draycote (90); and if he is the same as Simon s. of Ramulph of Grebby, of which there seems no reasonable doubt, sub-bailiff of Candleshoe under Robert le Venour (162).

[46] William of Hemingby: three times called *quondam* bailiff or sub-bailiff (96, 141-2) of Thomas of Sutterby (96); once *nuper* bailiff (14) and once merely bailiff, of Gartree (164). But there does not seem to be any real doubt either as to his rank or as to when he held office.

[47] William of Northeby of Hemingby: *quondam* bailiff (17), but no locality is given. He comes from Hemingby in Gartree, and both entries to do with him (17, 97) are among groups of South Riding entries. Failing evidence to the contrary, he may be regarded as a bailiff of Gartree. The *quondam* is a difficulty, since William of Hemingby, not the same person, was bailiff of Gartree under Robert le Venour. If William of Northeby was a bailiff of Gartree at all, he would seem to have been either sub-bailiff (perhaps bailiff) under Robert le Venour (giving full value to the *quondam* and bearing in mind Robert's prolonged shrievalty) or bailiff under Ralph Paynel (assuming the scribe of *A.R.* 505 to have used *quondam* loosely). The former is the more likely alternative.

[48] Hugh of Ormsby: clearly one of Henry of Wansford's bailiffs (89), but no locality is given for him. He seems to have had land at Saltfleetby in Louthesk [*A.R.* 1316, m. 20; *A.R.* 1320, m. 23], and may have been bailiff of this wapentake.

[49] Gilbert Loseward: Henry of Wansford's bailiff in Calcewath (92), and bailiff of the same wapentake under Hugh de Bussey in 1301

[A.R. 1320, m. 29]. It is tempting to suggest—a possibility not remote—that he was such also under the intervening sheriff, Richard of Howell.

[50] William Wanthorn (Wantoun): an official for whom no rank is specified in A.R. 505 (244, 376). His offence was the somewhat unusual one of unjustly taking one sword from the rector of Beesby church in Calcewath. He may have been a sub-bailiff of Calcewath in Richard of Draycote's time, or he may only have been a village constable.

[51] Hugh Amory: *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 71, m. 119. This entry in the Memoranda Rolls is an order to distrain Hugh Amory, bailiff of Candleshoe, and Simon s. of Guy of Wainfleet and have them before the Barons of the Exchequer at York in June, 1298, to answer to the king for the goods and chattels of aliens taken into their hands, as found by an inquest taken before John de Insula, according to the roll of pleas and complaints made before him against royal ministers in Lincolnshire in 1296. This is clear evidence that both Hugh and Simon were themselves 'royal ministers' in 1296, but we are not told where or of what rank. However, in view of the tendency to continuity in office over a period of years, it is not unreasonable to suggest that Hugh was in 1296 what both A.R. 505 and the Memoranda Roll show him to have been in 1298—bailiff of Candleshoe (cf. 163, 263). I have not found what sentence was passed on him by John de Insula, but if as was quite likely he was dismissed office and later reinstated, this would account for the apparent presence of another bailiff of Candleshoe during Robert le Venour's time—Thomas Angevin (note 52). What rank Simon s. of Guy held is not revealed, but he may have been sub-bailiff of Candleshoe, and as such is given in the list, with a query.

[52] Thomas Angevin: twice called *quondam* bailiff of Candleshoe (16, 98). He may have held office under Ralph Paynel, though in that case one would have expected *nuper* rather than *quondam*, in spite of somewhat loose usage; but he is more likely to have served under Robert le Venour, especially if Hugh Amory (note 51) was dismissed in 1296.

[53] I have found only one record, in A.R. 505 or elsewhere, of any men who might have been chief bailiffs of the West Riding under Robert le Venour, and this record is doubtful: William of Bevercotes (46), called merely king's bailiff.

[54] Ralph of Torksey: clearly chief bailiff of the West Riding (11) during Ralph Paynel's shrievalty (84), with sub-bailiffs of his own (85-7).

[55] Ralph Notebroun: chief bailiff of the West Riding (144) with no time-qualification, so that he probably held office under Richard of Draycote, sheriff 1298-9. But he also acted as a royal official of some kind under the previous sheriff, for the dates given in three entries (62-4) prove it. His rank is not revealed. These entries show him committing breaches of his office in Manley, which had a bailiff at this time (87), and they show him acting as if he were a bailiff. The evidence is too slight to prove whether or not there were two chief bailiffs of the West Riding under Ralph Paynel (an unlikely circumstance but not impossible), or even two bailiffs of Manley. But Ralph Notebroun may have been one of Paynel's bailiffs errant.

[56] Denis of Newton: Ralph Notebroun's bailiff in Manley (81) in Richard of Draycote's time; and on 24 October, 1300, he is called bailiff, but the title is cancelled [A.R. 1316, m. 29]. Since there had been a change of sheriff about a week previous to this date, the entry suggests that Denis had been a bailiff up to that time, that is to say under Richard of Howell, sheriff, who was superseded on 16 October, 1300. There is no evidence to show that Denis had been transferred from Manley elsewhere when Richard of Howell himself superseded Richard of Draycote as sheriff, hence I have entered him tentatively as still bailiff of this wapentake.

[57] Nicholas of Newark: there is only one reference to him in A.R. 505 (111), where he is merely called bailiff. But in 1299 he was cited as

bailiff of Well wapentake [*A.R.* 506. m. 9d] and put in mercy for not carrying out the duties of his office. This occurred while Richard of Draycote was still sheriff, and seems to explain entry 111 in *A.R.* 505.

[58] John Puttok: in a cancelled entry (103a) he is called *quondam* bailiff of Elloe; and the only case in *A.R.* 505 in which anything definite is said about him (233) is one from the parts of Holland which seems to concern Kirton wapentake. Here John is referred to as William of Flint-ham's bailiff. William was one of Robert le Venour's clerks (see the list of sheriffs' clerks in this appendix). Since he was the sheriff's representative, it would perhaps be permissible for the scribe to call John Puttok 'his' (William's) bailiff. If so, collation of entries 103a and 233 establishes John's place as bailiff of Elloe and probably of Kirton also under Robert le Venour. As to Kirton, I have not found the name of any other bailiff of this wapentake for this period; and these two wapentakes, being sparsely populated, were, I think, sometimes administered as one.

[59] *Plea Roll 22 Ed. I, E* 13/19, m. 34, quoted in Selden Soc., vol. 48, *Select Cases in the Exchequer of Pleas*, p. 149.

VIII. MUNICIPAL BAILIFFS.

The burgesses of the boroughs mentioned below held the profits of them—not the lands—at farm of the king,¹ and their bailiff, or the chief of a number of bailiffs, accounted at the Exchequer once or twice a year in the same way that the sheriff accounted for the farm of the county.

Lincoln:

Lincoln was normally represented at the Exchequer by the two bailiffs elected by the citizens, but during the period covered by *A.R.* 505 the city was in the king's hand and administered by a *custos* appointed by him.

1291–7, Michaelmas: Robert le Venour, *custos*.²

1298, Easter: *William Cause* succeeded Robert as *custos*.³

Grimsby:

1291, Michaelmas: *Ralph of Cotes*, bailiff of the men of Grimsby.⁴

1292, Michaelmas: *John of Aylesby*, the same.⁵

1293, Michaelmas: *John of Aylesby*, the same.⁶

1294: <i>Ralph of Cotes</i>	} the same. ⁷
<i>Richard Brisebaunk</i>	
<i>Robert de Waye</i>	
<i>Robert de Toller</i>	
<i>John de Dalby</i>	

¹ Cf. Pollock and Maitland, i, pp. 650–2.

² *K.R.M.R. nos.* 64, m. 19; 65, m. 1; 66, m. 2; 67, m. 1; 68, m. 3; 69, m. 2; 70, m. 3; 71, m. 1; *L.T.R.M.R. no.* 69, m. 25d. He accounted at Michaelmas and Easter each year, and made his last proffer as *custos* at Michaelmas, 1297.

³ *K.R.M.R. no.* 71, m. 3; *L.T.R.M.R. no.* 69, m. 6.

⁴ *K.R.M.R. no.* 65, m. 1.

⁵ *Ibid. no.* 66, m. 1.

⁶ *Ibid. no.* 67, m. 1.

⁷ *L.T.R.M.R. no.* 66, m. 15.

- 1295, Michaelmas : *Gilbert of Wyham*, the same.¹
 1296, Michaelmas : *John Brisebaunk*, the same.²
 1297, Michaelmas : *John Bose . . .*, the same.³
 John of Dalby, the same.⁴
 1298, Michaelmas : *Richard of Grimsby*, the same.⁵

Caistor :

- 1295, Easter : *Peter Corbe*, bailiff of the men of Caistor.⁶
 1296, Easter : *Henry of Caistor*, the same.⁷
 1297, Easter : *Henry of Caistor*, the same.⁸
 1297, Michaelmas : *Nicholas of Kelsey*, the same.⁹
 1298, Easter : *Henry of Caistor*, the same.¹⁰
 1298, Michaelmas : *Simon son of William*, the same.¹¹
 1299, Easter : *Henry of Caistor*, the same.¹²

Boston :

- 1297-8 : *Richard de Bermingham*, royal bailiff.¹³

IX. TAXORS AND SUB-TAXORS.

With certain exceptions, the names given below are only those which appear in *A.R.* 505, whether the individuals are there expressly designated taxors (or sub-taxors) or not. The exceptions are the chief taxors (only one of whom is mentioned in *A.R.* 505) ; those persons selected to tax the sub-taxors themselves, and the sub-taxors of the ninth. In no case is the list complete, for want of sufficient original material to make it so. Many names are taken from the Lay Subsidy Rolls, the chief external source of information for the sub-taxors ; but this series is itself far from complete for Lincolnshire. The lists are arranged chronologically, and made up so as to indicate as clearly as possible whether the sub-taxors belonged to the wapentake or to the vill groups. It is to be emphasised that no distinction was made between a taxor and a collector : he who assessed a man's property also levied the resultant tax. This is abundantly illustrated in *A.R.* 505. Names not found in *A.R.* 505 are in italics, as usual ; the others are followed by the numbers (in round brackets) of relevant entries in *A.R.* 505.

¹ *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 1.² *Ibid.* no. 68, m. 1.³ The rest of the name is illegible : *K.R.M.R.* no. 71, m. 1.⁴ *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 1.⁵ *K.R.M.R.* no. 72, m. 1 ; *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 1.⁶ *K.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 3 ; *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 66, m. 104.⁷ *K.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 2 ; *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 67, m. 3.⁸ *K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 3.⁹ *L.T.R.M.* no. 69, m. 1.¹⁰ *K.R.M.R.* no. 71, m. 3.¹¹ *Ibid.* no. 72, m. 1.¹² *Ibid.* no. 72, m. 2a.¹³ *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 48.

The machinery set up in the *Forma Taxacionis* for assessing and collecting a fifteenth of movables in 1290 became a model for the first three of the four war-time taxes, the tenth of 1294, the eleventh of 1295 and the twelfth of 1296.¹ The personnel consisted of two or more chief assessors aided by twelve men from each hundred or wapentake, who were in turn assisted by the reeve and four men in each vill.

THE TENTH (1294).

Chief Taxors :

*Richard of Buslingthorpe.*²

Ralph de Sancto Laudo.

*John of Holland.*³

Sub-Taxors : in Candleshoe wapentake. It is impossible to determine accurately who, of the following persons, were wapentake taxors and who were men chosen from individual vills. I surmise, however, from the localities given and the number of taxors complained against from each, that we are here dealing with the men of the vills only, with the possible exception of the first two persons, for whom no locality is specified.

William s. of Gilbert (256). Also taxor of the ninth (283).

Nicholas Herre (256). Also taxor of the ninth (283).

In Northolme :

Hugh son of Rose (296). Also taxor of the twelfth in Bratoft (257).

Alan the Tailor (296).

Richard Carpenter (296).

In Ingoldmells :

Alan ad Ecclesiam (273-4, 277). Also subtaxor of the twelfth in Ingoldmells (280) and possibly also of the ninth (276).

Alan Warde (277). Also sub-taxor of the twelfth in Ingoldmells (280).

William de Wra (277).

In Welton-le-Marsh :

Robert Pylat (284). Also sub-taxor of the twelfth in the same vill (286).

¹ *A.R.* 505 is concerned only with the rural aspect of these taxes ; there are no cases in it dealing with the rates levied from burgesses.

² *K.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 72.

³ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 103.

John of Belvoir (284). Do.

Ralph de Rygg (284). Do.

Martin of Welyngton (284).

In Burgh in the Marsh :

Alan de la Rawe (290).

John Blaunchard (290).

In Scremby :

Ranulph of Grebby (298). Also sub-taxor of the twelfth in the same vill (300). He seems to have been the father of a bailiff, Simon of Grebby (162); and twice mainperns another official (34-5).

Gilbert son of Alice (298). Of Grebby, *see* 90.

In Ashby by Partney :

Walter son of Simon (301). Also sub-taxor of the eleventh in the same vill (303).

Thomas of Enderby (301). Do.

Robert ad Ripam (301). Also sub-taxor of the twelfth in the same vill (302).

THE ELEVENTH (1295).

Chief Taxors :

Ralph of Littlebury,¹ knight.²

Thomas de Gunneys,¹ clerk.²

Sub-Taxors : in Candleshoe wapentake. The first twelve names occur together, and probably represent the wapentake sub-taxors, as distinct from the men of the vill.

John del Rawe (285). In Orby ; in Burgh in the Marsh (293) and in Ashby by Partney (304). Also sub-taxor of the twelfth in Orby (285); in Welton-le-Marsh (287) and in Bratoft (257).

William of Thorpe (285). In Orby ; in Burgh in the Marsh (293). Also sub-taxor of the twelfth in Orby (285), Bratoft (257) and Welton-le-Marsh (287).

Alan atte Conysgate (285). Do.

Roger del More (285). Do.

Laurence son of Hugh (285). Do.

William Elrycher (285). Do.

¹ *K.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 65 ; *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 170.

² *C.P.R.*, *loc. cit.*

Simon Pyncrak' (285). In Orby ; in Burgh in the Marsh (293). Also sub-taxor of the twelfth in Orby (285).
He belonged to Burgh in the Marsh (259).

Alan Borel (285). In Orby : in Burgh in the Marsh (293). Also sub-taxor of the twelfth in Orby (285).

Peter son of Edde (285). Do.

Alan Hardewyn (285). Do.

Walter Skinner (285). Do.

William Galle (285). Do.

The next group of names contains those of vill sub-taxors in Candleshoe :

In Burgh in the Marsh :

Alan Plant (293).

Robert Maonus (293).

Henry Ingelbryth (293).

In Scremby :

John of Grebby (299).

Richard Hame (299).

Robert son of Gene (299).

In Ashby by Partney :

Robert de Langar (303).

Martin le Waryk (303).

Gilbert ad Spinus (303).

Hugh son of Philip (303).

Walter son of Simon (303). Also sub-taxor of the tenth in Ashby by Partney (301).

Thomas of Enderby (303). Do.

In Ingoldmells :

Alan the Reeve (278).

William son of Walter of Huttoft (278). Also sub-taxor of the ninth (279).

Robert Bugge (278).

No locality specified :

Austin Guncy (288).

Hugh Gegge (288).

William ad Ripam (288).

Ralph the Reeve (288).

Sub-Taxors in Winnibriggs wapentake :¹

Ralph son of Robert of Gonerby.

William Malviel.

John of Herford (497).

Adam le Spicer.

Richard of Westhorpe.

Richard the Clerk of Ponton.

*Ralph of Ponton.*²

Robert of Denton.

Roger Frankeleyn of Denton.

Ric' Docinge of Skillington (perhaps 173).

Roger the Clerk of Allington.

*Adam Hoymund.*³

These men are the wapentake sub-taxors, not those of the villis.

THE TWELFTH (1296).

Chief Taxors :

*Ralph of Littlebury,*⁴ knight.⁵

*Thomas de Gunneys,*⁴ clerk.⁵

Sub-Taxors in Candleshoe wapentake : the first twelve names occur together, as one list, on two separate occasions in *A.R.* 505, and almost certainly represent the wapentake sub-taxors, not those of the villis.

John del Rawe (257, 285, 287). In *Bratoft* (257), *Orby* (285) and *Welton-le-Marsh* (287). Also sub-taxor of the eleventh in *Orby* (285), *Burgh in the Marsh* (293) and *Ashby by Partney* (304).

William Thorpe (257, 285, 287). Do., except in regard to *Ashby by Partney*. Also sub-taxor of the ninth (276).

Alan atte Conysgate (257, 285, 287). Do., except for the ninth.

Roger del More (257, 285, 287). Do.

Laurence son of Hugh (257, 285, 287). Do.

William Elrycher (257, 285, 287). Do.

¹ *Lay Subs. Roll* 13512, m. 16.

² MS. 'Pamton.'

³ Against Adam's name is this: 'unus ex duodecim non habuit in bonis ad valorem .xj.s. ideo non taxator.'

⁴ *K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 87

⁵ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 170.

William King (257, 287). In Bratoft (257) and Welton-le-Marsh (287).

William of Steeping (257, 287). Do.

Walter of Ashby (257, 287). Do.

William Greymag (257, 287). Do. Also sub-taxor of the tenth (295).

William of Scremthorpe (257, 287). Do., except for the tenth.

Hugh son of Rose (257, 287). Do. Also sub-taxor of the tenth (296).

The following groups of names are, I think, those of vill sub-taxors :

In Burgh in the Marsh :

Simon Pyncrak (285, 294). He lived in Burgh (259).

Also sub-taxor of the eleventh in Orby (285) and of the ninth in Burgh in the Marsh (295).

Henry May (294).

Alan of Skegness (294).

Simon the Butler (294).

In Ingoldmells :

Alan ad Ecclesiam (272, 280, 282). Also sub-taxor of the tenth in Ingoldmells (273-4, 277) and possibly of the ninth (276).

Robert Est (270).

John del Marisco (272, 280, 281).

Alan ad Fontem (280).

Alan Warde (272, 280).

In Welton-le-Marsh :

Robert Pylat (286). Also sub-taxor of the tenth (284).

John of Belvoir (286). Do.

Ralph of Rygg (286). Do.

In Orby :

Alan Borel (285). Also sub-taxor of the eleventh in Orby (285) and in Burgh in the Marsh (293).

Peter son of Edde (285). Do.

Alan Hardewyn (285). Do.

Walter Skinner (285). Do.

William Galle (285). Do.

In Scremby :

Ranulph of Grebby (300). Also sub-taxor of the tenth (298) and of the ninth (297) in the same vill.

Robert Blaunkpayn (300). Also sub-taxor of the ninth in the same vill (297).

In Ashby by Partney :

Robert ad Ripam (302). Also sub-taxor of the tenth in the same vill (301).

Walter son of Gilbert (302).

Thomas son of Nicholas (302).

No locality specified :

Ralph Bernard (258).

Robert de Spina (258).

THE NINTH (1297). For this tax the machinery for collection was altered. The vill became the unit, rather than the wapentake, and the twelve men of the wapentake were dispensed with. Instead, a small number of men was selected in each vill to tax the vill and the surrounding area. This number was normally four, but might be increased or decreased at discretion.¹

Chief Taxors :

*Simon son of Ralph of Aunsby.*²

Richard of Howell, knight.²

Richard of Hetherington. Superseded Simon of Aunsby.³

Sub-Taxors in Candleshoe wapentake :

In Burgh in the Marsh :

William Greymag (295). Also sub-taxor of the twelfth (*q.v.*).

Simon Pyncrak (295). Also sub-taxor of the eleventh (*q.v.*).

In Orby (this is probable only, not certain) :

William son of Walter of Huttoft (279). Also sub-taxor of the tenth (256).

In Scremby :

Ranulph of Grebby (297).

Robert Blaunkpayn (297).

¹ See Introduction, p. xliii, note 2.

² *L.T.R.M.R. no. 69, m. 38* ; *K.R.M.R. no. 71, m. 120d.*

³ *K.R.M.R. no. 71, m. 121d.*

No locality specified :

William son of Gilbert (283). Also sub-taxor of the tenth (256).

Nicholas Herre (283). Do.

William of Thorpe (276). Also sub-taxor of the eleventh and twelfth (*q.v.*).

Alan ad Ecclesiam (276), probably ; certainly sub-taxor of the tenth and twelfth (*q.v.*).

Roger of Firsby (276), probably.

Hugh son of Beatrice (276).

Lambert Markham (276).

Thomas Power (276).

Sub-Taxors in Aswardhurn wapentake¹ :

In Ingoldsby :

Ralph Senger of Ingoldsby.

Ralph son of Ralph of Ingoldsby.

Thomas de Camera.

. . .² *Prest of Thorpe.*

In Scredington :

Gregory of Denton.

Ralph Pilat.

In Heckington :

John of Pattishall of Heckington.

Robert (le) Engleys (332).

In Great Hale :

John Genevay of Hale.

William Hanuile.

In Helpringham :

John Fraunceys (333).

In Little Hale :

Robert son of Simon of Little Hale.

John of Folkingham.

¹ *Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1. The membrane is headed 'Taxacio none domino regi concessa de bonis subtaxatorum in wapentagio de Aswardhirne.' In the following lists it is not always perfectly clear that the names given in the actual rolls are those of the sub-taxors ; yet from the small number of names for each vill (never more than six) there seems little doubt that these rolls do concern the assessment of sub-taxors, not of private individuals.

² The Christian name is obliterated.

In Ewerby Thorpe (' Wardeby and Oustorp '):

Robert Warde of Wardeby.

Alan of Holland ' de eadem.'

Robert Golde.

William son of William of Oustorp'.

In Asgarby and ' Haketon ':

John de la More (354).

Richard Wulhyf.

In Howell:

Henry of Howell, clerk.

Alan of Mumby.

In Evedon:

William of Baumber of Evedon (337).

Robert Motte.

In Old Sleaford:

William Brond ' de Veteri Lafford.'

Henry Knivet.

In Quarrington and Millthorpe:

Robert Carpenter of Quarrington (344, 356).

Stephel Kylbel of Millthorpe (343, 356).

In Willoughby and Silkby:

Robert of Nettleham.

Robert [?] Unghun.

William of Newbo.

Walter son of Thomas.

Sub-Taxors in Beltisloe wapentake. The names are given in the MS. in a continuous list without marginal localities, but these localities are mostly fairly clear from the context. Nevertheless this list must be regarded as only tentative:¹

In South Witham:

William of Deeping (469).

John de Parys (323).

In North Witham:

Robert l^c Warde.

In Gunby:

Simon of Skillington.

¹ *Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1.

In Stainby :

William de Twyford.

Robert Brestoune.

In Skillington :

William de Maidhill de Skillington.

Mathew le Sumpter (probably in Skillington).

In Colsterworth :

Richard ultra Aquam of Colsterworth.

John son of John of Colsterworth.

In Woolsthorpe :

Robert de la Hage.

Humphrey Lambert.

In Lobthorpe :

Elias Michard.

In Twyford :

Hugh Dyne of Twyford.

In Easton :

William Palefrey.

Adam son of Ralph of Easton [here ends m. 1].

In Edenham :

Thomas Erlyn of Edenham.

In Grimsthorpe :

Walter Carter of Grimsthorpe.

In Scottlethorpe :

Roger Cotus.

Lambert Mercator.

In Lound :

Hugh Peverel of Lound (250).

In Toft :

Henry Spryng of Toft.

In Manthorpe :

Henry son of Luce of Manthorpe.

In Witham :

Simon Thedam.

Robert Freman.

In Swayfield :

Hugh Dyne of Swayfield (179).

Peter ad Ecclesiam.

In Corby :

Eustace Clerk.

Robert Bylet.

John Forfeld [here ends m. 2].

The sub-taxors of Aswardhurn and Beltisloe were assessed for the ninth by the following six '*fideles homines*,' who were not otherwise taxors :

John Herdebi of Evedon.

William of Heckington, clerk.

Nicholas of Ancaster of Old Sleaford (72).

Gilbert of Hale of Ewerby Thorpe (197, 490).

Richard Hoky of Howell.

*Richard Ryling of Burton Pedwardine.*¹

Sub-Taxors in Threo wapentake² :

In Honington :

Geoffrey of Barnoldby.

Roger ad Crucem (415).

Henry Medicus.

William de Wymundam.

In Wilsford :

Henry Martin (415).

Henry Ray (415).

*Gilbert de . . .*³ '*Nichil habet in bonis.*'

In Haydor, Oseby and Aishv :

Roger Trig.

John Trigg (415).

Bartholomew Fraunshays (415).

William Chaumpayn nichil habet in bonis.

In Welby :

Thomas Robe.

William of Houghton (191).

Henry West (53, 191, 415).

Thomas Edus (191, 415) *nichil habet in bonis.*

¹ *Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1.

² *Ibid.*, 63/1, m. 1.

³ The surname is undecipherable. The whole membrane is very faint

In Braceby and Sapperton :

Robert Bate (415).

Henry of Dembleby (415).

Geoffrey son of Amis.

In Ropsley :

Walter de Celby.

John Fox (415).

Jon le Weyse.

William Lotte.

In Harrowby and Dunsthorpe :

William Gunnild.

Alan [?] Cuteman.

Simon Lewyn (415).

Simon the Clerk (412-15).

In Londonthorpe and Towthorpe :

Hugh ad Virid'.

John son of Nicholas the Reeve.

William ad Fontem (415).

In [?] Somerby :

Richard Gybard (415.)

William the Clerk [here ends m. 1].

In [?] Belton :

William son of Roger. Here begins m. 2.

Alexander the Reeve.

Hugh the Carter (192, 415).

Thomas the Clerk nichil habet in bonis.

In Syston :

Andrew Bercar'.

William Warde (415).

Stephen Wolwyn (415).

In Harlaxton :

Richard son of William.

Roger Pacy.

*Peter . . .*¹

*Roger . . .*¹ nichil habet in bonis.

¹ Surnames illegible in MS.

Sub-Taxors in Skirbeck wapentake¹:

In Boston:

*Peter son of William Gode.**John Binninge.**Nicholas son of Alexander.**John son of Richard.*

In Skirbeck:

*Nicholas le Grant.**Alan [?] Perterit.**Laurence Cuper.*

In Toft:

*Robert son of Walter.**Henry son of Warin.**Alan son of Robert.**John Donne (109).*

In Frieston:

*Edmund ad Ecclesiam.**Wacenus son of Ralph.**John Orger.**William of Wigtoft.*

In Butterwick:

*John of Pinchbeck.**[?] Colin son of William.²*

In Bennington:

*Roger son of [?] Colin.²**Gilbert de [?] Gransto.²**Ralph son of [?] Colin.²**William Belle (105-6).*

In Leverton:

*Ralph Soc.**[?] Colin son of Roger.²**Alan son of Reginald.**John Hard.*

In Leake:

*Alan de Rie.²**John son of Henry.**Alan of Grimscoft.**Ralph son of Henry.*¹ *Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 1.² This membrane is carelessly written; I found it difficult to decipher some of the names.

In Wrangle :

*William son of Alan.**John Knolle.**William son of Richard.**William son of Abraham.*Sub-Taxors in Ness wapentake :¹

In Tallington :

*Simon le Paumer.**Robert en le Hirne.*

In Deeping :

*William de Celario.**Hugh Gutlak'.**Gilbert de Casewik'.**Roger de Grisdal'.*

In Langtoft :

*John son of the Reeve.**John de Spe . . .²*

In Carlby :

*William Ponchet.**Ralph Perlour.*

In Braceborough :

*William the Carpenter.**Geoffrey of Burton (470).*

In Wilsthorpe :

*Robert [?] Darner.**Andrew Carenco'.*

In Greatford :

*Hubert of Stamford.**Robert en le Dek.*Sub-Taxors in Loveden wapentake³ :

In Marston :

*Elias of Newark.**Geoffrey Rikedon.*¹ *Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3.* Headed *Taxacio subtaxatorum de Wapentakio de Nesse.*² The rest of this name is undecipherable.³ *Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4.* Headed *Taxacio taxatorum none . . .*

In Hougham :

John Cosin.

Robert the Reeve.

In Westborough and Little Thorpe :

William de Thorp'.

Geoffrey Knicht'.

Robert Hendcop'.

John de Stockingham.

In Doddington with Stocking :

Hugh of Doddington.

William Benchmaler.

John Birice.

In Claypole :

Richard of Benington.

William of Carlton.

William atte Chyrche (56).

In Stubton :

Roger del Western.

Roger Mat of Stubton.

In Beckingham, Sutton with Fenton :

Adam de Sutton.

Robert de Fenton.

In Brant Broughton :

Hugh Edenser.

Alan Broc.

Robert Plomul.

In Stragglethorpe :

Geoffrey Bryan (255).

William Hauberd.

In Leadenham :

Walter Selvester.

Geoffrey Breton.

Selvester Tyey's nichil habet in bonis.

In Fulbeck :

Roger son of Master William.

Hugh ad Ecclesiam.

Thomas Morel.

In Caythorpe and Frieston :

Hugh Hogg.

Simon Attegren of Frieston.

In Normanton :

John in Angulo.

Ralph in Vewell.

In Carlton :

Nicholas of Carlton.

John Laurence.

John Galilay.

In Hough-on-the-Hill, Gelston with Brandon :

Nicholas Gold.

Henry Asty (56).

Robert Almot.

In Ancaster, Sudbrook and Willoughby :

Adam de Walden.

Nicholas de Exsex.

The sub-taxors of Loveden were themselves taxed by the following, who were not otherwise taxors of the ninth :

William of Gelston (20, 56).

Thomas son of Reginald of Brandon.

Robert Wyseman of Leadenham.

Robert Almot of Fulbeck (416).

Robert Fayreman of Westborough.

*Ralph of Sutton.*¹

Sub-Taxors in Kirton-in-Holland wapentake² :

In Surfleet :

Gilbert son of Peter of Surfleet.

Simon Blenche.

Walter son of Robert.

¹ *Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 4.

² *Ibid.*, m. 7. 8. Headed *Taxacio taxatorum de nov' in Kirketon in Holande*. Names of taxors of sub-taxors are not given.

In Gosberton :

John de Hoddil.

John son of Roger.

John Hog.

Nicholas Pede.

In Quadring :

David son of William of Quadring.

Peter de Campo.

Lambert son of Hugh.

Reginald Wyt.

In Donington :

Nigel the Merchant.

Adam Neumarche.

Simon the Merchant.

In Bicker :

Gerard de la Merse.

John de Benhale.

Roger Pepir.

Alan Brun.

In Swineshead :

Andrew son of Robert.

Thomas le Cranemer.

Joce Bakun.

Robert son of Hugh.

In Wigtoft :

Stephen Orun of Wigtoft.

John Pyte.

John son of Robert.

Simon son of Joseph.

In Sutterton :

Hugh son of John.

Richard son of Richard.

Robert son of Richard.

Richard son of John.

In Algarkirk :

John son of Lambert.
Thomas son of Alan.
Roger son of Robert.
Walter son of Alexander.

In Kirton :

Alexander son of Ralph of Kirton.
Walter son of John.
John son of Geoffrey.
John son of Ranulph.

In Frampton :

Alan son of Roger.
Robert son of Walter.
James son of Warin.

In Wyberton :

Roger the Clerk of Wyberton.
Joce Averei.
Robert Torould.
Alexander Clerk.

Sub-Taxors in Winnibriggs wapentake¹ :

In Great Ponton :

Ralph Erneys (326).
Richard the Baker (363-4, 377, 497).
John son of the Parson.
Jordan super Montem.
Ralph ad Ecclesiam.

In Little Ponton and Stroxton :

Richard super le Grene.
Walter Petit.
Alexander of Scottlethorpe.

In Wyville and Hungerton :

Alan Otes.
Alan son of Alexander.
Robert son of Robert.

¹ *Lay Subs. Roll* 135-3, m. 9, 11. Headed *Taxatio taxatorum none*

In Allington :

William Cryspyn (206, 242).

Alfred Crisping.

Robert son of William.

In Sedgebrook :

William Mankrel.

Ingelram the Reeve.

Ingelram Culbon.

In Casthorpe and Stainwith :

Robert of Casthorpe (497).

Thomas of Stainwith.

In North and South Stoke :

Hugh Broun (325, 329).

Walter in Angulo.

Richard ad Ecclesiam.

In Denton :

Peter de Templo (497).

Robert son of Alice.

Roger de Bradewater.

William son of Hugh.

In Barrowby :

John of Herford (497).

Adam le Spicer.

John Hemery.

Walter of Carlton.

In Belvoir and Woolsthorpe :

Robert Clerk (242).

William Basset.

Robert the Baker.

Gilbert Kendale.

In Houghton, Walton and Spittlegate :

Walter Katur.

John Stoyl.

Robert in the [?] Wilup.

In Gonerby :

*Ralph son of Robert.**Robert Wich.**Walter Ysod.**John son of Isabella.*

In Harlaxton :

*Gerard de Malinor.**John of Blankney (497).**Robert Gigur.**Richard Bonde.**William Stereman.*

The sub-taxors of Winnibriggs were themselves taxed by the following, who were not otherwise taxors of the ninth :

*Robert Basset of Woolsthorpe (206, 242).**Richard of Westhorpe of Harlaxton.**Denis Picher.**William Loymud of Gonerby.**John de Arnchton'.**Henry de Stanton.¹*Sub-Taxors in Graffoe wapentake² :

In Carlton :

*Robert Alewy'.**Gilbert of Newton.**Robert Biwestetoun.**John son of William.*

In Stapleford :

*Simon Herberd of Stapleford.**John Stoyle.*

In Norton :

*Peter Franceys.**William Atademes.*

In Thurlby :

*William Scharp (252, 481).**David of Threckingham (252, 481).*

¹ *Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 9.

² *Ibid.*, m. 10. Headed *Taxacio subtaxatorum none facta per . . .* The names of these taxors are given at the end of the Graffoe list.

In Aubourn :

John le Keu of Aubourn.

Robert son of William.

In North and South Hykeham :

Philip of Hykeham.

Peter of Hykeham (252, 481).

Robert Freman.

In Boultham :

Eudo of Boultham.

Henry the Clerk.

In Skellingthorpe :

Peter ad Ecclesiam.

Richard son of Peter.

In Doddington :

Thomas the Reeve.

William Albot.

In Whisby :

John Holtreol.

Adam son of Walter.

In Thorpe :

William Hereward.

Geoffrey Attehalle.

In Morton :

Richard son of Agnes.

Robert

In Bassingham :

John

Henry Yongman.

William son of Simon.

In Haddington :

Baldwin [?] Wasperay.

Geoffrey the Clerk (252, 481).

The sub-taxors of Graffoe were themselves taxed by the following, who were not otherwise taxors of the ninth :

Richard of Haldenby of Morton (185).

Thomas Blokeville of Thurlby.

Roger Bolur of Stapleford.

Alexander son of Robert of Thurlby.

Walter L . . . of Carlton.

John Prophet of Haddington.¹

Sub-Taxors in Wraggoe wapentake² :

In Kirmond :

Hugh North.

William son of Roger.

William ad Solar'.

In Ludford :

Mortimer Burre.

Richard of Sixle.

Richard the Reeve.

John the Clerk.

In Sixle :

Thomas the Reeve.

Warin³

John the Clerk.

In Hainton :

Nicholas Wace.

Matthew Biddes.

In Burgh-on-Bain, Biscathorpe and Girsby :

John of Burgh.

Thomas ultra Ripam.

Richard Ingge.

In South Willingham :

John Rocelin.

Walter Carpenter.

In Benningworth :

William ad Aulam.

Robert of Otby.

¹ *Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10.

² *Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12.

³ The surname is illegible in MS.

6. Clerk to supervise the prise of corn of November, 1296, and that of flesh of June, 1297 :

Richard of Hetherington, appointed 29 November, 1296.¹

7. Merchants to buy wool under the prise of July, 1297 :

<i>Robert de Basing</i>	}	appointed July, 1297. ²
<i>William Fraunk</i>		
<i>William Bush</i>		
<i>Richard de Bello Fago</i>		

Hugh de Cane, clerk, appointed after Michaelmas, 1297.³

8. Clerk to supervise the prise of corn of November, 1297 :

Richard de Hetherington, appointed 5 November, 1297.⁴

9. Clerk to supervise the prise of corn of April, 1298 :

Peter de Molinton (237, etc.), appointed 15 April, 1298.⁵

¹ *K.R.M.R.*, no. 70, m. 114, 114d.

² *Ibid.*, m. 108.

³ *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 134.

⁴ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 314.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 344.

APPENDIX III.

ANALYSIS OF BURDENS IMPOSED ON LINCOLNSHIRE, 1294-8.

(A capital R placed before the date of a burden indicates that this burden was imposed by royal order.)

<i>Date¹</i>	<i>Nature of burden</i>	<i>Classes affected</i>	<i>Demands made on Lincolnshire.</i>
(1291)	Papal tax ²	Clergy)	(One tenth of the income of the clergy assessed on the valuation of 1291, for three years, for the Holy Land. The valuation was made on estimated incomes. ³)
(1292)	"	")	
(1293)	"	")	
R 1294, 12 June	Seizure of Wool	Merchants Clergy Laity	All wool, woolfells and hides to be seized by the sheriff and held in safe custody at the king's pleasure till further orders are received. ⁴
R 1294, 14 June 26 June	Military summons	Baronage Knighthage Clergy	For Gascony. Greater tenants-in-chief summoned individually, abbots, priors and knights holding by military tenure or serjeanty by sheriff. To be at Portsmouth <i>cum equis et armis</i> on 1 Sept. ⁵
R 1294, 28 June	Inquisition of valuables	Clergy	Inquisition by view of the sheriff and a specially appointed royal clerk into valuables stored in all religious houses. ⁶
R 1294, 26 July	Increased customs rates	Merchants directly, other classes indirectly	Wool may be exported from Boston only on payment of new rates: 5 marks per sack of good wool (afterwards 3 marks), 3 marks per sack of inferior wool and 5 marks per last of hides. ⁷ The old rates were $\frac{1}{2}$ mark per sack and 1 mark per last. ⁸
R 1294, 21 Sept.	Tax on movables	Clergy	The king demanded half the revenues of the clergy for one year, both temporalities and spiritualities. This was granted. ⁹

¹ Normally the date of the ordinance, but in the case of a tax on movables, the date for which Parliament was summoned.

² I insert this as a reminder that the clergy were not free at this time from extra-national burdens.

³ W. E. Lunt, *Valuation of Norwich*, p. 613.

⁴ *K.R.M.R. no. 68*, m. 72.

⁵ *Parl. Writs*, i, p. 259.

⁶ B. Cott., p. 237; Bémont, *Rôles Gascons*, iii, p. cxxii; cf. W. E. Lunt, *Papal Revenues*, i, p. 76, where he discusses the deposit of the proceeds of papal taxes in religious houses against future requirements.

⁷ *K.R.M.R. no. 68*, m. 82.

⁸ *Parl. Writs*, i., p. 1.

⁹ *Foed.*, i, p. 808; cf. *C.P.R. 1292-1301*, p. 89; *K.R.M.R. no. 68*, m. 68.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Nature of burden</i>	<i>Classes affected</i>	<i>Demands made on Lincolnshire.</i>
R 1294, 15 Oct.	Military summons	Baronage	For Wales. Only a partial levy; it affected Philip of Kyme and Gilbert of Gaunt in Lincolnshire, but out of this expedition arose several complaints in <i>A.R.</i> 505. ¹
R 1294, 16 Oct.	Restriction on movement of goods	Various	Nothing to be taken out of Lincolnshire and into Scotland by land or sea which could be useful to the Scots, such as corn and other food, armour and arms. Probably not a serious burden. ²
R 1294, 12 Nov.	Tax on movables	All except some clergy	The king obtained a tenth of the movables of the baronage and their tenants and a sixth of those of the burgesses. Those clergy who had not paid the half were to give a tenth of their temporalities. ³
R 1295, 10 Feb.	Inquisition into knighthood.	Baronage Higher clergy	The sheriff to make inquisition, within and without liberties, as to all, knights or otherwise, who have £40 worth of lands and rents per annum. Those who have are to be ready with arms and horses to go on royal service and live at the king's wages and at the king's pleasure, whenever he wants them. The sheriff is to find out who, having less than £40 worth of lands, has horses and arms and is willing to take similar service. ⁴
R 1295, 28 Sept.	Seizure of property of alien clergy	Clergy	All property of alien clergy in maritime shires (including Lincolnshire) seized, the clergy to be lodged in denizen houses. Release obtained by those who compounded with the king for their good behaviour. ⁵
R 1295, 10 Nov.	Seizure of lands and property of aliens	Lay aliens	Applied only to aliens of French origin or allegiance. Restitution of lands and property could be had if they gave security for good behaviour. ⁶
R 1295, 27 Nov.	Tax on movables	Clergy: all laity	The king obtained an eleventh of the movables of the baronage and their tenants and a seventh of those of the burgesses. Clergy contumacious, but eventually agreed to give a tenth of their temporalities for one year, longer if necessary. ⁷

¹ *Parl Writs*, i, pp. 265-6.² *Parl. Writs*, i, p. 27.³ *Foed.*, i, p. 826.⁴ *K.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 71d; cf. *B. Cott.*, pp. 302-3.⁵ *Foed.*, i, p. 833.⁶ *C.C.R.* 1288-96, p. 435.⁷ *Parl. Writs*, i, p. 267.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Nature of burden</i>	<i>Classes affected</i>	<i>Demands made on Lincolnshire</i>
R 1295, 16 Dec.	Military sum- mons	Baronage	For Scotland; John Balliol, by virtue of his alliance with France, having revolted from Edward's rule. Those summoned, including a number of Lincolnshire knights, were to be at Newcastle on Tyne on 1 Mar., 1296 ¹
1295, 24 Dec.	Procurations (papal)	Clergy	A levy, with papal authority, on all the higher clergy, to meet the expenses of the Cardinals Albano and Palestrina, papal nuncios, while in England. Each prelate and convent was to pay 6 marks. ²
R 1296, 12 May	Prise of corn	All except townsmen	Lincolnshire not mentioned in the writs, but the prise was semi-national, and was levied from the surrounding counties. ³
R 1296, 3 Nov.	Tax on movables	Baronage and under tenants, Burgesses	The king obtained a twelfth of the movables of the baronage and their tenants and an eighth of those of the burgesses. Clergy contumacious and postponed decision. ⁴
R 1296, 29 Nov.	Prise of corn	All except townsmen	Lincolnshire to supply 500 quarters of barley, 1,000 qrs. of oats, 1,500 qrs. of wheat, and 500 qrs. of beans and peas, to be collected within a month of Easter, 1297. ⁵ On 25 May, 1297, the sheriff was ordered to send all corn collected by him to London. ⁶ This must refer to the November prise. But some went to Flinders. ⁷
R 1297, 12 Feb.	Clergy outlawed		They could be received into royal protection again on payment of a subsidy. The majority submitted by Easter. The subsidy demanded was a third or a fifth of their temporalities. ⁸
R 1297, 1 Mar.	Arrest of clergy		Those who had pronounced excommunication or ecclesiastical censures against the king's ministers to be imprisoned. ⁹

¹ *Parl. Writs*, i, pp. 275-7; cf. *C.C.R.* 1288-96, p. 501.

² Lunt, *Papal Revenues*, i, pp. 108, 282.

³ *K.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 77d.

⁴ *Parl. Writs*, i, pp. 47, 51; cf. B. Cott., p. 312.

⁵ *K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 113, 114; *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 20.

⁶ *K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 114d.

⁷ *P.R.O. Sheriffs' Admin. Accts.* 568/1 (App. IV. below).

⁸ *C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 14; cf. *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, pp. 235-7, 260-86 (protections in return for submission).

⁹ *Parl. Writs*, i, pp. 393-4.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Nature of burden</i>	<i>Classes affected</i>	<i>Demands made on Lincolnshire.</i>
R 1297, 12 Mar.	Collection of royal debts	All	One royal clerk appointed for each county, to collect all royal debts outstanding. ¹
R 1297, 5 May 15 May	Military summons	Baronage Knightage Lesser gentry Higher clergy	For Flanders. All those having £40 worth of lands and rents per annum to provide themselves with horses and arms in the usual way, for service. Nobody to escape (knightage ; summoned for 5 May). Similarly for the lesser gentry, greater barons and higher clergy (15 May). They are to be at London on 7 July. (The lesser gentry are those having £20 worth of lands and rents per annum.) ²
R 1297, 5 June	Prise of bacon and beef	All except townsmen	Lincolnshire to supply 300 sides of bacon and 200 carcasses of beef. ³ By a writ dated 23 June these, together with corn (not specified in the ordinance) are to be shipped to Harwich to await further orders. ⁴
R 1297, 7 July	Tax on movables	Baronage and tenants ; Burgesses	After the military levy had met in London on 7 July Edward, between that date and the end of the month, promised to confirm the Charters if the baronage would give an eighth and the burgesses a fifth of their movables. This was agreed to. ⁵
R 1297, 30 July	Prise of wool	Clergy, Laity, Merchants connected with wool trade	All who have any wool must sell it to merchants appointed by the king to buy it, payment being promised but not made and confirmation of Charters hinted at. Four merchants appointed for Lincolnshire. This prise was made to fulfil part of the price of Edward's foreign alliances. ⁶
R 1297, 30 Sept.	Tax on movables	Laity	For the eighth and fifth (above, July 7th) is substituted a flat rate of a ninth of movables for both the baronage and their tenants and the burgesses. The writs ordering the collection of this tax are dated 14 Oct. ⁷

¹ *K.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 101, 102.*² *Parl. Writs i, pp. 281-3.*³ *K.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 114d.*⁴ *Ibid., m. 100d.*⁵ *Parl. Writs, i, pp. 53-5 ; cf. Stubbs ii, p. 136.*⁶ *Parl. Writs, i, pp. 394-5 ; C.P.R. 1292-1301, p. 299 ; K.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 108 ; cf. Foed., i, p. 852.*⁷ *Parl. Writs, i, p. 63 ; L.T.R.M.R. no. 69, m. 38 ; cf. K.R.M.R. no. 71, m. 121d.*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Nature of burden</i>	<i>Classes affected</i>	<i>Demands made on Lincolnshire.</i>
R 1297, 21 Oct. 10 Dec.	Military summons.	Baronage Knighthage Higher clergy Lower ranks (10 Dec.) for infantry ¹	For Scotland; summoned in the usual form. Those from Lincolnshire are summoned who are not already in Flanders. The Lincolnshire clergy affected are the abbots of Thorney, Croyland and Bardney. ² A further series of summons was issued on 8 Jan., 1298, but hardly affected Lincolnshire. ³
R 1297, 5 Nov.	Prise of corn	All except townsmen	Lincolnshire to supply 3,000 qrs. of oats and 3,000 qrs. of wheat for Scotland. ⁴
1297, 20 Nov.	Subsidy	All clergy	Voluntary tax of a tenth, the goods of the higher clergy to be taxed on the 1291 valuation, those of the lower on that of Norwich. ⁵ The tax was granted against the Scots for one year (the Northern province gave a fifth). The Bishop of Lincoln's commission to the Hospital of S. Katherine's-extra-Lincoln, the collectors for the diocese, is dated 3 Dec. ⁶
R 1298, 30 Mar.	Military summons	Usual ranks	For Scotland. Summons issued in the usual form. Those summoned were to be at York on 25 May. A certain number of Lincolnshire knights affected. ⁷ Further orders were issued on 28 May to all sheriffs, to make known that all who had been summoned but had not yet gone to Scotland were to be at Roxburgh on 23 June. ⁸
R 1298, 15 April	Prise of corn	All except townsmen	For the army of Scotland, and was required after the enquiry into grievances was set up. Lincolnshire to supply 1,000 qrs. of wheat and 1,050 qrs. of oats. ⁹

¹ *K.R.M.R.* no. 71, m. 29, 29d, 30.² *Parl. Writs*, i, pp. 302-4.³ *Ibid.*, p. 308.⁴ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 314.⁵ *B. Cott.*, p. 339; cf. Stubbs, ii, p. 141.⁶ Lunt, *Papal Revenues*, i, p. 282, quoting *Cart. of S. Katherine-extra-Lincoln* (in Camb. Univ. Lib., MS. *Dd. X.* 28, fol. 16).⁷ *Parl Writs* i, pp. 310-12.⁸ *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 344.⁹ *Ibid.*

APPENDIX IV.

P.R.O. SHERIFFS' ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS NO. 568/1.¹

BLADA AD OPUS DOMINI REGIS IN COMITATU LINCOLNIE CAPTA
PER RICARDUM DE HETHERINGTON CLERICUM ET RADULFUM PAYNEL
VICECOMITEM EIUDEM COMITATUS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI
XXVto. ET EXPENSE FACTE CIRCA BLADA PREDICTA PER VICE-
COMITEM PREDICTUM PER VISUM PREDICTI RICARDI CIRCA FESTUM
SANCTI IOHANNIS BAPTISTE.²

SUMMA totius recepc' bladi ibidem capti .M^m.DCC.xli.
quarteria dim' bussellus sicut patet per particulas inferiores. De
frumento .M^lCC.xxxj. quarteria .j. bussell' .j. pecc' Et de fabis
et pisis .CCClvj. qr' .j. bs' De Ordeo .CCij. qr' .j. bs' .j. pc' Et
de auena .DCCCij. qr' .dim' bs'. De quibus recepti fuerunt,
videlicet :

APUD	{	Lincoln' .DCC. ^{xx} _{iii} . qr' dim' qr' .j. bs' De quibus.	
		De {	Frumento .CCC.xiiij. qr' dim' qr' .j.pc'.
			Fabis et pisis .lxv. qr' .j.bs'.
			Ordeo .C.xxxiiij. qr' dim' qr' .j.pc'.
			Auena .CC.lxvij. qr' .j.bs' dim' bs'.
	{	Sanctum Botulphum .M.CC.lxxv.qr' dim' qr' .j.bs' De quibus.	
		De {	Frumento .CCCC. ^{xx} _{iii} .xiiij.qr' .dim' qr' .dim' bs'.
			Fabis et pisis .CC.xxxij.qr' .j.bs'.
			Ordeo .xliij.qr'.
			Auena .Dv.qr' .dim' qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs'.
	{	Weynflet .CC.xlvij.qr' .j.bs' De quibus.	
		De {	Frumento .C.xxxj.qr' .dim' bs'.
			Fabis et pisis .v.qr' .dim' qr' .dim' bs'.
			Ordeo nichil.
			Auena .C.xj.qr' .dim' qr'.
	{	Grymmesby .CCCC. ^{xx} _{iii} .xvj.qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs' De quibus.	
		De {	Frumento .CC. ^{xx} _{iii} .xij.qr'.
			Fabis et pisis .liij.qr' .dim' bs'.
			Ordeo .xxiiij.qr' .dim' qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs'.
			Auena .lxvj. qr' .j. bs' .dim' bs'.

¹ So far as I am aware, this account has not hitherto been published.

² Erasure after *Baptiste*.

SUMMA tocius frumenti moliti in Comitatu predicto. CC.xxxix. qr' De quibus moliti fuerunt, videlicet.

APUD	{	Lincolniam .C.xxxv.qr' De quibus.
		De { Farina bultata .C.xxiiij.qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs'. Furfure .lix.qr' .dim' qr'.
	{	Sanctum Botulphum .lxij.qr' De quibus.
		De { Farina bultata .lxij.qr'. Furfure .xxij.qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs'. Grymmesby .xliij.qr'. De quibus.
	De { Farina bultata .xliij.qr'. Furfure .xliij.qr'.	

Iuxta responsionem pistorum ad hoc electorum et iuratorum.¹

SUMMA tocius farine bultate .CC.xxvij.qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs'.
Et summa tocius furfuris .lxxx.vj.qr' .dim' qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs'. De cuius precio predictus vicecomes oneratus est per quoddam cyrographum huic consutum.

SUMMA carniū in Comitatu predicto captorum
.xvj. carcosa bouina
.xliij. baconi et dim'.

EXPENSE FACTE CIRCA BLADA PREDICTA.²

In multura .C.xxxv.qr' frumenti apud Lincolniam .xxxiiij.s.ix.d. videlicet per qr' .iiij.d. Item in multura .lxij.qr' frumenti apud Sanctum Botulphum .xv.s.vj.d. videlicet per qr' .iiij.d. Item in multura .xliij.qr' frumenti apud Grymmesby .x.s.vj.d. videlicet per qr' .iiij.d.

Summa .lix.s.ix.d.

In bultacione farine prouenientis de blado molito apud Lincolniam videlicet .C.xxxv.qr' .v.s.vij.d.ob' videlicet per qr' .ob'. Item in bultacione farine prouenientis de blado molito apud Sanctum Botulphum videlicet .lxij.qr' .ij.s.vij.d. videlicet per qr' .ob'. Item in bultacione farine prouenientis de blado molito apud Grymmesby videlicet .xliij.qr' .xxj.d. videlicet per qr' .ob'.

Summa .ix.s.xj.d.ob'.

In .xl. vlnis canabi emptis apud Lincolniam pro loco bultacionis farine facto ad modum granarii .xj.s.vij.d. precii vlne .iiij.d.ob'. Item in .xx. vlnis canabi emptis apud Sanctum Botulphum pro eodem .v.s.x.d. precii vlne .iiij.d.ob'. In .xx. vlnis grosse tele emptis apud Grymmesby pro eodem .iiij.s.iiij.d. precii vlne .iiij.d.

Summa .xx.s.x.d.

¹ This statement is entered on the right hand side of the MS., and applies to all three places mentioned.

² To distinguish the price from the sums actually paid, the clerk has underlined the price per quarter, ell, tun, etc., as the case may be

In cariagio .Cxxxv.qr' frumenti moliti apud Lincolniam de granario usque ad molendinum et de molendino usque ad locum bultacionis .iiij.s. Item in cariagio bladi moliti apud Sanctum Botulphum ad molendinum et de molendino .ij.s.vj.d. Item in cariagio bladi moliti apud Grymmesby ad molendinum et de molendino .xiiij.d.

Summa .vj.s.viiij.d.

In .xxxvij. vlnis grosse tele emptis pro saccis faciendis pro blado apud Lincolniam recepto portando et cariendo De quibus facti fuerunt .x. sacci .iiij.s.vij.d.ob' precii vlne .j.d.ob' Item in .xvj. vlnis grosse tele pro portagio et cariagio bladi recepti apud Weynflet empti De quibus facti fuerunt .iiij. sacci .ij.s. precii vlne .j.d.ob' Item in .lx. saccis vsitatis emptis pro cariagio bladi ultra mare et pro portagio et cariagio bladi recepti apud Sanctum Botulphum et apud Grymmesby .xv.s. precii sacci .iiij.d. Item in .Cxj. saccis vsitatis emptis pro eodem .xxvij.s.ix.d. precii sacci .iiij.d.

Summa .xlix.s.iiij.d.ob'.

In .xiiij. tonellis emptis apud Lincolniam pro farina ibidem bultata imponenda .xix.s.vj.d. precii tonelli .xviij.d. Item in .xxij. barellis emptis ibidem pro eodem .xviij.s.iiij.d. precii barelli .x.d. Item in stipendiis .ij. hominum reparancium mundancium et reficiencium tonellos et barellos predictos per .xij. dies .viiij.s. videlicet cuilibet eorum per diem .iiij.d. Item in circulis et clavis emptis pro eodem .vij.s.v.d. Item in .v.doliis de Ryn emptis apud Sanctum Botulphum pro farina ibidem bultata imponenda .xij.s.vj.d. precii dolii .ij.s.vj.d. Item in .v. tonellis emptis ibidem pro eodem .viiij.s.iiij.d. precii tonelli .xx.d. Item in stipendiis unius hominis reparantis mundantis et reficientis dolia et tonellos predicta per .viij. dies .ij.s.viiij.d. videlicet per diem .iiij.d. Item in circulis et clavis emptis pro eisdem .ij.s.ij.d.

Item in viij. tonellis emptis apud Grymmesby pro farina ibidem bultata imponenda .xiiij.s.iiij.d. precii tonelli .xx.d. Item in circulis et clavis emptis pro eisdem .xv.d.ob'.

Summa .iiij.l.xiiij.s.vj.d.ob'.

In stipendiis .xij. portitorum apud Lincolniam portantium blada de granario usque ad batillos per .iiij. dies .ix.s. videlicet cuilibet eorum per diem .iiij.d.

Item in stipendiis .iiij. portitorum ibidem per unum diem pro eodem .xij.d. videlicet cuilibet eorum per diem .iiij.d. Item in stipend' polenar' transheuc .xiiij. tonellos et .xxij. barellos usque ad batillos ibidem .vj.s.xj.d. videlicet pro tonello .iiij.d. et pro barillo .ij.d. Item in stipendiis .xvj. portitorum apud Sanctum Botulphum per .xij. dies pro blado ibidem recepto et pro blado veniente de Lincolnia portando usque ad magnas naues .xlviij.s.

videlicet cuilibet eorum per diem .iij.d. Item in stipend' polenar' transheuc .x. dolia et tonellos ibidem impleta et .xiiij. tonellos et .xxij. barellos venientes de Lincolnia usque ad magnas naues apud Sanctum Botulphum .ix.s.v.d. videlicet pro quolibet tonello .iij.d. et pro quolibet barello .ij.d.

Item in stipendiis .vj. portitorum apud Weynflet per .iiij. dies .vj.s. videlicet cuilibet eorum per diem .iij.d. Item in stipendiis .viij. portitorum apud Grymmesby per .iiij. dies .viij.s. videlicet cuilibet eorum per diem .iij.d. Item in stipend' polenar' transheuc .viij. tonellos ibidem impletos usque ad magnas naues .ij.s. videlicet pro quolibet tonello .iij.d.

Summa .iiij.l.x.s.iiij.d.

In cariacione .Clxxix.qr' frumenti .dim' qr' .j.pc' de Lincolnia usque ad Sanctum Botulphum per aquam .xxij.s.v.d. qu' videlicet pro quolibet quarterio .j.d.ob' Item pro cariacione .lxv.qr' .j.bs' fabarum et pisarum ibidem .viij.s.j.d.ob'.qu' videlicet pro quarterio .j.d.ob' Item pro cariacione .Cxxxiiij.qr' .dim'.qr' .j.pc' ordeii .xj.s.j.d.ob' videlicet pro quarterio .j.d. Item pro cariacione .CClxvij.qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs' auene ibidem .xvj.s.viij.d.ob' videlicet pro quarterio .ob'.qu. Item in conduccione dennagii pro batillis predicta blada cariantibus .ij.s.x.d. Item in cariacione predictorum .xxxv. tonellorum et barillorum de Lincolnia usque ad Sanctum Botulphum per aquam. que continebant .Cxxiiij.qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs' farine .xv.s.v.d. videlicet pro quarterio .j.d.ob'

Summa .lxxvj.s.viij.d.

In conduccione .v. naucularum cariantium .D.xl.qr' bladi de Sancto Botulphum usque [ad] Weynflet ad maiores naues .xv.s. videlicet cuilibet naucule .iij.s. Et in conduccione unius naucule per se pro eodem .ij.s.iiij.d. Item in conduccione dennagii pro eisdem nauculis .ij.s.vj.d. Item in conduccione unius naucule cariantis .xxxij.qr' .vij. estrika bladi de ultimo remanente apud Weynflet usque ad Sanctum Botulphum et pro dennagio eiusdem .viij.s.vj.d.

Summa .xxviij.s.iiij.d.

In stipendiis .ij. hominum recipiencium et mensurancium bladum apud Lincolniam ad granarium et de granario usque ad batillos per .xvj. dies .viij.s. videlicet cuilibet eorum per diem .iij.d. In expensis unius clerici existentis ibidem per idem tempus ultra recepcionem et liberacionem bladi predicti .v.s.iiij.d. videlicet per diem .iiij.d. Item in stipendiis .iiij^{or}. hominum recipiencium et mensurancium bladum apud Sanctum Botulphum per .xiiij. dies .xiiij.s. videlicet cuilibet eorum per diem .iij.d. Item in expensis unius clerici existentis ibidem per idem tempus ultra recepcionem et liberacionem bladi predicti .vij.s. videlicet per diem .vj.d. Item in stipendiis .ij. hominum recipiencium et mensurancium bladum

apud Weynflet per .x. dies .v.s. videlicet cuilibet eorum per diem .iiij.d. Item in expensis unius clerici existentis ibidem per diem tempus ultra recepcionem et liberacionem bladi predicti .v.s. videlicet per diem .vj.d. Item in stipendiis .ij. hominum recipiencium et mensurancium bladum apud Grymmesby per .viij. dies .iiij.s. videlicet cuilibet eorum per diem .iiij.d. Item in expensis unius clerici existentis ibidem per idem tempus vltra recepcionem et liberacionem bladi predicti .iiij.s. videlicet per diem .vj.d.

Summa lij.s.iiij.d.

In frettagio nauis Iohannis de Nasingges que vocatur Petre de Sancto Botulpho usque in Flandriam que recepit .CClxvj.qr' .dim' qr' frumenti .lxxvj.s. vj.d. Et in conduccione dennagii eiusdem .viiij.s.

In frettagio nauis Stephani de Stanham que vocatur Katerine de Sancto Botulpho que recepit .Clij.qr' .dim' qr' fabarum et pisarum usque ad partes Flandrie transuehenda .lxviij.s.vj.d. Et in conduccione dennagii eiusdem .viiij.s.vj.d.

In frettagio nauis Willelmi de la Bothe que vocatur Jonette de Sancto Botulpho usque in Flandriam que recepit .xj. dolia farine continencia .liiiij.qr' Et .lxxiiij.qr' et dim' qr' fabarum et pisarum Et .C.slv.qr' auene .xiiij. carcosa bouina et dim' .xxxiiij. baconos et dim' .lxviij.s.vj.d. Et in dennagio eiusdem .vij.s. Et n factura cuiusdam corde .xij.d.

In frettagio nauis Alexandri Pyg' de Wynteringham que vocatur Godyer de Sancto Botulpho usque in Flandriam que recepit .xxxiiij. tonellos farine continentes .Cxxxj.qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs' farine. Et .CCCClxix.qr' auene. Et .C.xj.qr' ordeï .lxxv.s. Et in dennagio eiusdem .ix.s.ij.d.ob' Et in uno Lodemanno conducto pro conducendo naui extra portum .iiij.s.

In frettagio nauis Laurencii filii Hugonis et Walteri filii Alani que vocatur Belle de Weynflet usque in Flandriam que recepit .C.qr' frumenti. Et .C.xx.qr' auene .xxx.s. Et in dennagio eiusdem .dim' m.

In frettagio nauis Laurencii filii Hugonis que vocatur Blythe de Weynflet usque in Flandriam que recepit .C.x.qr' .dim' bs' frumenti. Et .^{xx}._{iiij}.xij.qr' auene .lvj.s.iiij.d. Et in dennagio eiusdem .dim' m.

In frettagio nauis Alani de Wrangel et Petri filii Haconis que vocatur Godyer de Weynflet usque in Flandriam que recepit .C.xxxv.qr' frumenti. Et .lix.qr' fabarum et pisarum .xlviij.s.ix.d. Et in dennagio eiusdem .dim' m.

In frettagio nauis Simonis de Wrangel et Thome de Swyne que vocatur Faucon de Weynflet usque in Flandriam que recepit .^{xx}._{iiij}.qr' frumenti Et .lx.qr' ordeï .xxv.s. Et in dennagio eiusdem .vj.s.

In frettagio nauis Roberti filii Alani de Germethorp¹ que vocatur Blythe de Grymmesby usque in Flandriam que recepit .^{xx}.ⁱⁱⁱ.j.qr' frumenti. Et lj.qr' .dim' qr' et .dim' bs' fabarum et pisarum. Et .v.qr' .j.bs' auene .ij.qr' et .dim' ordeï .vij. tonellos continentes .xlij.qr' farine .xxxvij.s.vj.d. Et in dennagio eiusdem .dim' m.

In frettagio alterius nauis Petri Duraunt que vocatur Blythe de Grymmesby usque in Flandriam que recepit .c.lx.qr' frumenti .xxij.qr' .iiij.bs' ordeï .lxj.qr' auene .ij. carcasa bouina et dim' et .x. baconos .lx.s. Et in dennagio eiusdem .dim' m.

In frettagio nauis Iohannis Herny que vocatur Gerlaund de Brummouth², de Sancto Botulpho usque Anuers in Brabancia que recepit .lxix.qr' .j.bs' frumenti .xx.qr' et dim' fabarum et pisarum .xj.qr' ordeï Et .lxxv.qr' auene .iiij.l. Et in dennagio eiusdem .vij.s.

Summa frettagii .xj. nauium predictarum .xxxj.l.v.s.

Summa dennagii pro eisdem .lxxix.s.ob'.

Et in quoddam Lodemanno et .j. corda .iiij.s.

Summa summarum .lix.l.xv.s.ix.d. de quarum particulis.²

Hee cedula facta est bipartita cuius una pars remanet penes predictum Ricardum de Hetherington Clericum ad opus domini regis, et altera pars penes predictum Radulfum vicecomitem. Set inde debent extrahi .iiij.s. de dennagio nauis Iohannis Herny pro eo quod non recepit nisi .iiij.s. ubi recipere debebat .vij.s. pro dennagio predicto.

[To the above account is attached a small schedule in respect of the bran obtained from milling the corn]:—

VENDICIO FURFURIS PROUENIENTIS DE FRUMENTO IN COMITATU LINCOLNIE AD OPUS DOMINI REGIS CAPTO ET MOLITO PER RICARDUM DE HETHERINGTON CLERICUM DOMINI REGIS ET R. PAYNEL VICECOMITEM COMITATUS PREDICTI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO QUINTO.

Idem Radulfus vicecomes respondit de .lxxix.s.iiij.d. pro .lix.qr' et dim' furfuris venditi prouenientis de frumento molito apud Lincolniam iuxta responsionem pistorum Ciuitatis Lincolnie ad hoc electorum et iuratorum, precii quarterii .xvj.d. Idem Radulfus vicecomes respondit de .xviij.s.vij.d. pro .xxij.qr' .j.bs' .dim' bs' furfuris venditi prouenientis de frumento molito apud Sanctum Botulphum precii quarterii .x.d. Idem Radulfus vicecomes respondit de .ix.s.iiij.d. pro .xiiij.qr' furfuris venditi prouenientis de frumento molito apud Grymmesby . sicut patet

¹ Grainthorpe, Louthesk.

² Sc. "are returned," or "are sent in." I am indebted to Miss Mills for drawing my attention to this.

in alio cyrographo cui istud cyrographum consutum est. precii quarterii .viij.d.

Summa C.vij.s.iiij.d.

VENDICIO CANABI IBIDEM FACTI.

Idem Radulfus vicecomes respondit de .vj.s.viiij.d. pro .xl. vlnis canabi venditis de canabo prius empto pro loco bultacionis farine faciendo apud Lincolniam precii vlne .ij.d.

Summa .vj.s.viiij.d.

Summa tocus .C.xiiij.s.xj.d.

Et memorandum quod de .xx. vlnis canabi emptis apud Sanctum Botulphum pro loco bultacionis farine ibidem, facti fuerunt .vj.sacci. Et de .xx. vlnis grosse tele emptis pro eodem apud Grymmesby, sicut patet in alio cyrographo cui hoc cyrographum consutum est facti fuerunt .v. sacci. Et .x. sacci facti apud Lincolniam pro portagio et cariagio bladi de .xxxvij. vlnis grosse tele que empte fuerunt ut patet in alio cyrographo. Et .iiij^{or}. sacci qui facti fuerunt de .xvj. vlnis grosse tele apud Weynflet pro portagio et cariagio bladi ibidem. Et C.lxxj. sacci, empti sicut patet in alio cyrographo missi fuerunt vltra mare in Flandriam cum nauibus blada ibidem transuehentibus iuxta ordinaciones et breuia domini Regis super hoc predictis Ricardo et vicecomiti directa.

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BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF PERSONS

The late Mr. Sinclair Thomson prepared a biographical index of persons mentioned in A.R. 505 or holding office at that time either in the organs of local government or in connection with taxation in Lincolnshire. This would have been printed as an appendix, but in view of the fact that nearly all persons mentioned in the volume were contained therein, it seemed desirable to use it as the ordinary index of persons and so save paper. The necessary additions and cross-references have therefore been made. *Notes*—Persons mentioned in A.R. 505 are given in Roman type, those occurring in the Appendices or the Introduction only, in italics, in accordance with Mr. Thomson's plan. When the surname is an identifiable place-name the modern form only is given in the Index of Persons but all variants will be found in the Index of Places. *See B.I.* under entries in the Index of Places indicates that there are persons of that surname.

The Roman numerals refer to the Introduction, the Arabic to the text: case numbers are given in brackets following the page numbers.

Mr. Thomson left the following note: In the biographical notes, details from A.R. 505 are given first, then information from external sources, if any. As regards important officials such as sheriffs, about whom information is likely to be voluminous, I have for the most part given only details (where they are to be found) concerning their activities in Lincolnshire, their relations with other Lincolnshire personalities, or their transactions in relation to prices of foodstuffs. Limits of this kind are necessary, not merely on account of space, but also because the subject of the mediæval sheriff has already been exhaustively treated by historians.

Abbot, Robert, of Stixwould, plaintiff, 1298, against John s. of Robert of Toynton, William de Horneby and William of Hemingby, all *q.v.*, 33 (164)

Aberdeen, William of, minor official, rank not given, 120 (452)

Abraham, his son. *See* William

Adam, 1291: chief bailiff of Kesteven [*A.R.* 1286, m. 52], 140

Adam s. of Martin, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298; 1291: 'Adam s. of Martin of Lincoln' paid to John Dyne, sheriff, 24 marks, proceeds of a sale of Jews' houses in Lincoln [*K.R.M.R.* no. 64, m. 13], cv, 129 (479)

Adam s. of Walter, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Whisby, Graffoe [*Lay Subs. Roll*, 135/3, m. 10], 175

Adelard, William, of Braceby, main-pernor of Robert Bate, sub-taxor *q.v.*, 109 (415)

Agate, Agaze Henry, of Fulbeck, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298, 55 (255), 128 (478)

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Agnes, the widow (la vedfe), plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Est *q.v.*, cix, 86 (356)

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Aisby, John of, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298, 39 (198a), 135 (498a)

Aisthorpe, Geoffrey s. of Theobald of, juror of Lawress wapentake, 1298, 133 (491)

Aky, William, of Tukesford in Marton, minor official, rank not given, 22 (120)

Alan s. of Alexander, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wyville and Hungerton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, mm. 9, 11], 172

Alan s. of Reginald, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leverton [*Lay Subs. Roll*, 135/3, m. 1], 167

Alan s. of Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Fishtoft [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 1], 167

Alan s. of Roger, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Frampton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, mm. 7, 8], 172

Alan s. of William, juror of Horncastle Soke and Liberty, 1298, 131 (485)

Alan, vicar of Dunston, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham *q.v.*; Alan was also the executor of the will of William, vicar of Metheringham, 116 (439)

- Alan, his son. *See* Thomas; Walter; William.
- Albano, Cardinal, papaluncio, 104 (490 and n), 181.
- Albot, William, 1297; sub-taxor of the ninth in Doddington Pigot [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 175.
- Albyn, Robert, of Carlton-le-Moorland, juror of Boothby and Craffoe wapentakes, 1298, 12 (51).
- Aldus, Elizabeth, of Dorrington, 96 (379).
- Aldus, John, of Dorrington. Paid, with his wife, 1 mark mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379).
- Alduist, Robert, mainpernor of Hugh Habrough, sub-bailiff of Ludborough, *q.v.*, 20 (100).
- Alewy, Robert, 1297; sub-taxor of the ninth in Carlton le Moorland [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 174.
- Alexander, his son. *See* Alan; Walter.
- Alford, Robert of, juror of Calcewath, wapentake, 1298, 131 (486).
- Algarkirk, Gilbert s. of Acelin of, plaintiff against Nigel the Chapman of Donington by Spalding. Probably a small tenant, 8 (29).
- Alger, John, of Welby, minor official, rank not given; perhaps a collector. 1301; 'the assize comes to declare whether John Alger and others unjustly disseised Richard Fraunceys of Welby of his free tenement of a quadrangular piece of land 12 feet long by 18 feet wide with appurtenances, in Welby.' There was a fault in the writ, which Richard withdrew [*A.R. 1320, m. 27d*], cvii, 109 (415).
- Alice, her son. *See* Richard; William.
- Almot, Robert, 1297; sub-taxor of the ninth in Hough-on-the-Hill and Gelston with Brandon [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*]. 1303: Robert held two parts of one fee in Brandon [*F.A., iii, p. 130*], 170.
- Almot, Robert, of Fulbeck, mainpernor of Walter Payn, *q.v.* This may be the same person as Robert Almot the collector of taxes, but in view of inadequate evidence, I have listed them separately. (W.S.T.) 110 (416), 170.
- Alred, Thomas, of Rauceby, stood pledge to Alexander Golderon, bailiff of Aswardhurn, *q.v.*, 85 (355).
- Alsant, Alan, cv.
- Alsant, Roger, of Torksey, juror of Lawress wapentake, 1298. 1299: 'Roger s. of Alan Alsant' had a writ of assize of novel disseisin brought against him by Gilbert atte Persones, *q.v.*, concerning a tenement in Torksey, but Gilbert did not prosecute [*A.R. 506, m. 4*]. (Alan, Roger's father, was in 1290 imprisoned at Lincoln for burning houses and for robberies committed at Boston Fair [Ass. Arch. Soc., R.P., xxviii, cv, 133 (491)].
- Alta Ripa, William de (Haverstoe), stood pledge in 1298 to Ralph Notebroun, bailiff of West Riding, *q.v.*, 16 (64).
- Alta Ripa, William de, juror of Kirton wapentake, 1298, 55 (254), 125 (466).
- Amcotts, John of, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (479).
- Amory, Ammory, Hugh, bailiff of Candleshoe, 1298. 1298, Easter: the sheriff was ordered to distrain Simon s. of Guy of Wainfleet, *q.v.*, and Hugh Amory by all their lands, etc., and to have their persons before the Barons of the Exchequer to answer to the king for certain goods and chattels of aliens which were in Simon and Hugh's hands according as it was found by an inquisition lately taken in Lincs. [1296] by John de Insula, Baron of the Exchequer; and to hear the judgment of the court concerning many defaults [*L.T.R.M.R. No. 69, m. 119*], 6 (22), 20 (91), 33 (163), 57 (263), 58 (264), 65 (289), 66 (292), 145 (*bis*), 153, n. 51-2.
- Amour, Philip, plaintiff, 1298, against William Lambeth, *q.v.*, 76 (327).
- Amyas, Walter de, plaintiff in 1298 against Thomas of Easton, bailiff of Beltisloe and Ness, 71 (311).
- Ancaster, Nicholas of, of Sleaford, mainpernor in 1298 of Hugh Bardolf, bailiff of Aswardhurn, *q.v.*, 1297; assessor, for the ninth, of the property of the sub-taxors of this tax in Aswardhurn and Beltisloe wapentakes. Nicholas was assisted by five others, [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 18 (72), 165.
- Andrew s. of Robert, 1297; sub-taxor of the ninth in Swineshead, [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, mm. 7, 8*], 171.
- Angers, Abbot of, 49 (238). *See also* Robert, Brother.
- Angevin, Aungeuin, Aungeuyn, Aungewyn, Thomas, bailiff of Candleshoe. His mainpernors (cf. Nos. 16, 98, 215) come from Ashby-by-Partney. 1300, Oct. 24: 'Thomas

Angevin, Thomas—*cont.*

Aungeweyn de Askeby' was attainted at 12d. because he did not come to the court when summoned [*A.R.* 1316, m. 29]. 1301: 'Thomas Angevin de Haskeby' stood recognitor in an assize of novel disseisin concerning a tene-ment in *scaceldre* [*A.R.* 1322, m. 23d]. 1303: 'Thomas Aungewyn' held the eighth part of one fee in Ashby, of the fee of Chester [*F.A.*, iii, p. 143], 3 (16), 20 (98), 41 (215), 57 (261), 145, 153, n. 51-2

Angevin, Aungewyn, William, s. of Thomas, mainpernor of his father, 1298, 3 (16), 20 (98), 41 (215)

Angulo, Beatrice in, mulcted unjustly and by distraint of 12d. by Alexander Golderon, bailiff of Aswardhurn, *q.v.*, (87) 360

Angulo, John in, 1297; sub-taxor of the ninth in Normanton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 4], 170

Angulo, Walter in, 1297; sub-taxor of the ninth in North and South Stoke [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, mm. 9, 11], 173

Angulo, William in, of Skillington, mainpernor of Henry Clerk of Skillington, *q.v.*, 1298, 12 (50)

Anwick, Richard of, of Asgarby, juror of Aswardhurn in 1298, 38 (197), 117 (442), 132 (490)

Apelgarth, Richard de, of Leasingham, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 11 (45)

Apethorpe, Agnes of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (305)

Apethorpe, Robert of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (305)

Apethorpe, Roger of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, (71) 313

Apethorpe, William of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, and William of Apethorpe, minor official, *q.v.*, 69 (305), 70 (307)

Apethorpe, William of, minor official, 1298, rank not given, but perhaps a collector of some kind 70 (307)

Aquam, Hugh Ad, of Millthorpe, juror of Aveland wapentake, 1298, (11) 39

Aquam, Richard Ultra, of Colsterworth, 1297; sub-taxor of the ninth in Colsterworth [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 164

Aquam, Walter Ultra, of Sapperton, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298, 135 (498a)

Aquam, Ultra. *See also* Beyondthebek

Arderne, Andrew de, juror of Calcewath, 1298, 131 (486)

Arderne, Harden, Thomas de, of Ewerby, juror of Aswardhurn, 1298, 39 (197), 117 (442), 133 (490)

Argerby, Elias s. of Ralph de, mainpernor of Richard de la More, *q.v.*, a minor official, 85 (354)

Argrym, Arnegrim, Richard, juror of Ludborough wapentake, 1298, 39 (204), 127 (475)

Arnchton, John de, 1297; assessor, for the ninth, of the property of the sub-taxors of this tax in Winnibriggs wapentake. John was assisted by five others [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3 m. 9], 174

Arnegrim. *See* Argrym

Ascer, John, of Stickford, juror of Bolingbroke wapentake, 1298, 132 (488)

Asgarby, John s. of Adam of, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Est, bailiff of Kesteven, *q.v.*, 86 (358)

Ashby, Henry of, mainpernor of his brother, William of Hemingby, *q.v.*, bailiff of Gartree, 41 (221)

Ashby, John of, of Keisby, mainpernor, 1298, of a juror of Beltisloe wapentake who failed to appear when summoned, 12 (49)

Ashby, William of, member of a jury of mercers, probably in Boston, 1298, 125 (465)

Ashby [de la Laund], John s. of John of, mainpernor of a juror of Flaxwell and Langoe, 1298, 11 (40)

Ashby (de la Laund), Robert of, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 11 (40, 45 n.), 37 (193)

Ashby [de la Laund], Robert s. of Roger of, mainpernor of Walter Deaumur, an official, *q.v.*, 106 (403)

Ashby (de la Laund), Roger of, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 102 (395)

Ashby [de la Laund], Vincent of, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard le Long, *q.v.*, 109 (415)

Ashby [de la Laund], William of, vicar of Ashby-de-la-Laund, 1298; plaintiff against Ivo of Billingham and Nicholas of Ryhall, *q.v.*, 106 (404), 107 (409-10)

Ashby [by Partney], Baldric of, plaintiff against three collectors of the tenth in Ashby-by-Partney, 68 (301)

Ashby [by Partney], Walter of, 1296; sub-taxor of the twelfth in Bratoft and Welton-le-Marsh. Convicted of irregularities, 1298, 56 (257), 64 (287), 160

- Asplon, John, of Stamford, 1298: named juror of Stamford, but did not serve. 1312: in the Account Roll for Christmas, 1312, of S. Michael's Nunnery, Stamford, 2/- rent is entered as collected from 'Iohan Aspelon,' which he owed to the Nunnery [*Rent. and Surv. Roll* 414, *mm.* 3d, 4d]. 126 (469)
- Asselyn, Walter, member of a jury of gildsmen, 1298; of Brussels, 127 (472)
- Asserby, Affordeby, John of, mainpernor of William Loseward, bailiff of the South Riding, 6 (21)
- Asty, Henry, of Hough-on-the-Hill, plaintiff against John of Pattishall, *q.v.*, 1298, but did not prosecute. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Hough-on-the-Hill and Gelston with Brandon. He himself was assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of corn worth 1/6; 1 qr. of dredge worth 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of beans worth 1/-; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 ox worth 5/-; 1 stirk worth 2/-. The total was 15/-, the ninth part being 1/8 [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 5]. 13 (56), 170
- Astyn, Thomas, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan ad Ecclesiam, *q.v.*, cix, 63 (282)
- Aswarby, Alexander of. *See* Golderon
- Atademes, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Norton Disney, [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 10]. 174
- Attebeke, Robert s. of Thomas, of Wood Enderby, juror of Horncastle Soke and Liberty, 1298, 131 (485)
- Attebeke, William, made a false complaint, 1298, against Henry of Newton, *q.v.*, 39 (199)
- Attgren, Simon, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Caythorpe and Frieston [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4]. 170
- Atthalle, Geoffrey, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Thorpe on the Hill [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 10]. 175
- Auerey, Aurey, Thomas, of Rauceby, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 11 (44), 53 (251)
- Aula, Roger de, of Harmston, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298, 52 (252), 130 (481)
- Aulam, Thomas ad, of Conesby, mainpernor of Roger Hurtquarter, *q.v.*, 1298, 23 (124)
- Aulam, Thomas ad, of Donington-on-Bain, juror of Horncastle and Gartree wapentakes, 1298, 38 (195), 130 (483)
- Aulam, William ad, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Benniworth [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 12]. 176
- Aulam, William ad, of Ashby, Manley, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, 133 (492)
- Aumoner, John le, elected coroner of Lincolnshire prior to 9 Aug., 1298, but found to have no lands in Lincolnshire to qualify him for office [*C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 171], 138
- Aumry, Robert, of Tealby, juror of Walsheroft wapentake, 1298, 38 (196)
- Aunay, Abbot of, 49 (238). *See also* John. Brother
- Aungeuin, Aungeuyn, Aungewyn. *See* Angevin
- Aunsby, John of, clerk to Walter Est, *q.v.*, 117 (444), 147 *n.* 4
- Aunsby, Geoffrey of mainpernor, 1298, of Roger ad Crucem, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Aunsby, Philip of, royal official, associated with Walter Deaudamour, *q.v.*, and possibly his clerk, xcii, 43 (228 9)
- Aunsby, Simon, s. of Ralph of, 1297; appointed one of the chief taxors of the ninth in Lincolnshire, afterward superseded [*L.T.R.M.R.* No. 69, *m.* 38; *K.R.M.R.* No. 71, *m.* 120d], 161 (*bis*)
- Auny, John, plaintiff, 1298, against Stephen Punne, *q.v.*, 114 (429)
- Averey, Joce, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wyberton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 8]. 172
- Aylesby, John of, 1292, Michaelmas; bailiff of the men of Grimsby [*K.R.M.R.* No. 66, *m.* 1]. 1293, Michaelmas; the same [*Ibid.*, No. 67, *m.* 1], 154 (*bis*)
- Aylmer, Geoffrey, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 106 (405)
- Aylmer, Gilbert, of Howell, mainpernor 1298, of Thomas Russel of Holywell, *q.v.*, 34 (171)
- Bacerel, Walter, paid 1 mark mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379)
- Bacon, Bacoun, Roger, juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298. 1291, Sept. 28: Nicholas s. of Roger s. of Nigel of Whaplode, essoins himself by John Fox against 'Roger Bacon of Whaplode' and others in a plea of assize of novel disseisin [*A.R.* 1293, *m.* 20]. 1291: it is granted by the justices that William s. of Simon Holbeach or Everard of

Bacon, Roger—*cont.*

Holbeach shall prosecute on behalf of Nicholas s. of Roger against 'Roger Bacun' and others in a writ concerning a plea of assize of novel disseisin, Nicholas being under age [*A.R.* 1293, m. 26]. 1300, Oct. 24: 'Roger s. of Roger Bacoun of Whaplode' brought an assize of mort d'ancestor against Lambert s. of Geoffrey of Holbeach concerning Roger junior's free tenement in Whaplode, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 1316, m. 29]. If the identity of Roger senior is the same in all cases, he held lands in Whaplode, Elloe, and died some time between the end of 1298 and the autumn of 1300, 54 (253), 125 (467)

Bacon, William, plaintiff, 1298, against John Mog', collector of prise, 84 (353)

Bacour, Ralph le, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan of Tallington, *q.v.*, 103 (397)

Eadde, William, of Brinkhill, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, and Richard of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 14 (59), 26 (136, 138)

Baeus, Bayeus, Henry de, royal clerk, appointed, with William de Wodeford, *q.v.*, in Lincolnshire, to appraise and supervise the sale of goods of French merchants whose property was taken into the king's hands on the outbreak of war. The appointment is dated 28 Aug., 1295 [*K.R.M.R.* No. 68 m. 85d]. xxxviii, n. 1, 70 (308), 177

Baker, the *Pestor, Pestour, Pistor*.

Baker, Hugh (the, le Pestour, plaintiff, 1298, against William le Wayte, *q.v.*, 99 (384)

Baker, Martin, of, Boston, juror of Boston, 1298 124 (460)

Baker, Richard, the, of Ponton, juror of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1298; plaintiff against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, and against William le Wayte, *q.v.* 1295; Richard was assessed for the eleventh as follows: he had 2 quarters of corn worth 5/- per quarter; 6 qrs. of pearl barley worth 2/6 per qr.; 1 qr. of dredge corn worth 2/-; 2 qrs. of oats worth 1/6 per qr.; forage worth 1/2; hay worth 1/-; 2 draught beasts worth 5/- each; 2 cows worth 6/- each; 6 hogs worth 8d. each; 1 [?] cart worth 2/-. The total was 73/2, the eleventh part being 6/8½ [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, m. 7]. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Great Ponton,

Baker, Richard, the—*cont.*

Winnibriggs. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 qr. of corn worth 3/-; 1 draught-beast worth 3/-; 1 cow worth 5/-, 3 sheep worth 1/- each; forage worth 1/-. The total was 15/-, the ninth part being 1/8 [*Ibid.* 135/3, m. 9]. 1299: Richard was a recognitor in the same assize as was William Cryspyn, *q.v.*, [*A.R.* 506, m. 10d]. xc, civ., n. 1, 87-8 (363, 364), 95 (377), 135 (497), 172

Baker, Robert the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Belvoir and Wools-thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 11], 173

Baker, Simon the, of Colby, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh del Clyff, *q.v.*, 37 (190)

Baker, William the, minor official, rank not given, 108-9 (415)

Bakun, Joce, 1297; sub-taxor of the ninth in Swineshead [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 7], 171

Bakun, Robert, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (479)

Baldeswell, Richard de, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 1290, April: juror in an inquisition into crimes committed at, probably, Stamford [*A.R.* 1286, m. 16]. 1300-1: recognitor on several occasions in a long-drawn lawsuit between Eustace Malherbe, *q.v.*, and Ranulph Drynkedregges [*A.R.* 1316, m. 27; *A.R.* 1320, m. 25d], cv., 69 (305)

Baldeswell, William de, plaintiff (unjustly), 1298, against William de Ingelton, *q.v.*, 114 (426)

Baldok, Isabella, plaintiff, 1298, against William Lambetoth', *q.v.* 1295: assessed for the eleventh, in North and South Stoke, Winnibriggs, as follows: she had 3 quarters of corn, 5/- per quarter; 4 qrs of barley worth 2/6 per qr.; 5 qrs. of drage worth 2/- per qr.; 6 qrs. of oats worth 1/6 per qr.; forage worth 1/6; hay worth 1/-; 2 draught-beasts worth 5/- each; 1 ox worth 6/-; 1 cow worth 5/6; 6 sheep worth 1/- each; 8 ewes worth 10d. each; 6 hogs worth 8d. each; 1 cart worth 4/-. The total was £4 8s. 8d., the eleventh part being 8/0¼ [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, m. 9], ciii-iv, 76 (327)

Balliol, John, xxix, 181

Barbur, Ralph le, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard le Long, minor official, *q.v.*, 109 (415)

Bardi, the, xxvii, n.1

- Bardney, Abbot of*, 181
- Bardolf, Hugh, bailiff of Aswardhurn, 1298, 18 (72-3), 77-9 (333, 335-7), 81-2 (342-6), 83 (348-9)
- Baret, Andrew, of Horbling, mainpernor of John Baret, *q.v.*, 1298, 118 (448)
- Baret, John, of Horbling, receiver of corn in the vill of Horbling, 1298, 118 (448)
- Baret, Robert, of Horbling, mainpernor of John Baret, *q.v.*, 118 (448)
- Barkston, Roger s. of Stephen of, juror of Winnibriggs and Threo wapentakes, 1298, 13 (55), 135 (498a)
- Barkston, Thomas of, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298, 135 (498a)
- Barn, Henry le, of North Willingham, plaintiff (unjustly), 1298, against Henry of Newton, *q.v.*, 39 (200)
- Barne, Ralph, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph s. of Maud, *q.v.*, 119 (450)
- Barnoldby, Geoffrey of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Honington [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1], 165
- Barnoldby [le Beck], Robert s. of Stephen of, juror of Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)
- Baron, Roger, plaintiff against Alan ad Ecclesiam, *q.v.*, 1298, cix, 63 (282)
- Baroune, Richard, plaintiff against Alexander Golderon, *q.v.*, 87 (359)
- Barrowby, John s. of Alan s. of Ralph of, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298, 135 (498)
- Barton, Baldwin of, juror of Yarrow borough wapentake, 1298, 127 (473)
- Basing, Robert de, merchant appointed by the Crown to buy wool under the prise of wool of July, 1297. The appointment is dated July, 1297 [*K.R.M.R. No. 70, m. 108*], 178
- Basset, Robert, of Woolsthorpe, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Pygoun, *q.v.* 1295: assessed for the eleventh in Belvoir and Woolsthorpe, as follows: he had 2 quarters of corn worth 5/- per quarter; 2 qrs. of drage worth 2/- per qr.; 2 qrs. of oats worth 1/6 per qr.; 1 qr. of lentils worth 2/6; 1 draught-beast worth 3/-; 1 ox worth 6/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; hay and forage worth 1/-. The total was 34/6, the eleventh part being 3/2 [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, m. 10]. 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the property of the sub-taxors of this tax in Winnibriggs wapentake. Robert was assisted by five others [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 9], 40 (206), 52 (242), 174
- Basset William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Belvoir and Woolsthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, mm. 9, 11], 173
- Bassingham, Walter of, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298, 129 (481)
- Bassingham, William of, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh s. of Ivo, minor official, *q.v.*, 108 (413), 109 (415)
- Baston, William of, of Greatford, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298, 53 (249), 117 (441), 126 (470)
- Beat, Nicholas, juror of Well wapentake, 1298, 134 (495)
- Bate, Robert, minor official, rank not given. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Braceby and Sapperton. He himself was assessed as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/6; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; 1 draught-beast worth 1/6; 1 cow worth 5/-; forage worth 1/-. The total was 14/6, the ninth part being 1/7½ [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1], 108-9 (415), 166
- Baude, Geoffrey, of King's Lynn, member of a Lincolnshire jury of skinnners, 1298, 124 (464)
- Baudwine, John, member of a Lincolnshire jury of canvas merchants, 1298, 124 (463)
- Baudwyne, John, mainpernor, 1298, with Simon of Walcot, of Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.* He may have come from Rippingale. 1300: 'John Baudewyn of Repinghal' stands pledge to Alice widow of Henry le Mouner of Rippingale in an assize, not prosecuted, of novel disseisin concerning a tenement in Rippingale [*A.R. 1316, m. 25*]. 1301: 'John Baudewyn of Repinghale' stood pledge to John s. of Geoffrey le Clerk of Newton, plaintiff in an assize of novel disseisin concerning a tenement in Walcot and Osbourneby [*A.R. 1320, m. 26*], 81 (342)
- Baumber, William of, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.* 1297: of Evedon. Sub-taxor of the ninth in Evedon [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1]. He himself was assessed as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of drage worth 2/-; ½ qr. of peas worth 12d.; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 cow worth 4/-. The total was 12/-; the ninth part 1/4 [*Ibid.*]. 1300, Oct.: 'William of Bamburgh' brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against William s. of John de

- Baumber, William of. *cont.*
 Seyvnans [?] and John de Hertheby concerning a tenement in Evedon, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1316, m. 25*], 79 (337), 163
- Beauparl, John de, xx and n.*
- Bautre, Peter, mainpernor, 1298, of Geoffrey Legard of Swayfield, *q.v.*, 35 (177)
- Baye, Hugh de, mainpernor of Richer of Docking, *q.v.*, 1298, 35 (173)
- Baylif, William le, of Sausthorpe, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298, 131 (484)
- Beatrice, her son. *See* Hugh
- Beauchamp, Bello Campo, William de, stood pledge, 1298, to Ralph Notebroun, *q.v.*, 1300, Oct. 11: 'William de Bello Campo put in his place Ralph Notebrouns': William complains that he has been deforced of 2 tofts, 24 acres and 10 acres of land, and 26 acres of meadow with appurtenances in Fillingham by William de Paris, who made a fine with him in £20 sterling [*Feet of Fines, 28 Ed. I, No. 19*]. 1303: William de Beauchamp held half a fee and one-eighth of one fee in Fillingham, of the Honour of Lancaster [*F.F. 46, p. 138*], 163 (51)
- Beaufou, Bello Fago, Richard de*, merchant appointed by the Crown to buy wool under the prise of July 1297. The appointment is dated July, 1297 [*K.R.M.R. No. 70, m. 108*], 178
- Beauwer, Beauwer. *See* Belvoir
- Bech, William, of Ypres, member, 1298, of an inquest of drapers and vintners, 123 (459)
- Beck, Bek', Alan Atte, of Ashby-by-Parney, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas Angevin, *q.v.*, 3 (16), 20 (98)
- Beelsby, John of, mainpernor, 1298, of Henry of Wansford, *q.v.*, 19 (88), 26 (135)
- Beelsby, Robert of, sub-bailiff of Haverstoe, 1298. 1299: William Paynot, *q.v.*, essoins himself 'per Robertum de Belesby' [*A.R. 506, m. 7*]. 1301: Robert is still a bailiff [*A.R. 1320, m. 27*], 1 (2), 20 (99), 39 (201), 143 (*ter*), 151, *n.* 36
- Beelsby, Robert s. of Peter of, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh of Pickering, *q.v.*, 1 (3)
- Beelsby, Robert s. of Richard of, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh of Habbrough, *q.v.*, 39 (204)
- Bellard, John, of Aunsby, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Pyseley, *q.v.*, 17 (67)
- Belle, Gilbert, sub-bailiff of Skirbeck wapentake, 1298. 1301: perhaps still sub-bailiff of Skirbeck; he attached, with Nicholas Clerk of Boston, bailiff of Skirbeck, *q.v.*, the absentee defendants in an assize [*A.R. 1320, m. 29d.*], 42 (227), 142-3, 150, *n.* 28
- Belle, Hugh, of Grantham, juror of Grantham, 1298, 130 (482)
- Belle, William, mainpernor, 1298, of William s. of Brice *q.v.*, and Adam Pakkeharneys, *q.v.*, both sub-bailiffs of Skirbeck. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Bennington, Skirbeck. He himself was assessed as follows: he had 1 heifer worth 4/-; 1 draught beast worth 3/-; 1 quarter of maslin worth 2/3; ½ qr. of beans worth 1/-; 1½ qrs. of oats worth 9d: hay and forage worth 9d. The total was 12/-, the ninth part being 1/4, [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 21 (105-6), 167
- Bello Campo, de. *See* Beauchamp
- Bello Fago, de. *See* Beaufou
- Belte, William, attachor, 1298, of Walter de Howe, *q.v.*, 53 (248)
- Belton, Thomas s. of Roger of, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 37 (192). *Cf.* Thomas s. of Roger
- Belton, William of, chaplain, 1298, farmer of the church of Carlton, 11 (46)
- Belton, William s. of Thomas of, minor official, 1298, no rank given, 37 (192), 108 (415)
- Belvoir, Beauwer, John of, sub-taxor of the tenth, 1294, and of the twelfth, 1296, in Welton-le-Marsh, 63-4 (284, 286), 157, 160
- Bename, Adam, 1300-2; bailiff of Elloe wapentake [*A.R. 1320, m. 23*], 142
- Benchmark, William, 1297; sub-taxor of the ninth in Doddington Pigot Stocking [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 169
- Benet, Martin, of Blyborough, juror of Aslacob, 1298, 134 (494)
- Benet, Robert, of Bulby, collector of prise, 1298. 1300: one of the recognitors in an inquisition held to determine the extent of the manor of Edenham [*Rent and Surv. Roll 404, m. 1*], cviii, lx, *n.* 2, 72 (315)
- Beneyt, Nicholas s. of Simon, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 112 (420)
- Beneyt, Simon, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.* 1299, July: 'Simon Benet de Braunceton' acts with Ivo of Billingham as a

Beneyt, Simon— *cont.*

recognitor in an assize of novel disseisin between Robert de Arey and Philip de Arey concerning a tenement in Dunston [*A.R.* 506, m. 1]. (Three members of the D'Arey family held lands in the adjoining villages of Dunston and Nocton: Robert, Philip and Hugh; and all the lands were of the fees of Norman D'Arey [*F.A.* iii, 1303, p. 141]. The use of Simon Beneyt and Ivo of Billinghay as recognitors in this dispute suggest that they may have been men of substance). 111 (419), 113 (424)

Benhale, John de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Bicker [*Lay Subs. Roll*, 135/3, m. 7], 171

Bennington, Richard of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Claypole [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 4], 169

Benniworth, Adam of, juror, probably of Ludborough wapentake, 1298, 32 (155)

Bercar', Bercarius, Bercher le. See Shepherd

Bereford, Robert de, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298. 1300: Elias de Lindeby essoins himself against 'Robert de Bereford de Cleypol' [Claypole], in a plea of mort d'ancestor [*A.R.* 1316, m. 42], 55 (255), 129 (478)

Beremere, Petronilla, of Stamford, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, Thomas of Hanuyle and Henry Fychet, *q.v.*, 93 (374)

Bergate, William, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 111 (418)

Bermingham, Richard de, 1297-8: royal bailiff of Boston [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 48], 155

Bernard, Ralph, sub-taxor of the twelfth in Candlehoe wapentake, 1296, 56 (258), 161

Bevercotes, William of, Royal bailiff, perhaps of Lawress during 1294-7. (There was a William of Bevercotes who was parson of a moiety of the church of Sedgbrook, Winnibriggs, who in 1294 obtained the royal protection for paying the ecclesiastical half of that year [*C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 124], in 1295 obtained the same for paying the tenth [*Ibid.*, p. 204], and in 1296 went to Scotland on the king's service [*Ibid.*, p. 206]; but this individual is hardly likely to have been also a royal bailiff of Lawress during these years), 11 (46), 146, 153, n. 53

Beyendeyebek. See Beyondthebeck.

Beyre, Elena, plaintiff, 1298, against William of Apethorpe, minor official, *q.v.*, 70 (307)

Beyondthebeck, Ultra Aquam, Thomas, of Greatford, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298, 53 (249), 117 (441), 126 (470)

Beysaunt, Adam, plaintiff, 1298, against John Everard *q.v.* 1301: 'Adam Beysaunt of Spalding' was a recognitor in an assize of mort d'ancestor and in one of novel disseisin: in neither case did the recognitors appear [*A.R.* 1320, m. 26d; *A.R.* 1322, m. 21], 51 (241)

Bibbesworth, William de, sheriff's clerk, 1298, 48 (235), 86 (356), 89 (367), 139

Biddes, Matthew, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Hainton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 176

Bigby, John of, mainpernor, 1298, of Henry of Newton, John de Bylesfeld, *q.v.*, and defendant in two pleas (both false) concerning prises. An official, he may have ranked as high as sheriff's clerk: he was certainly in minor orders: 1299, 'John of Bekeby, clerk,' stands pledge in an assize of novel disseisin concerning a tenement in Swineshead, Kirton [*A.R.* 506, m. 3;] in one concerning a tenement in Great Hale, Aswardhurn [*Ibid.*, m. 5d]; in one concerning a tenement in Humberstone, Bradley [*Ibid.*, m. 8d]; and in 1300 'John of Bekeby, clerk,' acted similarly in two assizes of novel disseisin, concerning a tenement in Croxton, Yarborough, and one in Stallingborough, Yarb. [*A.R.* 1316, m. 23]. It is clear that his services were in demand and that he moved freely about the county, 4 (18), 29 (146), 33 (160-1)

Bigge, Alice, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billinghay, *q.v.*, 103 (398)

Bigod, Roger, 5th Earl of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, ix-xii, xxvi, xxxi, lxxii, lxxxiii, cxv-vi

Bigot. See Bygot.

Bil..., William. He stored goods belonging to John Skanyn, alien; the goods were attached and sold on behalf of the king, 70 (309)

Billingborough, John s. of Elias of, collector of money for Welsh troops, 1294-5. 1299: 'John s. of Elias of Bilingburgh' is a recognitor in an assize of novel disseisin concerning the lands of John Gregory of Quarrington, *q.v.* [*A.R.* 506, m. 4d], 119 (449)

- Billingham, Alan of, mainpernor, 1298, of Nicholas of Ryhall, *q.v.*, 17 (70)
- Billingham, Ivo of, bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes. 1299: recognitor in the assize of novel disseisin (between Robert and Philip de Arce [*see* Simon Beneyt, above]) [*A.R.* 506, *m.* 1], lvi-lviii, cxxiv, 6 (20), 14 (61), 18 (77), 30 (147), 40 (210), 102-7 (394-6, 398-9, 401, 404-6, 410, 411), 111-3 (419-20, 424), 116-7 (439, 440), 140-1, 147, *m.* 11 and 12
- Binninge, John. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Boston [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 1]. Cf. Bunnyng, John, 167
- Birice, John. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Doddington Pigot with Stocking [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4], 169
- Biry, Iake de, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of skinnors, 125 (464)
- Biwestetoun, Robert. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Carlton le Moorland [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 10], 174
- Beyondthebek. *See* Beyondthebek.
- Blake, Walter le, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, 133 (492)
- Blamch', John, mainpernor of Henry Thedom, *q.v.*, 1298, 21 (108)
- Blankney, John of, juror of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1298. 1295: assessed for the eleventh as follows; he had 1 quarter of corn worth 5/-; 1 qr. of rye worth 4/-; 2 qrs. of pearl barley worth 2/6 per qr.; 1 qr. of dredge worth 1/6; 5 qrs. of oats worth 1/6 per qr.; forage worth 1/2; hay worth 2/-; 1 draught-beast worth 4/-; 1 ox worth 6/-; 1 cart worth 2/-. The total was 38/8, the eleventh part being 3/6½ [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, *m.* 15]. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harlaxton, Winnibriggs. He himself was assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of drage worth 2/-; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; forage worth 9d. The total was 9/3, the ninth part being 1/0½ [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 11], civ, 135 (497), 174
- Blankney, William of, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298. 1300, Oct. 24: 'William of Blankney of Keisby' attached a recognitor in an assize where the recognitors did not come. They included Robert le Moygne and Thomas Russel, *q.v.* [*A.R.* 1316, *m.* 27]. 1300: a recognitor in an inquisition held to
- Blankney, William of—*cont.*
 determine the extent of Edenham manor, Beltisloe [*Rent. and Surv. Roll* 404, *m.* 1], 53 (250)
- Blanchard, John, sub-taxor of the tenth, 1294, in Burgh-in-the-Marsh, 65 (290-1), 157
- Blaunkpayn, Robert, sub-taxor of the twelfth, 1296, and of the ninth, 1297, in Scremby, 67 (297, 300), 161 (*bis*)
- Blenche, Simon. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Surfleet [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 7], 170
- Blokeville, Thomas. 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Graffoe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 10], 176
- Blound, Blund, Robert le, stood pledge to Fulk of Whaplode, *q.v.*; juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298; plaintiff against John Everard, *q.v.*, 47 (232), 54 (253), 88 (366), 125 (467)
- Blund, Hugh le, of Louth, juror of Louthesk wapentake, 1298. 1297: promise to pay, a fortnight after Easter, 1298, 14 marks 6/8 to Hugh le Blund of Louth for two sacks of wool bought from him for the king's use by Robert de Basing and Richard de Bello Fago, *q.v.* [*C.P.R.*, 1292-1301, p. 321]. The same is repeated under date 28 Jan., 1298 [*Ibid.*, p. 322], 131 (487)
- Blyborough, Nigel of, bailiff of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 2 (9), 19 (82), 145
- Bohun, Humphrey de, 3rd Earl of Hereford, Constable of England. ix-xii, xxvi, xxxi, lxxxi-ii, cxxv-vi
- Bolle, Godfrey, of Swineshead, juror of Kirton wapentake, 1298. 1290, April: 'Godfrey Bolle of Swineshead' was a member of an inquisition of Kirton men held before William de Vescy and Peter de Campania, justices, to enquire into robberies committed at Boston Fair following the fire of 1288. The case before them concerned a robbery of a fardel of canvas, which was delivered into the hands of William Soc or Sot, sub-bailiff of the Earl of Richmond. Possibly the robbery was committed at the instance of the Earl or his officers [*A.R.* 1286, *m.* 16d]. 1294: 'Godfrey Bolle of Swineshead' was a member of a jury of presentment summoned to determine the extent of the knights' fees which Thomas s. of

- Bolle, Godfrey—*cont.*
Lambert of Moulton held of the king in chief. The inquest was held at Boston on April 21 [*Anc. Ext. no. 82* (2), *m. 1*]. 1300: Nicholas s. of Nigel of Wigtoft, Kirton, brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Godfrey Bolle and others concerning a tenement in Wigtoft, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1316, m. 27d*], 55 (254), 125 (466)
- Bolour, William, plaintiff, 1298, against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.* 1295: 'William Bolour' was assessed for the eleventh as follows: he had 1 quarter of pearl barley worth 2/6; 11 ewes worth 10d. each. The total was 11/8, the eleventh part being 1/1 [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/2, m. 5*], *civ.* 51 (242), 146 *n.* 2
- Bolum, William de, juror of Well wapentake, 1298, 134 (495)
- Bolur, Roger. 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Graffoe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 176
- Bonde, Bond, John, of Louth, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh of Ormsby, *q.v.*, 41 (217)
- Bonde, Richard. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harlaxton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 174
- Bonde, Richard, of Little Ponton, plaintiff, 1298, against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, 115 (431)
- Bonde, Thomas, of Old Sleaford, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298, 38 (197), 117 (442), 133 (490)
- Bonde, William, mainpernor, 1298, of William s. of Martin of Lobthorpe, *q.v.*, 35 (175)
- Bonde, William, of Grantham, mainpernor, 1298, of William le Wayte, *q.v.* 1297, Oct. 15: promise to pay 'William Bonde' of Grantham £32 for six sacks of wool bought of him for the king's use by Robert de Basing, *q.v.*, and his fellows [*C.P.R. 1292-1301, p. 310*], *cviii*, 2 (8), 18 (79)
- Bonhomme, William, of Wainfleet, mainpernor, 1298, of Peter s. of Hak' of Wainfleet, *q.v.*, 25 (129)
- Bonquer, John, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of apothecaries, 124 (461)
- Borel, Alan, sub-taxor of the eleventh, 1295, in Orby and Burgh-in-the-Marsh, and of the twelfth, 1296, in Orby, 64 (285), 66 (293), 158, 160
- Borton, Nicholas of. *See* Burton.
- Bose . . . , John, 1297, bailiff of the men of Grimsby, 155
- Boseworth, Alexander de, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 117 (443)
- Bosse, Thomas, juror of Horncastle Soke and Liberty, 1298, 131 (485)
- Boston, William s. of Alexander of, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Wolmersty, *q.v.*, 30 (149)
- Boteler, Elicius, plaintiff, 1298, against William s. of Gilbert, Nicholas Herre, Ralph Bernard, Robert de Spina, Austin Guncy, Hugh Gegge, William ad Ripam and Ralph the Reeve, sub-taxors, *q.v.*, 55-6 (256, 258), 63 (283), 65 (288)
- Boteler, Gilbert le, plaintiff, 1298, against Austin Guncy and three other sub-taxors of the eleventh, *q.v.*, 65 (288)
- Botermarked, Henry, merchant of Cologne, plaintiff against John s. of Thomas and Gerard the Gauger, 1298, *q.v.* 1297: in a ship sailing from Boston on 11 Sept., 1297, 'Henry Buttermarketie' had 20 stone of wool, on which he paid customs duty amounting to 30/9 [*Cust. Accts. (Boston), 25-6 Ed. 1, m. 4*], *cviii*, 23 (127)
- Bothe, William de la. 1297: owner of a ship called 'Jonette of Boston' which was used to carry flour, beans and peas, oats, beef and bacon from Lincolnshire to Flanders for the use of the king's troops there in that year [*Sheriffs' Admin. Accts. 568/1, m. 1*], *lxiv*, 188
- Botte, John, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan of Tallington, *q.v.*, 105 (402)
- Botyler, Simon le. *See* Butler.
- Boultham, Eudo of. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Boultham [*Lay Subs. Roll, 135/3, m. 10*], 175
- Boure, Thomas atte, of Helpringham, attachor, 1298, of Philip s. of William of Helpringham, *q.v.*, 1299: a recognitor in an assize of novel disseisin in which John de la More, *q.v.*, appeared as a defendant. The defendants lost their case and the recognitors did not come [*A.R. 506, m. 8*], 78 (333)
- Bourhalle, Robert de la, plaintiff, 1298, against John of Swinstead, *q.v.*, and Walter Est, *q.v.* John was a bailiff of Langeo. 1291, July 24: Brother Richard, Prior of Catley, essoins himself against 'Robert de Bourhalle' and another on a plea of assize of novel disseisin, and is given a day [*A.R. 1293, m. 2*]. 1303: 'Robert de Bourhalle' holds half a fee in Digby, of William Bardolf [*F.A. iii, p. 155*], 106-7 (406-8), 148 *n.* 12

- Bourne, Geoffrey of, chief constable of Kesteven, 1298. 1292: 'Geoffrey de Brunne' appears in the list of those having £40 worth of lands and rents who ought to be knights and are not [*Chanc. Miscell.* 1:3, m. 2]. By 1298 he seems to have assumed his knighthood. 1300, Mar. 19: Geoffrey is in the list, compiled for calling out the feudal array for Scotland, of those having £40 worth of land [*Chanc. Miscell.* 1/6, m. 30]. His name also appears on the list of those doubtfully willing to take service with the king in Scotland [*Ibid.*, m. 32]. He held, in 1303, a third part of one knight's fee in Bourne, of the fees of John de Baiocis *F.A.* iii, p. 150; half a fee in Lobthorpe, with Nicholas de Eton, of the fees of the Archbishop of York [*Ibid.*, p. 151]; and a fourth part of one fee in Thurlby, 'in chief and other honours' [*Ibid.*, p. 170]. xxiii. 30 (150). 86 (356), 114 (428), 119-20 (451, 453). 139
- Bourne, Hugh of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 117 (443)
- Bourne, William of, clerk; stood pledge, 1298, to Nigel of Donington, William de Ingelton, Ivo of Billingham (twice) and John of Swinstead, bailiffs, *q.v.* 1294: 'William de Brunne,' clerk, is amerced at 40d. because he did not prosecute. This is probably the same William [*Fines and Amercements*, 119, no 27, m. 4], xix, n. 5, 42 (225), 83 (350), 89 (367), 102 (394), 106 (406), 117 (440)
- Bourser, Robert le, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton and William of Apethorpe, *q.v.* Also juror of Stamford, 1298, 69 (305), 70 (307), 126 (469)
- Bouthe, Alan, bailiff of the Earl of Lincoln's Liberty of Bolingbroke, 1298. The clerk of *A.R.* 505 may have been wrong in suggesting that Alan was at that time the Earl's bailiff, for in the accounts of the Duchy of Lancaster for 1295-6 is this statement: '... and thus is owing to the Earl £42 18s. 2½d. of which £9 9s. 2d. are the arrears of Alan Bouthe concerning scutage from the time when he was bailiff.' [*Min. Accts.* 1/1, m. 8, expenses on account of the free court of Bolingbroke], 2 (7), 7 (26)
- Boy, William, plaintiff, 1298, against Alexander Golderon, *q.v.*, 86 (359)
- Braban, John, of Stamford, member, 1298, of an inquisition of the drapers and vintners of Boston. 1297, Jan. 12: 'John Braban of Stanford' is appointed, with other merchants from various boroughs, 'to make ordinances and dispositions with the counsel of John de Warennia . . . keeper of the realm and land of Scotland or his deputy and Hugh de Cressingham . . . treasurer of Scotland, touching the site and state of the town of Berwick on Tweed and the port of that place, and to assess and arrent the houses and plots of the town, and to give . . . the same to merchants, artificers and other suitable persons for terms of years or in fee' [*C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 227]. 1297, Jan. 11: the merchants concerned, including John Braban, were to be distrained by the sheriffs so that they should be at Berwick 'in their own persons' in the octaves of Easter (Easter Day 1297 fell on April 14) [*C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 76] But on 1 Feb., 1297 the sheriff of Lincs. is ordered not to distrain John Braban, 'as the king wills for certain reasons that John should not go thither' [*Ibid.*, p. 11], cviii, 123 (459)
- Braceby, Hugh of, bailiff of Aveland, 1298. 1300: 'Hugh s. of Hugh de Breiceby' [probably the ex-bailiff, but possibly his son] brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Roger s. of Nigel of Sapperton and Alice widow of Nigel concerning a tenement in Sapperton, but did not prosecute. One of Hugh's pledges was William of Horton of Welby, *q.v.* [*A.R.* 1316, m. 28]. In the same year Hugh also stood pledge for the plaintiff in an assize of novel disseisin, not prosecuted, concerning a common pasture in Duns-thorpe [*Ibid.*, m. 28], 40 (205), 141, 147, n. 4
- Braceby, Thomas s. of Hugh of, main-pernor, 1298, of Henry West of Welby, *q.v.*, and of Hugh s. of Hugh, *q.v.*, 13 (53), 109 (415)
- Braceby, William s. of Hugh of, main-pernor, 1298, of Hugh s. of Hugh, as above, *q.v.* It is tempting, and perhaps accurate, to consider Hugh the official of no 415, Thomas and William as three sons of Hugh of Braceby the bailiff; but proof of this is lacking, 109 (415)

- Brackenborough, Robert of, juror of Louthesk wapentake, 1298. 1292: 'Robert de Brakenberwe' appears in the list of those having £40 worth of lands who ought to be knights and are not [*Chanc. Miscell.* 1/3, m. 2]. 1298, Mar. 19: Robert is again in the list of those having £40 worth of lands (calling out of the feudal array for Scotland) [*Chanc. Miscell.* 1/6, m. 30], but his name is also on the list of those doubtfully willing to take service with the king in Scotland [*Ibid.*, m. 32]. 1297, Nov. 3: William Dyne of Burton impeded 'Robert de Brakenbergh' of 3 acres of meadow and 7 acres of woodland in Burton Coggles. William made fine with Robert in £10 sterling [*Feet of Fines* 24-6 Ed. I, no 32]. 1300, May 1: William Dyne again impeded Robert of Brackenborough, this time of 62 acres of land, 10 acres and 7 acres of meadow with appurtenances in Burton Coggles, but made fine with him in £20 sterling [*Feet of Fines* 28 Ed. I, no. 8]. In 1303 Robert of 'Brakenbergh' held 1 fee in Brackenborough, of the fees of John de Baiocis [*F.A. iii*, p. 149], 131 (487)
- Bradewater, Roger of. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Denton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 9], 173
- Bradewell, Simon of, of Colby, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (252) 130 (481)
- Bradley, Ralph of, juror of Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)
- Brandon, Thomas s. of Reginald of. 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Loveden wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 4], 170
- Branston, Henry of, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298, 55 (255), 129 (478)
- Bratoft, Robert of, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298, 132 (489)
- Bratoft, Thomas of, plaintiff, 1298, against William s. of Gilbert and Nicholas Herre, sub-taxors, *q.v.*, 55 (256)
- Brattleby, Thomas of, juror of Well wapentake, 1298, 134 (495)
- Brauncewell, Edward of, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan of Tallington, *q.v.*, 105 (402)
- Braundeston, Simon de, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 117 (443)
- Braunt, Jacob. 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Wraggöe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 177
- Braytheland, John de, *cvi*
- Bredon, Robert s. of Robert of, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298, 55 (255), 129 (478)
- Brestoun, Robert. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Beltisloe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 164
- Breton, Geoffrey. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leadenham [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 4], 169
- Bretteuyl', William de, of Gunby, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298; also plaintiff against Adam le Lung, *q.v.*, 53 (250), 73 (318).
- Brian, William, of Stowe Green, juror of Aveland wapentake, 1298, 126 (471)
See also Bryan.
- Brinkhill, Ivo of. 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Wraggöe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 177
- Brinkhill, Richard of, under-sheriff of Lincolnshire under Robert le Venour (sheriff, 1294-7). 1297, Michaelmas: at a delivery of Lincoln gaol two brothers Wy-mark were charged with murder; surety was found for them by Richard of Brinkhill and by William s. of John of Yarborough, *q.v.* [*L.T.R.M.R. no. 69, m. 25d*]. 1296 (about): Richard was committed to the Fleet prison for a trespass of which he was convicted by John de Insula, justice, who was hearing pleas in Lincolnshire in that year against royal ministers; but in 1297 the king pardoned Richard on his making a fine of £10 [*K.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 52d*]. 1298: Richard of Brinkhill and Ranulph of Otby, *q.v.*, with four others, gave security against money owing to the king by the Prior of Burwell in respect of the goods and chattels of alien houses [*K.R.M.R. no. 71, m. 90*], xviii, n. 3, xxxiv, xciii, 26 (136, 138), 57-9 (262, 267, 269), 138
- Brinkhill, Robert of, brother of Richard of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, and his mainpernor, 1298, 26 (136, 138)
- Brinkhill, Roger of, probably a relation of Richard and Robert of Brinkhill, *q.v.*: one of his mainpernors was William Badde of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, who also mainperned Richard. Roger was certainly an official operating in the South Riding, 1298, but his rank is nowhere given

Brinkhill, Roger of—*cont.*

in *A.R.* 505. 1300: bailiff of the South Riding under Richard of Howell, sheriff. On this occasion Roger is brought before the justices on the charge that, having had jurors summoned for an assize of novel disseisin which Roger Bardolf of Brinkhill held against Henry 'de Warsope' and others concerning a tenement in 'Magna Gretham iuxta Horncastle,' he found no pledges for the prosecution, so that the jurors had their trouble for nothing. For this omission Roger the bailiff was committed to gaol, but made a fine in 40 pence [*A.R.* 1316, *m.* 26*d.*]. In 1301 he is called a clerk [*A.R.* 1320, *m.* 27] as he naturally would be. 1301: a recognitor in an assize of mort d'ancestor did not come and was mainperned by Roger of Brinkhill; in the same membrane he appears as a pledge for the plaintiff in an assize of novel disseisin, not prosecuted, concerning a tenement in Wilksby, Horncastle [*A.R.* 1322, *m.* 17]. 1300: 'Roger de Brinkhil' came before the king, on Monday after S. Sylvester [Jan. 4], and sought to replevy to Richard le Flemmyng of Nottingham his land, which was taken into the king's hand for his default in the king's court against William de Normanton of Nottingham [*C.C.R.* 1296-1302, *p.* 378]. (William of Normanton had lands in Lincolnshire at Swarby [*F.A.* iii, *p.* 135] and at Normanton [*Ibid.*, *p.* 157], so that the identity of Roger of Brinkhill is indicated, if not proved), 14 (59), 27 (139), 57-8 (260, 265-6), 144, 152, *n.* 44

Brinkhill, William s. of John of, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 14 (59)

Brisebaunk, Richard. 1294: bailiff of the men of Grimsby [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 66, *m.* 15], 154-5

Broc, Alan. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Brant Broughton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4], 169

Brom. *See* Broun.

Brond, Richard, juror of Stamford borough, 1298. 1300, 1301: recognitor in two sittings of a lengthy law-suit between Eustace Malherbe, *q.v.*, and Ranulph Drynkedregges [*A.R.* 1316, *m.* 27; *A.R.* 1320, *m.* 25*d.*], 126 (469)

Brond, William. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Old Sleaford [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, *m.* 1], 163

Brother, Wymund. 1294: royal collector of wool in the hands of foreign commercial houses. He was probably appointed in July, 1294 [*K.R.M.R.* no. 68, *m.* 88], 177

Broun, Geoffrey, of Stamford, plaintiff 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 91 (371)

Broun, Hugh, plaintiff, 1298, against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, 75 (325), 78-9 (329), 173

Broun, John, plaintiff, 1298, against Adam le Lung, *q.v.*, 73-4 (321)

Broun, Brom, John, of Bytham, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298, 35 (176), 53 (250)

Broun, John, miller, plaintiff, 1298, against William Revenill, *q.v.*, and Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 87 (361, 362)

Broune, Richard, of Leverton, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert of Wrangle, *q.v.*, 21 (110)

Browe, Reymund de la, member, 1298, of a jury of "provincial sailors" in Lincolnshire, 126 (468)

Broylle, Adam, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, 133 (492)

Bruere, William de la. 1294: Royal clerk appointed with two receivers of customs to Boston, there to supervise the passage of wool through the customs and to collect the revised customs rates in force as from July, 1294. The appointment is dated 29 July [*K.R.M.R.* no. 68*m.* 82], 177

Brume, William, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 78 (335)

Brun, Alan. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Bicker [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 7], 171

Brun, Henry, of Brumby, juror of the Soke of Kirton, 1298, 134 (493)

Bryan, Alan, of Hale, mainpernor, 1298, of William s. of Richard, *q.v.* 1300: 'Alan s. of Geoffrey Bryan de Parua Hale' brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Isabella Bryan and others concerning a tenement in Little Hale, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 1316, *m.* 29], 84-5 (354)

Bryan, Geoffrey, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Stragglethorpe. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1½ qrs. of dredge worth 3/-; hay worth 1/-; 2 cows worth 4/- each; 1 pig worth 1/3. The total was 16/3, the ninth

- Bryan, Geoffrey—*cont.*
part being 1/9½ [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 5], cv. 55 (255), 129 (478), 169
- Bryan, Isabella, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 83 (349)
- Bryan, Stephen, of Hale, mainpernor, 1298, of William s. of Richard, *q.v.*, 84 (354)
- Bryan, Brian, William, of Sutterby, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas of Sutterby, *q.v.*, 3 (15), 12 (48)
- Brythyme, John, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Lambetoth, *q.v.*, 13 (57)
- Bugge, Robert. 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Ingoldmells, 62 (278), 158
- Bullington, John of, juror of Horncastle with Gartree wapentake, 1298, 38 (195)
- Bunne, John, of Helpringham, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 78 (336), 82 (345)
- Bunne, William, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Est, *q.v.*, 86 (356)
- Bunnyng, Bynning, John, mainpernor, 1298, of William s. of Alexander the Clerk, *q.v.* (William was a bailiff of Skirbeck). 1299: 'John Bunnyng' complains that he was impeded of 1 messuage with appurtenances in Boston by Alan of Threckingham, who made fine with him in 7 marks silver [*Feet of Fines* 27 Ed. I, no. 12], cvii, 21 (104), 42 (226). Cf. Binninge, John.
- Burdet, Nicholas, juror of Wraggöe wapentake, 1298, 37 (194), 128 (477)
- Burel, Ralph, of Norwich, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of mercers, 125 (465)
- Burford, John of, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of apothecaries, 124 (461)
- Burgelioun, William. 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Wraggöe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 177
- Burgh-on-Bain, John of. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Burgh-on-Bain, Biscathorpe and Girsby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 176
- Burgh [in the Marsh], Burgo, Alan s. of Ralph of, juror of Candleshoe, 1298, 25 (128)
- Burnel, Henry, accessory in a case where, sometime between 1295 and 1298, wool belonging to an alien was seized by royal officials appointed for that purpose. Henry was giving house-room for the wool, 70 (308)
- Burnel, William, juror of Stamford, 1298, 126 (469)
- Burnham, Thomas of (Candleshoe), juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298, 132 (489)
- Burnham, Thomas of, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, and heads the list: if a knight is serving on a jury of this kind, or a person near to knight's rank, his name will usually be entered at the head of the list of jurors. I have found external references to a Thomas of Burnham of this rank in society, but final proof of his identity with the Manley juror is lacking: 1300: Thomas of Burnham appears in a list of persons of knight's rank who had not assumed knighthood [*Chanc. Miscell.* 1/6, m. 30]; 1303: Thomas of Burnham held, with others, 3 parts and a twentieth part of 1 knight's fee in Ormsby [*F.A. iii*, p. 140]. 1291: Alexander de Croxton and his wife and William de Brun and his wife held an assize of novel disseisin against Thomas of Burnham and Simon of Halton concerning a tenement in Tetney [*A.R.* 1293, m. 21]: in the same year Joan, wife of Thomas of Burnham, put Robert Capellum or William of Bradley in her place in a writ of assize on a plea of novel disseisin against John Gobaud (who was a knight), *q.v.*, and others [*Ibid.*, m. 26]; and in 1300 Thomas of Burnham essoined himself through Adam Fox against the Abbot and certain members of the convent of Louth Park [*A.R.* 1316, m. 43], 133 (492)
- Burre, Mortimer. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ludford [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 176
- Burser. See Bourser.
- Burton, Geoffrey of, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Braceborough. He was himself assessed as follows: he had 2 quarters of corn worth 3/- each; 6 qrs. of oats worth 1/4 per qr.; 1 draught-beast worth 4/-; 2 steers worth 5/- each; 1 cow worth 4/-; 1 cart worth 1/-; hay and forage worth 1/6. The total was 34/6, the ninth part being 3/10 [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 3]. 1300: Geoffrey of Burton, Simon le Keu of Uffington, *q.v.*, and others were accused, in an assize of novel disseisin, of unjustly disseising 'John de Stirchesleye' of his free tenement in Shillingthorpe; he complains that they

- Burton, Geoffrey of—*cont.*
disseised him of the manor of Shillingthorpe with appurtenances. The case was postponed [*A.R.* 1316, m. 24]. Geoffrey was a tenant on the Greatford estates of John Mortimer: 1290, expense side of the accounts of these estates: 'Item, 500 herrings bought of Geoffrey of Burton, 3/- . . . Item, paid to Geoffrey of Burton of the debt of Robert Brun, 2 s 5' [*Mon. Accts.* 910 i]. 1296-7, receipt side: 'one halfpenny received of Geoffrey of Burton at the same term (i.e., Michaelmas, 1297)' [*Mon. Accts.* 910 3]. 1300-1, receipt side: 'one halfpenny received from Geoffrey of Burton for one rood and a half of land at "Roudik"' [*Ibid.*, 910/9]. Note that Greatford, Braceborough and Shillingthorpe are all within a mile or so of each other, civ-v, 127 (470), 168
- Burton, Nicholas of, official vendor of wool and woolfells in the possession of French merchants in Lincolnshire, 70 (308-9)
- Bush, William. 1297: merchant, appointed by the king to buy wool under the prise of 1297, in Lincolnshire. The appointment is dated July [*K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 108], 177
- Buslingthorpe, Richard of. 1294: appointed chief collector of the tenth in Lincolnshire. The appointment is dated 12 Nov., 1294 [*K.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 72], 137, 156
- Bussey, Hugh de, sheriff of Lincolnshire, 16 October 1300—21 May, 1302 [*P.R.O. Lists and Indexes*, IX, p. 78], 137, 140, 150, n. 23, 151, n. 33, n. 36, 152, n. 44, n. 49
- Busthorp', John de, 139, n. 3
- Butler, Botyler, Simon the, sub-taxor of the twelfth in Burgh le Marsh, 66 (294), 160
- Butterwick, William of, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Ponton, *q.v.*, 32 (158)
- Buxton, John, of West Keal, juror of Bolingbroke wapentake, 1298, 132 (488)
- Byeston, Robert, of Bytham, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298, 53 (250)
- Byestyeton, Henry, of Sapperton, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas s. of Alan, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Bygot, Bigot, Richard, plaintiff, 1298, against William le Wayte, *q.v.*, juror of Grantham, 1298. 1297: Promise to pay to Richard Bigod of Grantham by a fortnight after Easter £5 6s. 8d. for one sack of wool, bought of him for the king's use by Robert de Basing, *q.v.*, and his fellows, appointed to buy wool in the county of Lincoln . . . [*C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 310], *cv*, 100 (389), 130 (482)
- Bylbesworth. *See* Bibbesworth.
- Bylesfeld, John de, sub-bailiff of Yarborough wapentake, 1298, 29 (146), 143
- Bylet, Robert. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Corby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 165
- Byletis, Alan de, mainpernor, 1298, of Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 30 (147)
- Bylk, Alicia, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (305)
- Bynning. *See* Bunning.
- Byrggeman, Richard, mainpernor, 1298, of William Lambeth, *q.v.*, 13 (57)
- Byry, Gamel de, member, 1298, of an inquest of Boston drapers and vintners, 123 (459)
- Cacchok, Robert, plaintiff, 1298, against William s. of Ralph de Dunneswra, *q.v.*, 61 (275)
- Caistor, Henry of, bailiff of the men of Caistor, Easter, 1296 [*K.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 2]; Easter, 1297 [*Ibid.*, no. 70, m. 3]; Easter 1298 [*Ibid.*, no. 71, m. 3]; and Easter 1299 [*Ibid.*, no. 72, m. 2a], 155 (*quat*)
- Caldeflyte, William de, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Amory, *q.v.*, 65 (289)
- Calnton, Robert de. 1290: the Bishop of Lincoln's constable and bailiff at Sleaford Castle [*Reg. Sutton, Memoranda*, f. 96], *NOTES*, n. 6
- Cambridge, Osbert of, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 102 (395)
- Cambridge, William of, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan of Tallington, *q.v.*, 103 (397)
- Camera, Gilbert de, mainpernor, 1298, of Gilbert Loseward, *q.v.*, 20 (92)
- Camera, Thomas de. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ingoldsby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 162
- Cammeringham, the Prior of. 1295 (after Sept. 28): the Prior paid £9 into the Exchequer in respect of the goods of alien Houses, 49 (238)
- Campden, Everard of, sub-bailiff of Kirton wapentake, 1298. 1290: served as juror on an inquisition into crimes committed at Boston Fair in 1288 [*A.R.* 1286, m. 16], 42 (224)

- Campo, Peter de.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Quadring [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7*], 171
- Cane, Hugh de.* 1297: clerk to the merchants appointed by the king to buy wool in Lincolnshire under the prise of July, 1297. Hugh's appointment is dated after Michaelmas, 1297 [*L.T.R.M.R. no. 69, m. 134*], 178
- Canouns, William atte,* mainpernor, 1298, of Walter Welmad, *q.v.*, 34 (170)
- Cany, Simon,* mainpernor, 1298, of Nicholas of Saham, *q.v.*, 22 (115)
- Capellam, Robert ad,* of Skillington, mainpernor, 1298, of Henry the Clerk of Skillington, *q.v.*, 12 (50)
- Capellanus.* See *Chapeleyn.*
- Cappe, John,* of Carlton-le-Moorland, mainpernor, 1298, of John s. of William of Carlton, *q.v.*, 36 (187)
- Cappe, Nicholas,* of Carlton-le-Moorland, mainpernor, 1298, of John s. of William of Carlton, *q.v.*, 36 (187)
- Care, John,* of Pinchbeck, mainpernor, 1298, of John Everard, *q.v.*, 21 (103), 42 (222)
- Care, Peter,* of Pinchbeck, mainpernor, 1298, of John Everard, *q.v.*, 21 (103), 42 (222)
- Carectarius.* See *Carter.*
- Carenco', Andrew.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wilsthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*], 168
- Carlisle, the Bishop of,* master, 1298, of Robert Merwyn, *q.v.*, 7 (25)
- Carlton, Adam s. of Hugh of,* mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph Paynel, sheriff, *q.v.*, 1 (1)
- Carlton, Elias of,* mainpernor, 1298, of John of Stubton, *q.v.*, and of Robert of Wyville, *q.v.*, 18 (75), 41 (212, 213)
- Carlton, le Moorland, Gilbert of,* minor official, 1298, rank not given, 36 (186)
- Carlton le Moorland, John s. of Robert of,* minor official, 1298, rank not given. 1301: mainpernor of John s. of William of Carlton, *q.v.*, a recognitor in an assize of mort d'ancestor [*A.R. 1322, m. 21*], 37 (188)
- Carlton, John s. of Robert of (another),* mainpernor, 1298, of the above, 37 (188)
- Carlton le Moorland, John s. of William of,* minor official, 1298, rank not given. 1301: recognitor, who did not appear, in an assize of mort d'ancestor concerning a tenement of 1 messuage, 1½ bovates of land with appurtenances in Waddington [*A.R. 1322, m. 21*], 36 (187)
- Carlton [Seroop], Nicholas of.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Carlton Seroop [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 170
- Carlton, Walter of.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Barrowby [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 11*], 173
- Carlton, William of.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Claypole [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 169
- Carlton, William of (another),* xlvi
- Carnarvon, Edward of (later Edward II),* lxxiii
- Carpentaria, Carpentarius.* See *Carpenter.*
- Carpenter, Hugh le,* plaintiff, 1298, against William of Apethorpe, *q.v.*, 70 (307)
- Carpenter, Hugh s. of John,* plaintiff, 1298, against John Mog, *q.v.*, 84 (353)
- Carpenter, John le,* mainpernor, 1298, against Hugh Peverel, *q.v.* (182), and plaintiff against John Mog, *q.v.*, 36 (182), 84 (353)
- Carpenter, John le,* of Crofton, mainpernor, 1298, of William Loveday, *q.v.*, 84 (354)
- Carpenter, Maud,* plaintiff, 1298, against Ralph Bernard, Robert de Spina, William s. of Gilbert and Nicholas Herre, sub-taxors, *q.v.*, 56 (258), 63 (283)
- Carpenter, Nicholas,* of West Keal, juror, 1298, of Bolingbroke wapentake, 132 (488)
- Carpenter, Richard,* sub-taxor, 1294, of the tenth, in Bratoft, 67 (296), 156
- Carpenter, Richard s. of John,* plaintiff, 1298, against John Mog, *q.v.* Brother of Hugh s. of John Carpenter, *q.v.*, 84 (353)
- Carpenter, Robert,* of Keisby, mainpernor, 1298, of William Randolph, *q.v.*, 12 (49)
- Carpenter, Robert le,* of Quarrington, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, and Walter Est, *q.v.* 1297: sub taxor of the ninth in Quarrington and Milthorpe, [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of dredge worth 2/-; ½ qr. of peas worth 1/-; 1 draught-beast worth 3/-; forage worth 9d. The total was 9/9, the ninth part being 1/1 [*Ibid.*], 82 (344), 86 (356), 163
- Carpenter, Walter.* 1297: sub-taxor, of the ninth in South Willingham [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 12*], 176
- Carpenter, William,* juror of Grantham, 1298, 48 (236)

- Carpenter, William, of Newton-le-Wold, juror of Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)
- Carpenter, William le.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Braceborough [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*], 168
- Carter, Hugh le, of Belton, mainpernor, 1298, of William s. of Thomas of Belton, *q.v.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Belton [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 1*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of corn worth 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of barley worth 1/3; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of dredge worth 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of [name of article obliterated; perhaps oats] worth 1/-; 1 draught-beast worth 1/-; 1 mare worth 3/6; forage worth 6d. The total was 9/9, the ninth part being 1/1 [*Ibid.*], 37 (192), 109 (415), 166
- Carter, John, of Somerby, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard Gybbard, *q.v.*, 110 (415)
- Cartere, Nicholas le, mainpernor, 1298, of William Lambetoth, *q.v.*, 13 (57)
- Carter, Walter, of Grimsthorpe. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Grimsthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 164
- Carter, William, of Faldingworth, juror of Lawress wapentake, 1298, 133 (491)
- Carum, John de, juror of Calcewath wapentake, 1298, 131 (486)
- Carwell, William de, stood pledge, 1298, to Ralph de Cendale, *q.v.*, 31 (153)
- Casewick, Gilbert de.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Deeping [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*], 168
- Cast', William de, of West Keal, juror of Bolingbroke wapentake, 1298, 132 (488)
- Castello, John de, plaintiff, 1298, against William of Flintham, *q.v.*, and Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 80 (340), 83 (349)
- Casterton, Alice of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (305)
- Casterton, Richard of, juror of Kirton wapentake, 1298, 55 (254), 125 (466)
- Casthorpe, Robert s. of Bartholomew of, juror of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1298. 1295: assessed for the eleventh as follows: he had 4 quarters of corn worth 5/- a qr.; 3 qrs. of dredge worth 2/- per qr.; 1 qr. of peas worth 2/6; 4 qrs. of oats worth 1/6 per qr.; 2 draught-beasts worth 3/- each; 2 oxen worth 6/- each; 2 cows worth 5/- each; hay and forage worth 5/-. The total was 65/6, the eleventh part being 5/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/2, m. 5*]. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Casthorpe and Stainwith [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; 1 draught-beast worth 4/-; 1 ox worth 6/-; forage worth 6d. The total was 15/-, the ninth part being 1/8 [*Ibid.*], civ. n. 1, 135 (497), 173
- Casthorpe, William s. of Robert of, juror of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1298, 135 (497)
- Cauce, Adam, of Gonerby, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger s. of Stephen of Barkston, *q.v.*, 13 (55)
- Cause, William*, 1298, Easter: succeeded Robert le Venour, *q.v.*, as *custos* of the City of Lincoln [*K.R.M.R. no. 71, m. 3*; *L.T.R.M.R. no. 69, m. 6*], 137, 154
- Celario, William de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Deeping [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*], 168
- Celby, Walter de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ropsley [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 1*], 166
- Cendale, Ralph de, bailiff of Walshcroft wapentake, 1298, lvi, 26 (134), 31 (153), 32 (159), 143 (*bis*), 151, n. 34
- Chadworth, John of, sheriff of Lincolnshire, 150, n. 25
- Chapeleyn, Jordan le, paid 20/- mainprize money in 1298, 96 (379)
- Chapeleyn, Scapeleyn, Walter le, of Hemingby, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Hemingby, *q.v.*; also juror of Gartree and Horncastle wapentakes, 1298. 1293-4: 'Walter le Chapelayn de Hemmyngby' was a member of a jury of presentment summoned to determine the extent of the knights' fees held by Thomas of Moulton [*Anc. Extents no. 82 (2), m. 1*], 3 (14), 12 (47), 20 (96), 27 (142), 38 (195), 130 (483)
- Chaplain, Ralph the, accessory to Alexander Golderon, *q.v.*, 85 (355)
- Chaplain, Simon the, plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors, 55-6 (256, 258), 63-4 (283, 288)
- Chapman, John, of Rippingale, mainpernor, 1298, of Geoffrey of Stapleford, *q.v.*, 17 (68)
- Chapman, John s. of John, of Rippingale, mainpernor, 1298, of Geoffrey of Stapleford, *q.v.*, 17 (68)
- Chapman, Nigel le, of Donington, bailiff of Kirton, 1297-8. 1299: 'Nigel

Chapman, Nigel le—*cont.*

le Chapman de Donington ' stood pledge to Richard Capoun of Surfleet, who brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against the Abbot of Vaudey, concerning a tenement in Surfleet, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 506, m. 4]. Perhaps chief bailiff of Holland, 1297-8, when he is called the merchant. 1295-6: Nigel this year paid 6/- rent to the Earl of Richmond for a house in Donington, Kirton [*Min. Accts.* 111/6, f. 9]. 1300: Nigel the Merchant of Donington brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Richard Clony of Spalding, *q.v.*, concerning a tenement in Spalding, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 1316, m. 28], 4 (19), 8-9 (29-32, 42 (225), 142, 171

Chapman, William le, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 115 (434)

Chaumpayn, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Haydor, Oseby and Aisby; but himself non-taxable, for it is said of him, ' nichil habet in bonis ' [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1], 165

Cheveney, Henry, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298, 131 (484)

Christiana the Widow, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 106 (405)

Chyrche, William Atte, of Claypole, stood pledge, 1298, to Henry Asty, *q.v.* 1297: ' Willelmus ad Ecclesiam de Cleypol ' was a sub-taxor of the ninth in Claypole. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/6; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; hay worth 1/-; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 steer worth 2/-; the total was 12/-, the ninth part being 1/4 [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 4], 13 (56), 169

Cirtuli, *The Black*, xxvii, n. 1

Cirtuli, *The White*, xxvii, n. 1

Cissor. See Tailor

Clapton, Roger of, acts as clerk to Ralph Paynel, sheriff of Lincolnshire, at the Exchequer, 7 May, 1297 [*K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 75d], 139

Claythorpe, Philip of, juror of Calcewath wapentake, 1298 (heads the list). 1300: Philip of Claythorpe essoined himself in three separate assizes of novel disseisin, by Adam Fox. The first was against Roger of Well of Scamblesby, the second against the aforesaid Roger and Ralph of ' Fordington ' of

Claythorpe, Philip of—*cont.*

Scamblesby and the third against Walter s. of Herbert and others [*A.R.* 1316, m. 42]. Next year (1301) Philip brought an assize of novel disseisin against Walter s. of Herbert (of Alvingham) concerning a tenement in Alvingham, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 1320, m. 23]; and one against Roger of Well and others concerning a tenement in Scamblesby, but again did not prosecute [*Ibid.*, m. 29]. In 1303 Philip held one-fourth part of one fee in Alvingham, of the fees of John de Baiocis [*F.A. iii*, p. 149], and together with Robert of Well (? the same as Roger) held half and one-eighth of one fee in Scamblesby [*Ibid.*, p. 160], of the fees of the Countess of Bolingbroke. This probably accounts for the litigation noted above, 131 (486)

Claxby, John of, juror of Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)

Claxby [by Normanby], William s. of John of, juror of Walsheroft wapentake, 1298, 128 (476)

Clerk, Alexander, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wyberton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 8], 172

Clerk, Alexander le, of Aswarby. See Golderon, Alexander

Clerk, Eustace, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Corby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 165

Clerk, Geoffrey the, of Haddington, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Haddington [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10], 54 (252), 129 (481), 175

Clerk, Henry the, of Skillington, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298, 12 (50)

Clerk, Henry le, attachor, 1298, of John Fraunceys of Helpringham, *q.v.*, 78 (333)

Clerk, Henry le, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Boultham [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10], 175

Clerk, Hugh the, mainpernor, 1298, of Denis of Newton, *q.v.*, 19 (81)

Clerk, John the, of Winceby, mainpernor, 1298, of Walter of Winceby, *q.v.*, 41 (219)

Clerk, John le, plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors, 55-6 (256 258), 64 (288)

Clerk, John le, of Ludford, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ludford [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 176

Clerk, John le, of Sixle, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sixle [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 176

- Clerk, Nicholas*, 1299: bailiff, probably of Skirbeck, under Hugh de Bussey, sheriff of Lincs. [*A.R.* 1320, m. 29], 143 (*bis*), 150, n. 29
- Clerk, Peter le*, of Swayfield, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298, 53 (250)
- Clerk, Philip the*, plaintiff, 1298, against William s. of Gilbert and Nicholas Herre, sub-taxors, *q.v.*, 63 (283)
- Clerk, Ralph the*, of Ferriby, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 27 (139)
- Clerk, Ralph the*, of Ingoldsby, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298, 10 (36)
- Clerk, Richard the*, of Ponton, 1295: one of the twelve sub-taxors of the eleventh in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, m. 16], 159
- Clerk, Robert the*, collector of prise in Swaton, 1298, lx, n. 1, 114 (427)
- Clerk, Robert the*, of Woolsthorpe, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Pygoun, *q.v.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Belvoir and Woolsthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 9, 11], 52 (242), 173
- Clerk, Roger le*, of Allington, 1295: one of the twelve sub-taxors of the eleventh in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, m. 16], 159
- Clerk, Roger le*, of Burton by Lincoln, juror of Lawress wapentake, 1298 (heads the list), 133 (491)
- Clerk, Roger the*, of Fulstow, juror of Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)
- Clerk, Roger le*, of Wyberton, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wyberton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, mm. 7, 8], 172
- Clerk, Simon the*, of Dunsthorpe, minor official, 1298, rank not given, but almost certainly a collector, either of taxes or prises. Mainpernor of Hugh s. of Ivo, *q.v.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harrowby and Dunsthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had $\frac{1}{2}$ a quarter of corn worth 1/6; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/6; 1 cow worth 5/-; forage worth 4d. The total was 9/4, the ninth part being 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ [*Ibid.*], 108-9 (412-3), 166
- Clerk, Simon the*, of Ropsley, mainpernor, 1298, of Walter Scharpe, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Clerk, Thomas the*, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 102 (395)
- Clerk, Thomas le*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in, probably, Belton; but 'nichil habet in bonis' [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 2], 166
- Clerk, Thomas le*. See Hanuyll
- Clerk, Walter the*, mainpernor, 1298, of Adam of Benniworth, *q.v.*, 32 (155)
- Clerk, William the*, of Timberland, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298; mainpernor of William the shepherd, *q.v.*, 37 (193), 111 (418)
- Clerk, William le*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in, probably, Somerby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1], 166
- Clerk, William le*, of Goxhill, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298, 127 (473)
- Clerk, William s. of Alexander le*, bailiff of Skirbeck wapentake, 1298. In a list of pleas heard at Boston on 2 Aug., 1289, concerning the fire and resultant robberies at Boston Fair in 1288, occurs the following: Alan of Seldek, *q.v.*, and William s. of Alexander the Clerk, indicted and charged that at the time of the fire they stole clothes, spiced wax and canvas, were asked by what means they wished to acquit themselves. They said they were guiltless of the thefts imputed to them and that they were clerks; saving benefit of clergy they submitted themselves to this inquest, which said on oath that they were not guilty of the premises. Therefore they were acquitted [*A.R.* 1286, m. 7d]. In a series of inquests held on 25th April, 1289, as part of the same enquiry, occurs this: 'Item, Gilbert of Gosberchurch took numerous goods from robbers and retained the goods to his own use . . . Item, William s. of Alexander the Clerk similarly.' [*Ibid.*, m. 15b]. And among inquests taken at Boston in April 1290, also concerning fires, robberies and homicides at Boston Fair in 1288, one jury, which included Everard of Caumpdene, John Peyt and Henry Makefare (all *q.v.*), stated that William s. of Alexander the Clerk attacked a certain foreigner, robbed him of 10 ells of furred canvas, next day carried the canvas off to the hall of the Earl of Richmond and delivered it to his bailiffs [*Ibid.*, m. 16], 21 (104), 42 (226), 142
- Clerk, William s. of Henry the*, of Loveden wapentake, 1298, 55 (255), 129 (478)

- Clony, Richard, of Spalding, juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298. 1300: defendant in a writ of assize of novel disseisin brought against him by Nigel le Marchaunt or the Chapman of Donington, *q.v.*, concerning a tenement in Spalding, but not prosecuted. The plaintiff not appearing, Richard was dismissed *inde sine die* [*A.R.* 1316], *m.* 28], 54 (253), 125 (467)
- Cloueleck, William, of Grantham, mainpernor, 1298, of William le Wayte, *q.v.*, 2 (8), 18 (79)
- Clyff, Hugh del, of Colby, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 37 (190)
- Cockerington, William of, coroner of Lincolnshire prior to 26 Jan., 1297 [*C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 145], 138
- Codhorn, Arnold, juror of Grantham, 1298, also plaintiff against William le Wayte, *q.v.*, 391; 48 (236), 101 (391)
- Coint, Ralph, of Careby, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 36 (180)
- Cok'. See Tok'
- Cokol, John, of Glentworth, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh of Treswell, *q.v.*, 18 (80)
- Cokol, Robert, of Glentworth, brother of John Cokol; mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh of Treswell, *q.v.*, 18 (80)
- Cokstan, Henry, of Caythorpe, paid 6/8 mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379)
- Coleby, Ralph of, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, 133 (492)
- Coleman, Stephen, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298, 55 (255), 128 (478)
- Coleville, John of, of Wrawby, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298, 127 (473)
- Colevill, William de, elected Coroner of Lincolnshire shortly before 15 April, 1293 [*C.C.R.* 1288-96, p. 280], 138
- Colevyll, Brother John de, *custos* of Swineshead abbey; plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 14 (61)
- Colgryme, William, mainpernor, 1298, of William the Baker, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Colin [?] s. of Roger, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leverton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 1], 167
- Colin [?] s. of William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Butterwick [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 1], 167
- Cologne, Geoffrey of, merchant of Cologne; plaintiff, 1298, against John s. of Thomas and Gerard le Gauger, both *q.v.*, 23 (127)
- Colpton', Richard de, juror of Grantham, 1298, 130 (482)
- Colsterworth, John s. of John of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Colsterworth [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, *m.* 1], 164
- Columbaris, Matthew de, his authority was quoted, 1298, in connexion with the prise of wine. He was king's serjeant and chamberlain, taker of the prise of wine and gauger of wine for England [*C.P.R.* 1292-1301, pp. 25, 52, 449], 23 (127)
- Compton, Nicholas of, juror of Wraggöe wapentake, 1298 (heads the list). 1303: he held, with John de Helwell, one half of one knight's fee in Stainby, of the fee of John de Bayeux [*F.A.* iii, p. 149], 37 (194), 128 (477)
- Coningsby, Reginald s. of John of, juror of Horncastle Soke and Liberty, 1298, 131 (485)
- Connethorp', John de, of Coleby, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 37 (189)
- Conysgate [Conyesgate], Alan atte, one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors in Candleshoe of the eleventh of 1295 and of the twelfth of 1296, 56 (257), 64 (285, 287), 66 (293), 157, 159
- Cooper, Robert the, of Rouen, alien merchant in Lincolnshire, 1294-8, 70 (308)
- Coppyldyk. See Coupledyke
- Corbe, Peter, 1295: bailiff of the men of Caistor [*K.R.M.R.* no. 68, *m.* 3; *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 66, *m.* 104], 155
- Corby, John s. of Thomas of, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298; plaintiff against Adam le Lung, *q.v.*, 322; 53 (250), 74 (322)
- Corby, Richard of, plaintiff, 1298, against William le Wayte, *q.v.*, 99 (385), 146 *n.* 2
- Corringham, Robert s. of Ralph of, stood pledge, 1298, to Peter de Cumbermount, *q.v.*, 48 (235)
- Cosin, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Hougham [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4], 169
See also Cosyn
- Costantin, Costantyn, William, sub-bailiff of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1298, 17 (65-6), 40 (208-9), 101 (390), 141
- Cosyn, Cosin, Geoffrey, of Hougham, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298, 55 (255), 128 (478)
- Cotes, Drogo of, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Healing, *q.v.*, 32 (157)
- Cotes, Geoffrey of, juror of Aslaoe wapentake, 1298, 134 (494)

- Cotes, Ralph* of, bailiff of the men of Grimsby, 1291 [K.R.M.R. no. 65, m. 1] and 1294 [L.T.R.M.R. no. 66, m. 15], 154 (*bis*)
- Cottesmore, Geoffrey* of, of Stamford, juror of Stamford, 1298; plaintiff against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.* 1298, Mar. 16: promise to pay, a fortnight after Easter, 26/8 to 'Geoffrey de Cottesmore' for 6½ stone of wool bought of him by William Fraunk, Richard de Beau-fou, *q.v.*, and their fellows, appointed to buy wool in Lincolnshire [C.P.R. 1292-1301, p. 335]. 1299: the assize comes to examine whether William Faderman and others unjustly disseised John de Nevill of his free tenement in Stamford—1 messuage with appurtenances. The recognitors did not come; among them was Geoffrey of Cottesmore [A.R. 506, m. 10]. Geoffrey was a recognitor on two occasions, 1300 [A.R. 1316, m. 27] and 1301 [A.R. 1320, m. 25d] in a very long-drawn assize between Eustace Malherbe, *q.v.*, and Ranulph Drynkedregges, 69 (305), 126 (469)
- Cotun, John* de, member, 1298, of a jury of Lincolnshire skinnors, 124 (464)
- Cotun, John* de, of Rippingale, main-peror, 1298, of Thomas de Hanuill, *q.v.*, 113 (425)
- Cotun, Cotoun, Roger* de, juror of Lange wapentake, 1298; stood pledge to Thomas, vicar of Whaplode, 14 (60), 52-3 (343, 251)
- Cotus, Roger*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Scottlethorpe [Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1], 164
- Coul, John*, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 72 (317)
- Coul, Matilda* le, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 72 (317)
- Coupledyeke, Copeldyk, Coupyldyk, Alan*, juror of Kirton wapentake, 1298. 1296: Alan was associated with Robert le Venour, sheriff of Lincs., *q.v.*, in going bail for John of Holland and Richard of Buslingthorpe, both *q.v.*, chief collectors of the tenth in Lincolnshire, in respect of their arrears in collecting and paying in this tax. The proceedings took place at the Exchequer [K.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 50d; L.T.R.M.R. no. 68, m. 14d]. As the collectors had not paid up their arrears by the appointed date in the Hilary term, 1297, Alan de Copeldyk and his associates were called upon [L.T.R.M.R.
- Coupledyeke, Alan*—*cont.*
no. 68, m. 91]. 1299: Alan was associated with William his brother, *q.v.*, in an assize of novel disseisin against Roger de Copeldyk [A.R. 506, m. 10d]. 1301: 'Alanus de Copeldyk de Frampton' was a member of an assize which came to examine whether certain persons died in seisin in demesne as of fee of 1 messuage, 2 acres, 3 roods of land, 3 roods of meadow and 2 acres of marsh with appurtenances in Kirton. Associated with Alan was Thomas Hillary of Frampton, *q.v.* [A.R. 1320, m. 27d], cvi, 55 (254) 125 (466)
- Coupledyeke, Roger* de, steward of the Earl of Lincoln, cvi
- Coupledyeke, Copeldyk, Cupledyk, William* de, juror of Kirton wapentake, 1298. 1291: 'Margeria uxor Willelmi Cobeldik' put in her place the said William her husband against John de Britannia and Robert le Messer of 'Frampton' in a plea of novel disseisin [A.R. 1293, m. 26]. 1294: a jury of presentment, in respect of knights' fees held in chief by Thomas of Moulton, said that William, son and heir of John de Copeldyk held, on 21 April, 1294, 1 messuage and one bovate of land with appurtenances in Frampton of Thomas, and the holding of the land was valued at 40/- per annum [the service by which it was held is unfortunately obliterated in the MS] [Anc. Extents no 82 (2), m. 1]. 1299: 'Willelmus de Cubbeldyk' and Alan his brother, *q.v.*, brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Roger de Copeldyk' (who was the Earl of Lincoln's steward for his Lincolnshire lands, [Min. Accts. 1/1, mm. 6, 7, 8d, etc.] concerning a tenement in Frampton and Wyberton; they sought licence to withdraw from their writ, and were granted it [A.R. 506, m. 10d], cvi, 55 (254), 125 (466)
- Crandene, Walter* de, of Worlaby, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298. 1301: 'Walter de Craden de Wolricby' stood pledge to the prosecutor in an assize of novel disseisin concerning a tenement in Beelsby, Haverstoe [A.R. 1322, m. 17d], 127 (473)
- Cranemer, Thomas* le, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Swineshead [Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7], 171

- Cranwell, William of, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 37 (193), 54 (251)
- Cras, Richard le, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of apothecaries, 124 (461)
- Cresoy, William de, of Kinnard's Ferry, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)
- Crisping, Alfred*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Allington, Winnibriggs [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 173
- Crispyngg. *See* Cryspyn
- Cristian, Walter, minor official, rank not given, 108-9 (415)
- Cristian, William, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Harman, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Croft, Alan s. of John de, stood pledge, 1298, to Hugh Amory, *q.v.*, 57 (263)
- Crokedek', Adam de, royal justice; for much information as to his activities, mostly irrelevant to Lincolnshire, see, e.g., the General Index to *C.P.R. 1292-1301*, and to *C.C.R. 1288-96* and *1296-1302*. Adam is mentioned only incidentally in *A.R. 505*, 46 (231)
- Crossholme, Gilbert of, stood pledge, 1298, to Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, and William le Wayte, *q.v.* *See also* Hugh Sturmy; 87 (363), 98 (382)
- Crossholme, John of*, 1293: under-sheriff and receiver under John Dyne, sheriff 1290-3 [Selden Soc., vol. 48: *Select Cases in the Exch. of Pleas*, p. 147], 138
- Croxton, Simon of*, chief bailiff of the North Riding under Richard of Howell, sheriff, 1299-1300 [*A.R. 1316, m. 27d*], 143
- Croyland, Abbot of*, 181
- Crucem, Adam ad, mainpernor, 1298, of Alan of Newland, *q.v.*, 21 (107)
- Crucem, Richard ad, of Ashby-de-la-Laund, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert of Ashby, *q.v.*, 11 (40)
- Crucem, Roger ad, minor official, rank not given. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Honington [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 1*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/6; 2 qrs. of oats worth 1/6 per qr.; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; forage worth 4d.; 1 steer worth 3/-. The total was 13/10, the ninth part being 1/6½ [*Ibid.*], 108-9 (415), 165
- Crucem, William ad, of Cranwell, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert le Foulere, *q.v.*, 11 (42)
- Crumb, Warin de, of Winterton, mainpernor, 1298, of John Trynel, *q.v.* 1301: 'Warinus Croumbe de Wynterton' stood pledge to Richard of Coleby of Winterton, plaintiff against Richard s. of Robert of Coleby in an assize of mort d'ancestor concerning a tenement of 3 roods of meadow in Winterton with appurtenances. The case was ultimately not prosecuted, and Warin and his associates were put in mercy [*A.R. 1322, m. 23d*], 23 (125)
- Cryspyn, William, of Allington, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Pygoun, *q.v.* 1295: William was assessed for the eleventh as follows: he had 6 quarters of corn worth 5/- per qr.; 5 qrs. of barley worth 2/6 per qr.; 2 qrs. of peas worth 2/6 per qr.; 1 draught-beast worth 5/-; 2 oxen worth 5/- each; hay and forage worth 3/-; 1 cow worth 5/-. The total was 70/6, the eleventh part being 6/4½ [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/2, m. 2*]. 1297: 'William Crispins' was a sub-taxor of the ninth in Allington, Winnibriggs [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 draught-beast worth 3/-; 1 ox worth 6/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; forage worth 1/-. The total was 18/-, the ninth part being 2/- [*Ibid.*]. 1299: recognitor in an assize which came to determine whether Geoffrey of Branston and others had unjustly disseised Robert of 'Hyppetoft' of his free tenement of 1 messuage and 14 acres of land in Denton-by-Grantham [*A.R. 506, m. 10d*], civ. n. 1, 40 (206), 52 (242), 173
- Cuckfield, John of*, xiv, n.
- Cuke, William, of Carlton, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph Paynel, *q.v.*, 1 (1)
- Culbon, Ingelram*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sedgebrook [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 173
- Culverthorpe, Nicholas s. of Maud of, mainpernor, 1298, of William Reyneville, *q.v.*, 18 (73)
- Culverthorpe, Ralph s. of Adam of, attachor, 1298, of William Reyneville, *q.v.*, 79 (334)
- Culverthorpe, Walter of, minor official almost certainly a sub-collector of prise in Aswardhurn wapentake, 77 (333), 84-5 (354), 97 (380)
- Culverthorpe, William s. of Philip of, stood pledge, 1298, to Walter Deaudamour, *q.v.*, 44 (229)

- Cumbermount, Peter de, plaintiff, 1298, against Richard of Draycote and William de Bibbesworth, both *q.v.*, 48 (235)
- Cumberworth, John of, juror of Calce-wath wapentake, 1298, 131 (486)
- Cuper, Laurence, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Skirbeck [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 1], 167
- Cupledyk. *See* Copeldyk
- Cursoun, Robert, plaintiff, 1298, against Adam le Lung, *q.v.* 1291: 'Robert le Curzun' brought a writ of assize of mort d'ancestor against Philip de Staunton and his wife concerning a tenement of 1 mes-suage, 61 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow with appurtenances at Witham, Beltisloe, but did not prosecute. Robert eventually won the case [*A.R.* 1293, m. 6], 73 (320)
- Curteys, John, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan of Newland, *q.v.* 1300: Ranulph s. of Nicholas of Benn-ington brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against 'John Curteis' of Frieston, Skirbeck, and others concerning a tenement in Butterwick, Skirbeck, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 1316, m. 25], 5 (19a), 8 (28)
- Curteys, Richard, of Normanby, juror of Walsheft wapentake, 1298. 1294: Among the King's Remem-brancer's *recogniciones* for the Easter term of this year is this: Richard de Bolingthorp', John de Hollandia, Roger de Beltoft, Richard le Curteys de Normanby and another came before the Barons of the Exchequer, and each of them made acknowledge-ment that as a body they were bound to Philip de Willoughby, chancellor of the Exchequer, in £186 13s. 4d. to be paid by them at Christmas next [*K.R.M.R.* no. 76, m. 72d]. This was probably to do with payment of arrears of a tax on movables, since Richard de Bolingthorp and John de Hol-landia were chief collectors in Lincolnshire of the fifteenth of 1290 [*Ibid.*, m. 66d], 1296, Michaelmas: Richard de Ber-mingham, Eustace Malherbe of Stamford, *q.v.*, Geoffrey de Roch-ing, Richard 'Curteis' of Nor-manby and two others went bail to have the persons of John of Holland and Richard de Bose-lingthorp', [chief] taxors and col-lectors of the tenth in Lincolnshire [at the Exchequer] by Jan. 20, 1297, to make satisfaction to the
- Curteys, Richard—*cont.*
king in respect of the arrears of their account for the said tenth [*K.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 30; repeated *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 67, m. 12]. 1301: 'Richard le Corteys de Norman-by', who brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Robert Cole of Tealby concerning a tenement in Tealby, did not prosecute [*A.R.* 1320, m. 27], 38 (196), 128 (476)
- Curteys, Simon, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 102 (395)
- Cuteman, Alan, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harrowby and Duns-thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1], 166.
- Dalby, John of, 1294: bailiff of the men of Grimsby [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 66, m. 15], 154-5
- Dalby, Richard of, minor official, 1298, rank not given, xcii, 22 (117)
- Dale, Hamo de la, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (479)
- Damet, Elias, of Carlton, mainpernor, 1298, of Gilbert of Carlton, *q.v.*, 36 (186)
- Damme, John atte, of Harrowby, main-pernor, 1298, of Simon Lewyn, *q.v.*, 110 (415)
- Dampneue, William, of Louth, defendant, 1298, to a charge by Robert of Legbourne. *q.v.*, perhaps an official, 26 (133)
- Damyot, Walter, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (479)
- Dare, Elias, juror of Grantham, 1298. 1297, Mar. 12: Elias is to be distrained by the sheriff of Lincoln-shire to go to Berwick with other citizens and burgesses on the king's business, in place of William de Lathegarth, who is found, on the testimony of the Bishop of Durham, to be deaf and in-sufficient for the work (William himself was chosen to replace Roger of Belvoir of Grantham, who was found to be incapable) [*C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 21]. The business referred to is that of 'assessing and arrenting' the houses and plots of the town; and Roger of Belvoir was a member of the original commission appointed on 12 Jan., 1297, to carry out this work (*see* Braban, John, and references there given), 130 (482)
- Darner, Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wiltsthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 3], 168

- Darre, William, juror of Grantham, 1298. 1297, Oct. 15: promise to pay 'William Darre' of Grantham £4 13s. 4d. for one sack of wool bought of him for the king's use by Robert de Basing, *q.v.*, and his fellows [*C.P.R. 1292-1301*, p. 310], *cv*, 130 (482)
- Daukus, Adam, of Winterton, mainpernor, 1298, of Alan Fraunceys of Winterton, *q.v.* 1299: 'Adam Daucus' was a recognitor in an assize of mort d'ancestor between William Shakespeye and Roger de Nevill concerning one toft with appurtenances in Redbourne, held by Roger. The recognitors did not appear [*A.R. 506, m. 8d*]. 1300: stood pledge to Gocelin de Scrop, who brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Ralph of Coleby and others concerning a tenement in Coleby, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1316, m. 27d*]. Adam Daucus is here said to be of Winteringham, not Winterton, but these places are close to each other, and it is perhaps improbable that there were two men of this name, 23 (123)
- Daule, John, mainpernor, 1298, of Gilbert Belle, *q.v.*, 23 (227)
- Day, Walter, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan de la Rave and John Blaunc-hard sub-taxors, *q.v.*, 65 (291)
- Dayday, Alan, of Nettleton, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Nettleton, *q.v.*, 39 (202)
- Deaudamur, Walter, of Thorpe, royal official, rank unspecified in *A.R. 505*. 1301: the assize came to determine whether Edward [? Edmund] de Ayncourt, Henry le Forester and 'Walter Dieudamur' unjustly disseised Lucy d. of John s. of William of Thorpe of her free tenement in Thorpe by Timberland Lucy did not prosecute [*A.R. 1320, m. 28*], lviii, xcii, 17-8 (69, 71), 43 (229), 102 (394), 105 (403), 117 (440)
- Deen, Peter le, juror of Aslaoe wapentake, 1298, 134 (494)
- Deen, William, mainpernor, 1298, of Alexander of Dunsby, *q.v.*, 119 (450)
- Deeping, William of, juror of Stamford, 1298. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in South Witham [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of beans worth 1/3; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; 1 draught-beast worth 1/6; 1 cow worth 4/6; forage worth 6d. The total was 12/3, the ninth part being 1/4½ [*Ibid.*]. 1299, June 25: 'William de Deping' of Stamford complained that he was impeded of 1 messuage with appurtenances in Stamford by Gilbert of Cottesmore, who made fine with him in 5 marks silver [*Feet of Fines, 27 Ed. I, no. 8*]. 1300 and 1301: on two occasions William was a recognitor in a protracted lawsuit between Eustace Malherbe, *q.v.*, and Ranulph Drynkedregges [*A.R. 1316, m. 27*; *A.R. 1320, m. 25d*], cvi, 126 (469), 163
- Dek, Robert en le, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Greatford [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*], 168
- Dembleby, Henry [of], minor official, 1298, rank not given. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Braceby and Sapperton [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 1*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/6; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; forage worth 1/-. The total was 15/-, the ninth part being 1/8 [*Ibid.*], 108-9 (415), 166
- Dene, Walter, plaintiff, 1298, against William s. of Gilbert and Nicholas Herre, sub-taxors, *q.v.*, 55 (256)
- Dene, William, plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors in Candleshoe, 63 (283), 65 (288)
- Denton, Gregory of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Seredington [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 162
- Denton, John s. of William of, juror of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1298. 1295: he was assessed for the eleventh as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 5/-; 2 qrs. of oats worth 1/6 each; 1 qr. of peas worth 2/6; 1 draught-beast worth 5/-; 1 cow worth 4/-; 3 two-toothed sheep worth 10d. each; forage worth 1/-. The total was 23/-, the eleventh part being 2/1¼ [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/2, m. 3*], civ, 135 (497)
- Denton, Robert of, 1295: wapentake sub-taxor of the eleventh in Winnibriggs [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/2, m. 16*], 159
- Deudamour, Deudamur. *See* Deaudamur
- Dine, Thomas, mainpernor, 1298, of Bartholomew Fraunceys, *q.v.*, 109 (415)

- Dingley, Nicholas of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 50 (239)
- Ditton, Thomas of, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of apothecaries, 124 (461)
- Docking, Richer of, minor official, 1298, rank not given. 1291: Isabella wife of Richer of Docking essoins herself against John s. of Geoffrey of Southorpe and others in a plea of mort d'ancestor [A.R. 1293, m. 2d]. 1295: 'Richer Docinge of Skillington' is one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Winnibriggs [Lay Subs. Roll 135/2, m. 16]. 1302: the following may concern the same person—. . . *et alii tenentes terrarum que fuerunt Ricardi de Dockynge et Richeri de Dockynge tenent duas partes j. feodi in Dockynge* . . . (Norfolk) [F.A. iii, p. 409]. Did Richer for some reason move into Lincolnshire? 35 (173), 159
- Doddington, Hugh of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Dry Doddington with Stocking, Loveden [Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4], 169
- Dodiethorp, Richard de, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, 133 (492)
- Donington, Nigel of. See Chapman, Nigel le
- Donne, John le, of Fishtoft, bailiff of Skirbeck wapentake between 1294 and 1297. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Fishtoft [Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 mare worth 3/-; 1 heifer worth 4/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; 2 quarters of mixed corn worth 5/-; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; hay and forage worth 1/-. The total was 19/6, the ninth part being 2/2 [Ibid.] 1299: 'John le Donne de Toft' was a juror in an assize of mort d'ancestor between Robert s. of Walter de Fenne and others and Roger Gernon of Boston, concerning a free tenement in Fishtoft. The jurors failed to appear [A.R. 506, m. 8], 21 (109), 142 (*bis*), 150, n. 27, 167
- Donne, Robert de le, plaintiff, 1298, against Simon of Grebby, *q.v.*, 29 (145)
- Doston, John of, of Northampton, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of skinner, 124 (464)
- Dowel, John, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (479)
- Drave, Thomas, mainpernor, 1298, of John Brom, *q.v.*, 35 (176)
- Draycote, Richard of, sheriff of Lincolnshire from 16 April, 1298, to 15 Oct., 1299 [P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, IX, p. 78; cf. K.R.M.R. no. 71, m. 69]. 1298, Michaelmas: the coroners of Lincolnshire are ordered to cause £125 3s. 4d. to be paid out of 'Ralph' [*sic*] of Draycote's lands and goods. This sum represents arrears due to the Exchequer on Richard's proffer at the Michaelmas term, 1298 [L.T.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 66]. Richard was ordered to be present in person at the Exchequer on 3 Dec., 1298, concerning this residue of his proffer [Ibid., m. 67]. 1298, Dec. 12: Richard, assisted by John de Sheffield, royal clerk, is to purvey 900 quarters of wheat, 1,000 qrs. of oats, 1,000 qrs. of malt and 500 qrs. of beans and peas, so prepared that it will keep up to two years, and to have it all at Berwick by Whit-Sunday, 1299, for use against the Scots [C.P.R. 1292-1301, p. 388]. In connexion with this prise there appears, among Richard's debts at Easter, 1299, this: he paid, by letter of John de Drokensford, keeper of the king's wardrobe, £13 6s. 8d. for certain expenses (in connexion with the prise) to John de Sheffield, royal clerk, assigned, together with Richard himself as sheriff, to provide corn for the king during 1299. And also this: he paid £50, for carriage of corn, to Peter de Molinton, *q.v.*, assigned to provide corn in Lincolnshire during 1298 for the king's use, by writ of the privy seal and letters patent of Peter himself [K.R.M.R. no. 72, m. 77d]. 1299: Richard stood surety for Philip de Lindesey, tenant of the lands of Henry Camerar' (Chamberlain), who was required to answer for a debt of 40/- scutage for Wales, of the year 1282 [L.T.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 41], xciv, xcvi (*ter*), cxi, 7-8 (27), 48 (235), 98 (381), 137, 139 and n. 9, 140-5 (*passim*), 146-7 (*bis*), 149, n. 19 and 22, 150, n. 23-4, n. 28, 151, n. 30-1, n. 35-6, 152, n. 43, n. 45, 153, n. 50, n. 55-8, 154, n. 57
- Drayton, William of, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (251)
- Dreythorp, William de, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298, 131 (484)

- Drynkedregges, Ranulph*, cix
Dunsby, Alexander of, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 119 (450)
Dunsby, Sibyl of, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 102 (395)
Dunneswra, William s. of Ralph of, clerk; perhaps sub-taxor of a tax on movables, but no tax is specified. In Candleshoe wapentake, 61 (275)
Dunstable, Thomas of, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of skinner, 124 (464)
Dunston, William of, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Est, *q.v.* 1299: John s. of Osbert de 'Wythington' brought a writ of assize of mort d'ancestor against William of Dunston and others concerning a tenement in Scopwick, Kirby Green and Potter Hanworth, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 506, *m.* 8*d.*]. 1303: William of Dunston and another held one twenty-fourth part of one fee in Dunston, of the fee of Norman Darcy [*F.A.* iii, p. 141], 116 (438)
Duran, Gerard, member, 1298, of a jury of "provincial sailors" in Lincolnshire, 125 (468)
Duraunt, Peter, owner, 1297, of a ship called the 'Blythe de Grymmesby', carrying provisions to Flanders for the king's use [*P.R.O. Sheriffs' Admin. Accts. no. 586/1*], lxx, 189
Dyne, Hugh, of Swayfield, minor official, 1298, rank not given. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Swayfield [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 cow worth 4/-; 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of peas worth 2/-; ½ qr. of oats worth 9*d.* The total was 16/9, the ninth part being 1/10¼ [*Ibid.*], 36 (179), 165
Dyne, Hugh, of Twyford, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Twyford [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 164
Dyne, John, sheriff of Lincolnshire from 16 Oct., 1290, to 14 April, 1293 [*P.R.O. Lists and Indexes*, IX, p. 78]. Since his term of office ended before the war with France began, and since he is mentioned only once in *A.R.* 505, I give here a minimum of detail about him. By the end of the Trinity Term, 1293, he was dead, for during that term his widow and the other executors of his will came before
Dyne, John—*cont.*
the barons of the Exchequer over the matter of his debts [*K.R.M.R. no. 66, mm. 34, 58d*]. As to lands, his heirs, in 1293-4 held 4½ fees and ¼ of 1 fee in Great Hale, Scredington, Shillingthorpe, Willoughby, Ingoldsby, Haydor, Dembelby, Ashby, Fenton and Toft (all in Kesteven), of the fee of Gilbert of Gaunt [*K.R.M.R. no. 67, m. 36*]. And John died in seisin also of the manor of Kinardeby, in chief of the king [*L.T.R.M.R. no. 66, m. 50*], 121 (456), 137-42 (*bis*), 143-4 (*ter*), 145-6, *n.* 3 (*bis*), 150, *n.* 25
Dyne, Robert, of Scopwick, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan of Tallington, *q.v.*, stood pledge to, Nicholas of Ryhall, *q.v.* 1299: recognizer in an assize of novel disseisin between Robert de Arcy and others and Philip de Arcy and his wife concerning a tenement in Dunston [*A.R.* 506, *m. 1*], 107 (409), 112 (422)
Dynys, Robert, of Morton, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert de Holmp of Morton, *q.v.*, 36 (184)
Dynys, William, of Morton, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert de Holmp of Morton, *q.v.*, 36 (184)
Easton, Adam s. of Ralph of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Easton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 164
Easton, Thomas of, bailiff of Beltisloe and Ness, 1298 and probably earlier; perhaps chief bailiff of Kesteven in the time of Ralph Paynel sheriff, *q.v.* He is stated to be of Gonerby. 1300: Thomas 'de Eston de Gunwardby' stood pledge to William s. of Anselm of Grantham, who brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Beatrice, widow, of Roger le Moigne, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 1316, *m.* 26], lv, ci, exxiv, 18 (76), 30 (151), 45 (231), 48 (237), 50 (239), 69 (305, 306), 71-4 (310-317), 84 (352), 90-3 (370-1, 373-4), 99 (383), 113 (425), 117 (443), 121-2 (456-8), 140-1 (*passim*), 146, *n.* 2, 149, *n.* 19
Easton, William, of Claxby, juror of Walshcroft wapentake, 1298, 38 (196)
Ecclesiam, Alan ad, juror of Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)

- Ecclesiam, Alan ad, or Atte Kyrk**, of Ingoldmells, sub-taxor, in Ingoldmells, of the tenth (1294), the twelfth (1296), and probably, the ninth (1297). Stood pledge, 1298, to Hugh Amory, *q.v.*, xxxv, xlix, 57 (263), 59-63 (268, 270-4, 276-7, 280, 282), 156, 160, 162
- Ecclesiam, Edmund ad**, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Frieston [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 167
- Ecclesiam, Hugh ad**, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Fulbeck [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 170
- Ecclesiam, Peter ad**, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Skellingthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 175
- Ecclesiam, Peter ad**, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Swayfield [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 165
- Ecclesiam, Ralph ad**, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Great Ponton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 172
- Ecclesiam, Richard ad**, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in North and South Stoke [*Lay Subs. Roll, 135/3, mm. v, 11*], 173
- Ecclesiam, Richard ad**, of Avethorpe, minor official, 1298, rank not given; but probably a sub-collector of prises, lx, n. 2, 72 (315)
- Ecclesiam, Stephen ad**, mainpernor, 1298, of Joco of Skillington, *q.v.*, 35 (172)
- Ecclesiam, Thomas ad**, mainpernor, 1298, of Denis of Newton, *q.v.*, 19 (81)
- Ecclesiam, William ad**, plaintiff, 1298, against Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 14 (59)
- Ecclesiam, William ad**, of Syston, mainpernor, 1298, of William Gyllyot, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Edenser, Hugh**, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Brant Broughton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 169
- Edde**, her son. *See* Peter
- Edlington, John of**, bailiff of Wraggöe wapentake, probably between 1294 and 1297, 10 (33), 20 (95), 41 (220), 144, 151, n. 40
- Edlington, Robert s. of Isabel of**, juror of Gartree and Horncastle wapentakes, 1298. 1300: Robert was one of three recognitors who *non fecerunt usum* in an assize of novel disseisin brought by John s. of Robert of Toynnton, *q.v.*, and Margaret his wife against Robert de la Donne and Eva, Prioress of Stixwold concerning John's free tenement in Stixwold, consisting of 1 parcel of ground 14 feet long by 8 feet wide. The case was, postponed unsettled [*A.R. 1316 m. 27d*], 38 (195), 130 (483)
- Edrik, John**, juror of Boston, 1298. 1299: juror, with John le Donne of Toft, *q.v.*, in an assize of mort d'ancestor between Robert s. of Walter de Fenne and others and Roger Gernon of Boston. The jurors failed to appear [*A.R. 506, m. 8*]. 1291: the assize came to determine whether Thomas of Sutton and others unjustly disseised Andrew s. of Robert atte Gate of Boston of his free tenement in Boston and in Skirbeck, i.e., of 2 messuages, 1 sheepfold, 3½ acres of land and one sixth part of 17 acres of land with appurtenances. There was a dispute over the sheepfold, and it was then said that as to the 3½ acres of land, there were only 2 acres, which had been bought, at the time when the complaint was made, by 'a certain John Edrik.' The defendants won the case [*A.R. 1293, m. 5d*], 123 (460)
- Edus, Thomas**, of Welby, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Horton, *q.v.*, and John Alger, *q.v.* 1297: named sub-taxor of the ninth in Welby, but *nichil habet in bonis* [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 1*], 37 (191), 109 (415), 165
- Edward I**, King of England, ix-xv, lxxxi (*bis*)-vii, cxxiii, cxxvi-vii, 96 (379), 148, 211
- Edward, Robert**, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 102 (395)
- Elias** brother of John s. of Adam, of Asgarby, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Est, *q.v.*, 86 (358)
- Elias**, his son. *See* John
- Elrycher, Elryker, Helrycher, William**, wapentake sub-taxor of the eleventh in Candleshoe, and of the twelfth in the same wapentake, 56 (257), 64 (285, 287), 66 (293), 157, 159
- Eluerton', Eluyrton, Robert de**, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (305), 71 (312)
- Emma**, her son. *See* Simon
- Emmesin, Henry**, juror of the Soke and Liberty of Horncastle, 1298, 131 (485)
- Enderby, Thomas of**, sub-taxor of the eleventh and of the twelfth in Ashby-by Partney, 68 (301, 303), 157-8
- Engleys, Hugh le**, master of one William, his valletus, who was a juror, *q.v.*, 125 (468)
- Engleys, John le**, mainpernor, 1298, of Nigel of Donington, *q.v.*, 42 (225)

- Engleys, Robert le, minor official, 1298, rank not given, but almost certainly a sub-collector of prise in Heckington. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Heckington [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had $\frac{1}{4}$ quarter of corn worth 1/6; 1 qr. of dredge corn worth 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ qr. of peas worth 1/-; 1 draught-beast worth 1/6; 1 bullock worth 2/-; 1 lamb worth 1/-; forage worth 6d. The total was 9/6, the ninth part being 1/0 $\frac{1}{4}$ [*Ibid.*], lx, n. 3. 77 (332), 162
- Erosby, Reynald of, merchant: plaintiff, 1298, against Simon s. of Ranulph of Grebby (Simon of Grebby, *q.v.*), 33 (162)
- Erl, Robert, of Culverthorpe, mainpernor, 1298, of William de Reyneville, *q.v.*, 18 (73)
- Erlyn, Hugh, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298. 1300: Hugh was a recognitor in an inquisition held to determine the extent of Edenham Manor [*Rent and Surv. Roll 404, m. 1*], 36 (181), 53 (250)
- Erlyn, Thomas, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Edenham [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 164
- Erneys, Ernys, Ralph, plaintiff, 1298, against William le Wayte and William Lambetoth, *q.v.*, and juror of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1298. 1295: Ralph was assessed for the eleventh as follows: he had 4 quarters of corn worth 5/- a qr.; 3 qrs. of pearl barley worth 2/6 a qr.; 5 qrs. of dredge corn worth 2/- a qr.; 10 qrs. of oats worth 1/6 a qr.; 2 oxen worth 6/- each; 2 draught-beasts worth 6/- each; 1 cow worth 5/-; 3 pigs worth 1/- each; 12 ewes worth 10d. each; forage worth 3/-; hay worth 4/-; 1 [?] hoe worth 2/-. The total was £5 4s. 6d., the eleventh part being 9/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/2, m. 5*]. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Great Ponton, Winnibriggs [*Ibid.*, 135/3, m. 9]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of dredge corn worth 2/-; 2 qrs. of oats worth 3/-; 1 draught-beast worth 3/-; 1 ox worth 6/-; forage worth 1/-. The total was 18/-, the ninth part being 2/- [*Ibid.*], civ, 75 (326), 135 (497), 172
- Ernys, William, juror of Aveland wapentake, 1298, 126 (471)
- Est, Geoffrey, of Brinkhill, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 14 (59)
- Est, Geoffrey, of Sutterby, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas of Sutterby, *q.v.*, 3 (15), 12 (48)
- Es, Estt, Henry, of Clee, juror of Bradley wapentake, 1298, 38 (198), 127 (474)
- Est, Richard, of Gunby, mainpernor, 1298, of Alexander the Clerk of Aswarby, *q.v.*, 7 (24)
- Est, Robert, of Ingoldmells, 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Ingoldmells but stated to be a pauper in relation to this tax, xlix-l, 59-60 (270, 272), 160
- Est, Thomas, stood pledge, 1298, to John of Pattishall, *q.v.*, 20
- Est, Walter, of Aunsby, probably chief bailiff of Kesteven, 1298. 1301: 'Walter Est of Aunsby' stood pledge to Henry of Haconby and Joan his wife, who brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Nicholas le Fleming and others concerning a tenement in Stamford, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1320, m. 28d*], 1 (5), 17 (67-8), 44 (229), 48 (237), 82 (347-8), 86 (356, 357, 358), 107 (408), 116-8 (438, 444, 447), 140, 147, n. 3-4
- Eston. See Easton
- Eudo, s. of William, juror of Boston uillata, 1298, 123 (460)
- Everard, John, also called John son of Everard of Pinchbeck, chief bailiff of Holland, 1298. 1299: John, here called bailiff of Kirton, is put in mercy *quia non fecit officium suum, etc.* And at the extreme bottom of the same membrane is a reminder: 'John Everard, bailiff of Kirton, in mercy' [*A.R. 506, m. 5*], 21 (103), 42 (222), 50-1 (240-1), 80 (366), 92 (372), 110 (417), 120 (455), 142 (*bis*), 149, n. 22-3
- Ewerby Thorpe, William s. of William of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ewerby Thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 163
- Exsez, Nicholas de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ancaster, Sudbrook and Willoughby [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 170
- Eye, Simon of, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Hemingby, *q.v.*, 3 (14), 12 (47), 20 (96), 27 (142)
- Faderman, Henry, named juror of Stamford, 1298, but did not serve.

Faderman, Henry—*cont.*

1298, Mar. 16: promise to pay, a fortnight after Easter, 8 marks 8/8 to Henry Faderman of Stamford, for one sack of wool bought of him for the king's use by William Fraunk, *q.v.*, and his fellows [*C.P.R. 1292-1301*, p. 335]. 1299: the assize comes to declare whether William Faderman and others unjustly disseised John de Nevill of his free tenement in Stamford, i.e., of 1 messuage with appurtenances. Among the recognitors, who did not come, was Henry Faderman [*A.R. 506, m. 10*]. 1312: in the accounts of S. Michael's Nunnery, Stamford, for 1312-13, Henry Faderman pays 6d. rent to the Nunnery at Michaelmas [*Rent. and Surv. Roll 414, mm. 3d, 4d*], 126 (469)

Farnham, Henry of, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of apothecaries, 124 (461)

Fattyngham, Philip, of Helpringham, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Est, *q.v.*, 86 (356)

Faunt, William, sub-bailiff of Wraggove wapentake, probably in the time of Ralph Paynel, sheriff, *q.v.*, 28 (143), 144

Fayreman, Robert, of Westborough, 1297: assessor, for the ninth of the sub-taxors of this tax in Loveden wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 170

Fen, Peter Del, of Manby, plaintiff, 1298, against John of Tathwell, Walter Wyot and William s. of Alan of Manby (all *q.v.*), 34 (168)

Fenne, Alan de, no information about him in *A.R. 505*, 31 (152a)

Fenton, Robert of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Beckingham and Sutton with Fenton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 169

Feovere, Robert s. of Alan le, of Huttoft, plaintiff, 1298, against Gilbert Loseward, *q.v.*, 34 (167)

Ferour, Joseph le, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (306)

Ferriby, William of, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 27 (139)

Feuer, Jordan le, of Owmbly, juror of Aslaoce wapentake, 1298, 134 (494)

Fever, Ralph le, of Northorpe, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)

Fever, Richard le, of Blyton, juror of the Soke of Kirton, 1298, 133 (493)

Fever, William le, of Marton, juror of Well wapentake, 1298, 134 (495)

Fever, William le, of Willoughton, juror of Aslaoce wapentake, 1298, 134 (494)

Fillingham, Agnes, widow of John of, of Little Hale, plaintiff, 1298, against William de Ingelton, *q.v.*, 83 (350)

Firsby, Roger of, 1297: probably sub-taxor of the ninth in Candleshoe wapentake, 61 (276), 162

Flauuel, Flauel, Robert, sub-bailiff of Loveden wapentake, 1298, 18 (74), 41, (214), 140, 147, n. 10

Fledborough, John of, clerk; plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billinghay, *q.v.* 1291: rector of Hougham church; and was commissioned, together with the Dean of Grant-ham, to examine the administration of the executors of the will of the late William de Staunton [*Reg. Sutton, Mem. f. 30d*, July 8, 1291]. Later this commission was revoked [*Ibid.*, *f. 35d*], 105 (401)

[?] Fleet, Fletes, Geoffrey of, mainpernor, 1298, of Alexander the Clerk of Aswarby, *q.v.*, 7 (24)

Fleet, Gerard of, plaintiff, 1298, against John Everard, *q.v.*, 89 (366)

Flegard, Hugh, of Edlington, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Edlington, *q.v.*, 10 (33), 20 (95)

Flemmyng, John, coroner of Stamford; died about 10 May, 1292 [*C.C.R. 1288-96*, p. 230], 138

Flesher, Richard le, of Burton, paid 10/- mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379)

Flete, William atte, probably a minor official, but no rank given, 90 (368)

Flintham, William of, clerk to Robert le Venour, sheriff, 1293-7. 1291: a William of Flintham was bailiff of Bassetlaw, Notts [*A.R. 1293, m. 16*]. As Flintham is also in Nottinghamshire, and as there was a good deal of local migration at this time between adjoining counties, there is reason to think that the bailiff of Bassetlaw afterwards became clerk to the sheriff of Lincolnshire. 1301: William of Flintham of West Butterwick, Corringham, stood pledge to William Torel of Butterwick, who brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Henry, Abbot of Sulby but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1320, m. 28d*]. In the same year William deforced Thomas Kede and another of 1 messuage, 7½ acres of land and 10d. and 8d. rents with appurtenances in West

Flintham, William of—*cont.*

Butterwick. William made fine in 20 marks silver [*Fcet of Fines*, 28-9 *Ed. I*, no. 37], xciv, 47 (233), 80 (340), 96 (379), 139, 154, n. 58

[?] Flor', Hugh, mainpernor, 1298, of Adam of Benniworth, *q.v.*, 32 (155)

Folkingham, Gilbert of, Mainperor, 1298, of Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 18 (72)

Folkingham, John of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Little Hale [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6*, m. 1], 162

Fontayne, John de la, member, 1298, of an inquest of Boston drapers and vintners, 123 (459)

Fontem, Alan ad, 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Ingoldmells, 62 (280), 160

Fontem, William ad, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Londonthorpe and Towthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1*, m. 1]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; 1 draught-beast worth 1/6; 3 ewes worth 3/-; 1 calf worth 1/3. The total was 10/6, the ninth part being 1/2 [*Ibid.*], 109 (415), 166

Fontem, William ad, of Hogsthorpe, juror of Calcewath wapentake, 1298, 131 (486)

Forester, Matthew, mainpernor, 1298, of Jordan of Ingham, *q.v.*, 35 (174)

Forester, Ralph le, juror of Winnibriggs and Threo wapentakes, 1298, 13 (54)

Forester, Roger le, of Potter Hanworth, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 37 (193)

Forester, William le, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph le Forester, *q.v.*, 13 (54)

Forfeld, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Corby [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6*, m. 2], 165

Forn, William, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Santon, *q.v.*, 22 (118)

Fotherby, Richard, s. of Lambert of, Juror of Ludborough wapentake, 1298, 128 (475)

Foulere, Robert le, of Cranwell, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298. 1291: 'Robert le Foughlere' stood attorney to Adam s. of William of Cranwell, who accused Robert of Carlton of Cranwell and another of unjustly disseising him of his free teneement in Cranwell, i.e., of 1 rood of land in one place, and in another a piece of land 1 rood and 40 perches in length and 4 feet wide, with appurtenances. Adam lost the case [*A.R. 1293*, m. 23], 11 (42)

Fox, John, of Enderby, minor official, rank not given; mainpernor, 1298, of William Costantin, *q.v.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ropsley [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1*, m. 1]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of corn worth 1/6; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of [?] rye worth 1/-; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; forage worth 9d. The total was 12/9, the ninth part being 1/7 [*Ibid.*], 17 (65), 108 (415), 160

Frampton, Walter s. of Robert of, plaintiff, 1298, against Nigel the Chapman of Donington, *q.v.*, xl-xli, 4 (19)

Franceys, Peter, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Norton Disney [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3*, m. 10], 174

Frankelcyn, Roger, of Denton, 1295: wapentake sub-taxor of the eleventh in Winnibriggs [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/2*, m. 16], 159

Fraunceys, Alan, of Winterton, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 23 (123)

Fraunceys, Bartholomew, of Oseby, minor official, 1298, rank not given. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Haydor, Oseby and Aisby [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1*, m. 1]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of corn worth 1/6; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/3; 4 ewes worth 1/- each; forage worth 1/-. The total was 9/-, the ninth part being 1/- [*Ibid.*], civ, 108-9 (415), 165

Fraunceys, Godfrey, member, 1298, of a jury of canvas merchants in Lincolnshire 124 (463)

Fraunceys, John, of Helpringham, minor official, 1298, rank not given, also attachor of Philips. of William of Helpringham. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth, probably in Helpringham [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6*, m. 1]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/6; 1 qr. of peas worth 2/-; 1 draught-beast worth 3/-; 1 steer worth 4/-; 1 cow worth 4/-; hay and forage worth 1/-. The total was 19/6, the ninth part being 2/2 [*Ibid.*], 77 (333), 162

Fraunceys, Richard, of Welby, cvii

Fraunceys, Robert, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Wraggoe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3*, m. 12], 177

- Fraunceys, Stephen, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298, 55 (255), 128 (478)
- Fraunceys, Thomas, of Amcotts, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, 133 (492)
- Fraunk, William*, merchant appointed by the Crown to buy wool under the prize of wool of July, 1297. The appointment is dated July, 1297 [*K.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 108*], 178
- Fraunkhomme, Hugh, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh ad Aquam of Millthorpe, *q.v.*, 11 (39)
- Fraunkhomme, Nicholas, of Welby, minor official, 1298, rank not given 108-9 (415)
- Freman, John, of Edlington, juror of Gartree and Horncastle wapentakes, 1298, 38 (195), 130 (483)
- Freman, Robert*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in North and South Hykeham [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 175
- Freman, Robert*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Witham [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 164
- Freman, William, of Barholme, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298, 53(249), 126 (470)
- Freman, William, of West Keal, juror of Bolingbroke wapentake, 1298, 132 (488)
- Frieston, Prior of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Sutterby, *q.v.*, 34 (169)
- Frieston, Walter of, juror of Well wapentake, 1298, 134 (495)
- Friscobaldi, The Black*, xxvii, n. 1
- Friscobaldi, The White*, xxvii, n. 1
- Friskney, Ranulph of, juror of Candle-shoe wapentake, 1298. 1291: William s. of Robert of Skirbeck complained that Ranulph of Friskney and John de Paunton unjustly disseised him of his free tenement in Pointon, consisting of 33/- rent with appurtenances. The defendants won [*A.R. 1293, m. 1*]. 1300, May 10: Ranulph was appointed, with John Gobaud (*q.v.*) and Thomas of Burnham, *q.v.*, to hold pleas in Lincolnshire in connection with the Confirmation of Charters. The above were the justices for Lincolnshire as part of a general commission set up, at the request of the 'prelates, earls, barons and others', to enquire into complaints of transgressions against the charters, etc. [*C.P.R. 1292-1301, p. 515f*]. 1300, June 23: a commission de *wallis et fossatis* was issued to Ranulph of Friskney and Thomas of Burnham in the
- marshes of Mersk in Lindsey, especially in the marshes called 'le Flete' [*Ibid.*, p. 551]. 1300, Oct. 24: Ranulph stood pledge to Adam Birl of Bennington, who brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Ralph Scot of Leverton and William and John his sons concerning a tenement in Leverton, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1316, m. 28*]. 1306, Oct. 8: Ranulph was appointed, with Lambert of Threkingham to hold an assize at Sleaford and Stamford [*A.R. 1394, m. 16*], 132 (489)
- Fryday, Robert, of Swarby, stood pledge, 1298, to Walter Deaudamur, *q.v.*; plaintiff against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, and Walter Est, *q.v.* 1301: Robert was a recognizer in an assize of novel disseisin in which Mariota widow of John de Bukesworth accused the Prior of Kyme of disseising her of her free tenement in Evedon, i.e., of 1 mesuage and the moiety of 1 bovate of land with appurtenances. Robert was the only recognizer who did not appear [*A.R. 1322, m. 20d*], 44 (229), 83 (348)
- Fulleby, William of, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298. 1297: mainpernor of Richard of Brinkhill, *q.v.* [*K.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 52d*], 130 (484)
- Fulnetby, Peter of*, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Wraggøe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 12*], 177
- Funtaynes, Geoffrey de, minor official, 1298, rank not given, xcii, 22 (119)
- Funtaynes, John de, of Boston, juror of Boston *uillata*, 1298, 123 (460)
- Furnum, John ad, of Barkston, mainpernor, 1298, of Henry West of Welby, *q.v.*, and of Peter Romayn, *q.v.*, 13 (53), 108-9 (415)
- Furnum, Ralph ad, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Parleben, *q.v.*, 22 (112)
- Fychet, Henry, sub-bailiff of Ness wapentake, 1297-8, 90 (370), 93 (374), 141 (*ter*), 149, n. 19
- Fyn, Walter, plaintiff, 1298, against Robert Pylat, John of Belvoir and Ralph de Rygg (all *q.v.*), 64 (286)
- Fys, John, of Stamford, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 70 (310)
- Gabegok, Galbegoky, William, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton,

- Gabegok, William—*cont.*
q.v.; juror of Stamford, 1298.
 1290: 'William Gabegoky' was a member of a Stamford jury of presentment summoned before William de Vesey and Peter de Campania, justices, who were holding at Boston inquests into crimes committed at Boston Fair in 1288 [*A.R.* 1286, *m.* 16], 69 (305), 126 (469)
- Gachard, Andrew, mainpernor, 1298, of Gilbert Belle, *q.v.*, 42 (227)
- Gainsborough, Stacy of, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)
- Galbegoky. *See* Gabegok
- Galilay, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Carlton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4], 170
- Galle, John, of Ancaster, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph Pacy, *q.v.*, 40 (211)
- Galle, William, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Candleshoe; 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Orby, 64 (285), 66 (293), 158, 160
- Galun, Thomas, of Boston, juror of Boston *uillata*, 1298, 124 (460)
- Gamel', Thomas, of Lincoln, merchant, 1298, possibly a tailor. 1300: 'Thomas Gamel de Lincoln' stood pledge to 'Richard le Freeman, pauper de Magna Stapleford,' who brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against William Disney of Norton and Robert Tot of Norton concerning a common pasture in Great Stapleford by Lincoln, but did not prosecute. Thomas and Richard's other pledges were each amerced at 10d. [*A.R.* 1316, *m.* 25d.]. 1301: 'the assize of novel disseisin which Alice, widow of William de Herdebi de Lincoln brought against Thomas Gamel of Lincoln and others in a writ concerning a tenement in the suburb (*in suburbio*) of Lincoln is adjourned' [*A.R.* 1322, *m.* 21d.]. The reason for the adjournment is given in the immediately preceding entry in *A.R.* 1322. In this case, also one of novel disseisin, not only the parties to the suit but also the mayor and bailiffs of Lincoln came. They stated that the case infringed their rights and liberties, and held that, as in London, no royal writ of assize of novel disseisin should run within the boundaries of their own jurisdiction. They won their case [*Ibid.*, *m.* 21d.]. The assize was postponed to Stamford, cvii, 13 (58)
- Gardener, Juliana, plaintiff, 1298, against William s. of Gilbert, *q.v.*, and Nicholas Herre, *q.v.*, 55 (256)
- Gardener, Ralph le, plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors, 57 (258), 63-4 (283, 288)
- Gauger, Gerard le, Royal gauger of wine in Lincolnshire, 1298, 23 (127)
- Gaunbe, Thomas. No information about him in *A.R.* 505, 31 (152a)
- Gaunt, Gilbert de, 180
- Gaunt, Richard le, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (479)
- Gayton, Adam of, bailiff errant, 1298, 30 (150), 139
- Gegge, Hugh, of Bratof, attachor, 1298, of William Thenk', *q.v.*; plaintiff against William s. of Gilbert, *q.v.*, and Nicholas Herre, *q.v.*, sub-taxors; 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake 52 (246), 55 (256), 63-4 (283, 288), 158
- Gegge, William, plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors in Candleshoe wapentake, 55-6 (256, 258), 63-4 (283, 288)
- Gelston, William of, plaintiff, 1298, against John of Pattishall, *q.v.*, stood pledge to Henry Asty, *q.v.* 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Loveden wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4], lxxxix, 6 (20), 13 (56)
- Gene, his son. *See* Robert
- Genevay, John, of Hale, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Great Hale [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, *m.* 1], 162
- Gentyl, William, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298, 53 (250)
- Geoffrey s. of Amis, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Braceby and Sapper-ton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, *m.* 1], 166
- Geoffrey, s. of Douce, plaintiff, 1298, against William Lambetoth, *q.v.*, 76 (327)
- Geoffrey, his son. *See* John
- Gerard, vicar of West Bytham, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 84 (352), 122 (458)
- Gerard, Walter. *See* Laythorpe, Walter son of Gerard of.
- Geringg, John, juror of Boston *uillata*, 1298, 123 (460)
- Gerlithorp', Nicholas de, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, 133 (492)
- Gernon, John, of Boston, juror of Boston *uillata*, 1298, 123 (460)
- Giccard, Poncius, of Toulouse, member, 1298, of an inquest of Boston drapers and vintners, 123 (459)
- Gigur, Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harlaxton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *mn.* 9, 11], 174

Gilbert de ... 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wilsford [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1], 165

Gilbert son of Alice. *See* Grebby

Gilbert son of William. *See* Spalding

Gilbert, Elias, of Carlton, mainpernor, 1298, of Gilbert of Carlton, *q.v.* 1301: mainpernor of John s. of William of Carlton, *q.v.* [*A.R.* 1322, m. 21], 36 (186)

Gilbert, his son. *See* Walter; William

Gilby, Robert s. of Osbert of, juror of the Soke of Kirton, 1298, 133 (493)

Gilian, William, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, 133 (492)

Gimni, Astin. *See* Guncy, Austin

Gipthorp'. *See* Gypethorp'

Glaston, Emma of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (305)

Glaunuile, David de, of Greatford, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298, 249, 126 (470)

Glaunuile, Glaunuyle, Richard de, of Greatford, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298, 53 (249), 117 (441), 126 (470)

Glentworth, Osbert s. of Peter of, juror of the Soke of Kirton, 1298, 133 (493)

Gloucester, Walter of, clerk to John Dyne, sheriff of Lincolnshire, 1290-93 [*K.R.M.R.* no. 65, m. 1]. Apparently appointed sheriff of Somerset and Dorset on 24 Jan., 1293 [*Ibid.*, no 66, m. 53], 139

Gobaut, John, knight; summoned with two other knights to select a jury, 1298. 1291: Joan, wife of Thomas of Burnham, *q.v.*, named Robert Capellum or William of Bradley her attorneys against 'John Gobaud' and others in a plea of assize of novel disseisin [*A.R.* 1293, m. 26]; and John Gobaud named John Baudewyn his attorney against John s. of John of Rippingale in a similar plea [*Ibid.*]. Although no particulars are given, these two instances illustrate a certain co-operation between county personalities. 1293-4: in determining the fees of Gilbert of Gaunt in Lincolnshire John Gobaut is stated to hold 4 bovates of land in Threekingham [*K.R.M.R.* no. 67, m. 36; cf. *F.A. iii*, p. 129]. 1300: 'John Gobaud' appears in a list of persons of knight's rank in Lincolnshire, in connexion with the Scottish campaign of that year [*Chanc. Miscell.* 1/6, m. 30], and his name is on the list of those doubtfully willing to go on service with the king in Scotland [*Ibid.*, m. 32]. 1302: appointed sheriff of

Gobaut, John--*cont.*

Lincolnshire on 21 May [P.R.O. *Lists and Indexes*, IX, p. 78]. 1300, May 10: appointed, with Ranulph of Friskney, *q.v.*, and Thomas of Burnham, *q.v.*, to hear pleas in Lincolnshire in connexion with Magna Carta and the Charter of the Forest [*C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 515 f.]. 1303: John held these lands in Lincolnshire: *x. partem cam partem j. f.* in Threekingham (the 4 bovates mentioned above) [*F.A. iii*, p. 129]; 1 fee and a half in Ringstone and Rippingale, of the fees of Petronilla de Croun [*Ibid.*, p. 162]; $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 fee with Henry de Baiocis in Maidenwell [*Ibid.*, p. 164] and 3 parts and a twenty-fourth part of 1 fee with Henry and Adam of Normanby in Newball and Stainton [*Ibid.*, p. 165], all of the fees of the Earl of Ferrars; and 1 fee in Haconby and Rippingale, of the fees of John Wake [*Ibid.*, p. 174], 30 (150)

Godarde, Goddard, Richard, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 90 (368, 369)

Gode, John, of Boston, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Wolmersty, *q.v.* 1298: 'John s. of Gode of Boston' is a juror in an interesting inquest taken at Boston before the sheriff of Lincolnshire in the presence of the keepers of the king's custom at Boston and of Henry de Tene, merchant of Brabant. The jurors had to determine whether or no Henry intended to have sent away from Fleet, in order to evade the king's custom there due, 13 dickers of hides bought at Fleet and seized by the said keeper of the custom at Wrangle. The jurors say on oath that Henry did not intend any such thing, but that he wished to send the hides to Yarmouth and pay the custom there [*Sheriffs' Accts.* 22, no. 7, m. 1], cvi, 30 (149)

Gode, Peter s. of William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Boston [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 1], 167

Godestalk, Gilbert, juror of the Soke and Liberty of Horncastle, 1298, 131 (485)

Gold, Nicholas, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Hough-on-the-Hill and Gelston with Brandon [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 4], 170

Golde, Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ewerby Thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 163

- Golde, William, juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298, 54 (253), 125 (467)
- Golderon, Goldron, Guldron, Alexander, of Aswarby, 1297-8: bailiff of Aswardhurn wapentake. He is variously called 'Alexander of Aswarby', 'Alexander the Clerk' of Aswarby, and Alexander Golderon of Aswarby. 1299: the assize comes to declare whether Philip of Kyme and 'Alexander s. of Walter Goldrun de Assewordeby [Aswarby]' unjustly disseised Simon s. of William of Friskney, etc. [*A.R.* 506, m. 5]. Walter Guldron of Aswarby, *q.v.*, was thus Alexander's father, though this is not shown in *A.R.* 505, 1 (5), 7 (24), 44 (229), 85-7 (355, 359, 360), 141, 149, n. 14
- Golderon, Alexander, of Crofton, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 78 (333)
- Golderon, Goldrenn, John, of Aswarby, mainpernor, 1298, of Alexander Golderon of Aswarby, *q.v.*, 7 (24)
- Golderon, Walter, of Aswarby, mainpernor, 1298, of Alexander Golderon of Aswarby, *q.v.*, 1 (5), 7 (24)
- Goldington, John of, juror of Lawress wapentake, 1298, 133 (491)
- Goldrenn, Goldron. *See* Golderon
- Gonerby, Ralph s. of Robert of 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, m. 16], 159
- Gonerby, Thomas of, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298, 135 (498a)
- Gonerby, William s. of Isolde of, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger s. of Stephen of Barkston, *q.v.*, 13 (55)
- Gorge, Robert, member, 1298, of a jury of canvas or hemp merchants, 124 (463)
- Gorham, Hugh de, stood pledge, 1298, to Walter s. of Robert of Frampton, *q.v.*, 5 (19)
- Gosham, Hugh de, 1298, Michaelmas: coroner of Lincolnshire [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 60], 138
- Gosson, Ralph, of Keelby, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298, 127 (473)
- Gouk, Richard, mentioned only incidentally in *A.R.* 505, 45 (231)
- Graby, William of, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 78 (335)
- Grainthorpe, Robert s. of Alan of, owner of a ship named 'Blythe de Grymesby', 1297 [*P.R.O. Sheriffs' Admin. Acts* 568, 1], lxx, 189
- Gransto', Gilbert de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Bennington [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 1], 167
- Grant, Nicholas le, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Skirbeck [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 1], 167
- Grantham, John of, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (252), 129 (481)
- Grasby, Thomas of, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298, 127 (473)
- Grasby, William s. of Thomas of, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298, 127 (473)
- Graumpas, William, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 108-9 (415)
- Grayingham, Walter s. of Henry of, mainpernor, 1298, of John Hervyl, *q.v.*, 22 (113)
- Grebby, Gilbert s. of Alice of, mainpernor, 1298, of Simon of Grebby, *q.v.*; sub-taxor of the tenth, 1294, in Scremby. The identity of person as between the two entries is not quite certain, but it is highly probable that they are the same, 20 (90), 67 (298), 157
- Grebby, John of, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Scremby, 67 (299), 158
- Grebby, Ralph of, mainpernor, 1298, of Simon of Grebby, *q.v.*, 20 (90)
- Grebby, Ranulph of, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard of Linwood, *q.v.*; sub-taxor of the tenth, 1294, and of the twelfth, 1296, and the ninth, 1297, in Scremby, 297. He also appears to have been the father of Simon of Grebby, bailiff of Candleshoe, *q.v.*, 10 (34, 35), 67 (297, 298, 300), 157, 161 (*bis*)
- Grebby, Simon of, prior to 1297, sub-bailiff of Candleshoe, 1297-8: bailiff of Wraggoe; 1298: sub-bailiff of Candleshoe again, 19 (90), 27 (143), 29 (145), 33 (162), 120 (455), 138, n. 9, 144-5 (*bis*), 152, n. 45, 157
- Gregory, John, of Quarrington, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298. (Heads the list.) 1299: John brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Ralph of Old Sleaford, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 506, m. 4]. In the same year the assize came to declare whether Brian de Herdebi and others unjustly disseised John Gregory of Quarrington of his free tenement in Quarrington, Millthorpe and Old Sleaford. John complained that he was disseised of 1 messuage, 30 bovates of land, 60 acres of pasture, 160 acres of marsh and

Gregory, John—*cont.*

£8 worth of rents, with appurtenances. He won his case as to disseisin, but was put in mercy for false claim against some of the defendants, whom the jury found were not involved [*Ibid.*, m. 4d], 38 (197), 117 (442), 132 (490)

Grene, Alexander de la, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan of Tallington, *q.v.*, 105 (402)

Grene, Geoffrey atte, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh Erlyn, *q.v.*, 36 (181)

Grene, Hugh atte, of Brinkhill, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 26 (138)

Grene, Hugh atte, of Londonthorpe, mainpernor, 1298, of John s. of the Reeve, *q.v.*, 109 (415)

Grene, John atte, of Winceby, mainpernor, 1298, of Walter of Winceby, *q.v.*, 41 (219)

Grene, Osbert de la, of Rauceby, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 11 (44)

Grene, Ralph atte, of Haydor, mainpernor, 1298, of Walter Cristian, *q.v.*, 109 (415)

Grene, Richard atte, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, juror of the Soke of Kirton, 1298, 134 (493)

Grene, Richard Super le, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Little Ponton and Stroxtun [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 9], 172

Grene, Robert de la, of Silk Willoughby, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298, 38 (197), 117 (442), 133 (490)

Grene, Walter atte, of Owston, paid 10/- mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379)

Greye, William, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of sailors, 124 (462)

Greythag', Greythag', Grymag, William, 1296: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the twelfth in Candleshoe wapentake; 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Burgh-in-the-Marsh, 56 (257), 64 (287), 66 (295), 160-1

Grimsby, Richard of, 1298, Michaelmas: bailiff of the men of Grimsby [*K.R.M.R. no. 72, m. 1; L.T.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 1*], 155

Grimsroft, Alan de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 1], 167

Grisdal', Roger de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Deeping [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 3], 168

Grubbe, William s. of Alan, juror of the Soke and Liberty of Horncastle, 1298, 131 (485)

Grylle, Peter, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 106 (405)

Grym, Henry, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 117 (443)

Grymag'. See Greythag'

Grymsflet', Andrina widow of Robert de, plaintiff, 1298, against Simon Pyn-crak', *q.v.*, and Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 57 (259, 260)

Guldron. See Golderon

Gulle, Thomas, plaintiff, 1298, against Alexander Golderon, *q.v.* 1300: Thomas Gulle essoins himself by William Page against the Abbot of Swineshead [*A.R. 1316, m. 43*]. The case came up again in 1301: the assize comes to declare whether Thomas Gulle and Alice his wife, Geoffrey le Warde and Coletta his wife and others unjustly and *vi et armis* disseised the Abbot of Swineshead of his free tenement in Burton-iuxta-Helpringham, i.e., of 6 acres of land and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow with appurtenances. The case went in favour of the Abbot [*A.R. 1320, m. 24d*]. The sequel appears during the same year, 1301: Thomas Gulle and Alice his wife and the others were arrested for this disseisin made *vi et armis* [*A.R. 1322, m. 20d*]. But during 1301, also, Thomas stood pledge to the plaintiff, John s. of Andrew Gulle of Burton, in a plea of assize of mort d'ancestor, not prosecuted, against Emma d. of Robert s. of Thomas of Boston concerning a tenement in Burton by Helpringham [*A.R. 1320, m. 27d*], 85 (355)

Gumy. See Guncy

Gunby, Mabel of, plaintiff, 1298, against Adam le Lung, *q.v.*, 73 (319)

Guncy, Gimni, Gumy, Austin, plaintiff, 1298, against William s. of Gilbert and Nicholas Herre, *q.v.*, sub-taxors of the tenth in Candleshoe wapentake in 1294; stood pledge to Ralph Bernard and Robert de Spina, *q.v.*, sub-taxors of the twelfth in Candleshoe in 1296; himself a sub-taxor of the eleventh, 1295, in Candleshoe wapentake, 55-6 (256, (258), 64 (288), 158

Gunneys, Thomas de, 1295: chief collector for Lincolnshire, of the eleventh, appointed 4 Dec. [*K.R.M.R. no. 69, m. 65*]; 1296: chief collector of the twelfth, appointed 29 Nov. [*Ibid.*, no. 70, m. 87], 157, 159

Gunnild, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harrowby and Duns-thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1], 166

- Gurnard, William, of Ludborough, juror of Ludborough wapentake, 1298, 128 (475)
- Gurneys, John, 1294: royal collector, for Lincolnshire, of wool in the hands of foreign merchants and commercial houses; appointed probably in July [*K.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 88], 177
- Gutlak, Hugh, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Deeping [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 3], 168
- Gybbard, Richard, minor official, 1298, rank not given. 1297: 'Richard Gibard' is a sub-taxor of the ninth, probably in Somerby, Threo [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of corn worth 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of maslin worth 1/-; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; forage worth 4d. The total was 11/4, the ninth part being 1/3 $\frac{1}{4}$ [*Ibid.*], 108, 110 (415), 166
- Gylberd, John, of Raucedby, mainpernor, 1298, of Osbert de la Grene, *q.v.*, 11 (44)
- Gylyan, Robert, mainpernor, 1298, of Simon le Marchal, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Gylyot, William, of Syston, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 108-9 (415)
- Gynur, Ranulph, of Humby, mainpernor, 1298, of John Veyse, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Gyppethorp', Gippthorp', Robert de, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298, 25 (128), 132 (489)
- Gysors, Thomas, receiver of corn at Boston, 1298. 1298, May 23: acts as a recognizer in a royal inquest into hides seized for customs purposes (see Gode, John) [*Sheriffs' Accts.* 22, no. 7, m. 1], 118 (446)
- Habrough, Hugh of, sub-bailiff of Ludborough wapentake, 1298, 1 (2, 3), 20 (99, 100), 32 (156), 39 (201, 204), 144, 151, n. 38
- Hackthorn, Henry of, chief bailiff of Holland, 1299 [*A.R.* 506, m. 6]; bailiff of Skirbeck, probably from 1299-1302 [*A.R.* 1320, m. 29d], 142-3 (*ter*), 149, n. 22-3, 150, n. 29
- Hackthorn, John of, juror of Aslaoce wapentake, 1298, 134 (494)
- Hackthorn, Robert of, clerk, juror of Aslaoce wapentake, 1298, 134 (494)
- Hacon, his son. See Peter
- Hagbeach, Hakebeche, Robert de, knight; juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298; plaintiff against William de Ingelton, *q.v.*, 1290: In an inquest held before William de Vesey and Peter de Campania, for Elloe Hagbeach, Robert de—*cont.*
wapentake, to examine crimes committed at Boston Fair, Robert was a member of the jury [*A.R.* 1286, m. 16d]. 1291: John s. of Alexander of Whaplode essoins himself against Robert of Hagbeach in a plea of assize of novel disseisin [*A.R.* 1293, m. 2d]; later in the same year John, who brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Robert and others concerning a certain dyke in Whaplode, came to the court and sought licence to withdraw, and had it [*Ibid.*, m. 22]. 1292: Robert's name appears in the list of those having £40 worth of land and rents who ought to be knights and are not [*Chanc. Miscell.* 1/3, m. 2]. 1298: Robert's name appears in a similar list compiled for calling out the levy for Scotland [*Ibid.*, 1/6, m. 30], but he appears also in the list of those doubtfully willing to take service with the king in Scotland [*Ibid.*, m. 32]. 1299: Robert made a fine in £20 sterling for having impeded Richard s. of Peter de Hoddyl of 3 roods of land with appurtenances in Wigtoft, Kirton, with the advowson of Wigtoft church [*Feet of Fines*, 27 Ed. 1, no. 15]. 1303: Robert held a twentieth part of a fee in Whaplode and Holbeach, of the Countess of Albemarle's fees [*F.A.* iii, p. 151], 7 (27), 54 (253), 125 (467)
- Hagl', William de, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298, 55 (255), 128 (478)
- Haldenby, Richard of, of Norton, probably minor official, 1298; rank not given. 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Graffoe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10]. 1301: recognizer, who did not come, in an assize of mort d'ancestor concerning a tenement of 1 messuage, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bovates of land with appurtenances in Waddington [*A.R.* 1322, m. 21], 36 (185)
- Hale, Gilbert of, of Ewerby Thorpe, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298. 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Aswardhurn and Beltisloe wapentakes [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6 m. 1], 38 (197), 117 (442), 132 (490), 165
- Hale, John s. of Richard of, mainpernor, 1298, of William s. of Richard, *q.v.*, 84 (354)

- Hale, Thomas s. of Lucy of, mainpernor, 1298, of William s. of Richard, *q.v.*, 84 (354)
- Hale, William s. of Richard of, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298, 38 (197), 117 (442), 132 (490)
- Hale, Robert s. of Simon of, Little Hale, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Little Hale [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 162
- Halle, John atte, of Ancaster, mainpernor, 1298, of William Graumpas, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Halle, Thomas atte, of Friskney, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298, 132 (489)
- Hallegarth, Henry de, of Newton, mainpernor, 1298, of Adam de Wygesle, *q.v.*, 23 (121)
- Halleyate, Thomas atte, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger ad Crucem, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Hallington, Ralph of, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh of Ormsby, *q.v.*, 19 (89)
- Halton [Holegate], John of, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298; mainpernor of Walter of Winceby, *q.v.*, 20 (93), 131 (484)
- Halyon, de Halyon, Thomas, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 99 (383), 121 (456)
- Hame, Richard, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Scremby, 67 (299), 158
- Hancounte, William, of Barton, paid half a mark mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379)
- Haneuyle, Roger de, mainpernor, 1298, of Peter Romain, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Hanuile, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Great Hale [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 162
- Hanuill, Hanuyle, Hawyle, Thomas de, also called Thomas the Clerk; sub-bailiff of Beltisloe and Ness wapentakes, 1297-8, possibly also earlier, 18 (76), 31 (151), 90 (370), 93 (374), 113 (425), 141 (*ter*), 149, n. 17
- Hapelthorp', William de, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas of Rampton, *q.v.*, 3 (12), 19 (85)
- Harald, Luke, juror of Boston *willata*, 1298, 123 (460)
- Harby, John of, of Evedon, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Aswardhurn and Beltisloe wapentakes [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 165
- Harby, Alice widow of William of, of Lincoln, cvii
- Hard, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leverton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135 3, m. 1*], 167
- Hardebene, Hardeben, Alan, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298; stood pledge, 1298, to Simon Pyncrak, *q.v.*, and to Alan de la Rawe and John Blanchard, both *q.v.*, 57 (259), 65 (291), 132 (489)
- Harden. *See* Arderne
- Hardewyn, Hardewyne, Alan, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake, 64 (285), 66 (293), 158, 160
- Harlaxton, Richard of, mainpernor, 1298, of Simon the Clerk of Dunsthorpe, *q.v.*, 108-9 (412, 414, 415)
- Harman, Robert, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 108-9 (415)
- Harnston, Thomas of, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (251)
- Harrowby, John s. of Walter of, mainpernor of Simon Lewyn, *q.v.*, 110 (415)
- Hasse, Simon atte, juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298, 54 (253), 125 (467)
- Hatcliffe, Peter of, juror of Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)
- Hauberd, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Stragglethorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 169
- Haugham, Gilbert of, juror of Calcewath wapentake, 1298. Coroner of Lincolnshire prior to 17 Aug., 1295: he was incapacitated as from this date by illness [*C.C.R. 1288-96, p. 424*], but seems to have recovered sufficiently to act as a juror three years later, 131 (486), 138
- Haulay, Hauley, John de, of Cawthorpe, juror of Ludborough wapentake, 128 (475)
- Haulay, Walter de, of Kirmond, juror of Wraggoc wapentake, 1298, 37 (194), 128 (477)
- Haulay, William de, juror, probably of Ludborough wapentake, 1298, 32 (156)
- Hawenedyk', Robert atte, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan ad Ecclesiam, *q.v.*, cix, 63 (282)
- Hawerby, Richard, s. of Walter of, juror of Calcewath wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)
- Hawyle. *See* Hanuill
- Haye, Robert de la, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Woolsthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 164
- Healing, William of, juror of Bradley wapentake, 1298, 32 (157)
- Heanor, Henouere, Eudo of, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298. 1300: 'Eudo de Henoure' and William his son brought a writ of certification against John of Sutton, parson of

- Heanor, Eudo of—*cont.*
the church of 'Midelton-iuxta-Yeuelcestre' and others concerning a tenement in Hagworthingham, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 1316, *m.* 24d], 131 (484)
- Heapham, Geoffrey s. of Robert of, juror of the Soke of Kirton, 1298, 133 (493)
- Heckington, William of, clerk. 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Aswardhurn and Beltisloe wapentakes [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, *m.* 1], 165
- Hed, Henry, of Flanders, member of a jury of sailors, 124 (462)
- Hegge, Emma d. of Gilbert atte, plaintiff, 1298, against Adam le Lung, *q.v.*, 72 (316)
- Heghuon, Simon, of Colby, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (252), 130 (481)
- Helle, William, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, mainpernor, 1298, of Reginald Hound, *q.v.*, 22 (116), 145
- Helpesthorp', Helpethorp', William de, 1297: bailiff of Corringham wapentake, 3 (13), 19 (86)
- Helpringham, Philip s. of William of, official, 1298, rank not given, 77 (333)
- Helpston, Olive, widow of John of, plaintiff, 1298, against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, 51 (242), 95 (375)
- Helpston, Simon of, juror of Stamford, 1298, but cancelled from the list, 126 (469)
- Helrycher. *See* Elrycher
- Hemery, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Barrowby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *mm.* 9, 11], 173
- Hemingby, William of, bailiff of Gartree wapentake under Robert le Venour, sheriff 1294-7, 3 (14), 12 (47), 20 (96), 27 (141, 142), 33 (164), 41, (221), 144, 151, *n.* 40, 152, *n.* 46-7
- Hemington, William of, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of skinnors, 124 (464)
- Hemmyng', Ranulph, of Friskney, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298, 132 (489)
- Hemyngton, William s. of Henry de, mainpernor, 1298, of William the Baker of Hemynton, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Hendcop, Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Westborough and Little Thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4], 169
- Henry III, *King of England*, xii, lxxviii, lxx, cxiii, cxv
- Henry, bailiff of Grantham, 149, *n.* 16
- Henry son of Walter. *See* Holton le Clay
- Henry s. of Warin, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Fishtoft [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 1], 167
- Henry, his son. *See* John
- Henry, Walter, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 103 (396)
- Herberd, Simon, of Stapleford, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Stapleford [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 10], 174
- Hereward, Elias, 1299-1300: chief bailiff of Kesteven under Richard of Howell, sheriff [*A.R.* 1316, *m.* 27d], 140, 147, *n.* 4 and 9
- Hereward, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Thorpe on the Hill [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 10]
- Hereward, William, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298. 1299, July: William Hereward of Scopwick acts as a recognitor in an assize of novel disseisin between Robert de Arcey and others and Philip de Arcey and his wife concerning a tenement in Dunston (*see also* Simon Beneyt) [*A.R.* 506, *m.* 1], 54 (251), 175
- Herford, John de, of Barrowby, juror of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1298. 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, *m.* 16]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 2 quarters of corn worth 5/- per quarter; 1 qr. of rye worth 4/-; 3 qrs. of dredge corn worth 2/- per qr.; 1 qr. of seed barley worth 2/6; 2 qrs. of oats worth 1/6 per qr.; 1 draught-beast worth 3/-; 2 oxen worth 4/- each; 1 cow worth 5/-; 6 sheep worth 10d. each; hay and forage worth 1/6. The total was 48/-, the eleventh part being 4/4½ [*Ibid.*]. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Barrowby, Winnibriggs [*Ibid.*, 135/3, *mm.* 9, 11]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; 1 draught-beast worth 3/-; 2 mares worth 2/- each; 6 sheep worth 1/- each; forage worth 6d. The total was 15/-, the ninth part being 1/8 [*Ibid.*], *civ.* *n.* 1, 135 (497), 159, 173
- Herford, Thomas de, of Allington, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298, 135 (498)
- Hering. *See* Heryng
- Herny, John, 1298: cited as 'master' of Adam le Lung, a royal bailiff, *q.v.* 1299: the assize comes to determine whether John Herny and Adam s. of Hugh le Lung (almost certainly the bailiff of 1298) and

Herny, John- *cont.*

another unjustly disseised William s. of Henry of Ingoldsby of his free tenement in Ingoldsby, i.e., of 1 messuage and half an acre of land with appurtenances. Neither John nor Adam came, but the jury said that they did unjustly disseise William *vi et armis*. Both John and William made fine, John on 10/-, Adam in 40d. [*A.R. 506, m. 10d*]. 1297: John Herny owned a ship called 'Gerlaund de Brummouth' which was used to carry some of the king's corn, etc., from Boston to Flanders in that year [*P.R.O. Sheriffs' Admin. Accts. 568/1, lxx (bis), ci-ii, 73 (320), 189 (bis)*]

Herre, Nicholas, 1294: sub-taxor of the tenth in Candleshoe wapentake. 1297: similarly sub-taxor of the ninth. Stood pledge to other sub-taxors in Candleshoe, 55 (256), 57 (259), 63 (283), 65 (288), 156, 162

Heryyel, John, minor official, rank not given, xcii, 22 (113)

Heryng', Thomas, of Grantham, juror of Grantham, 1298; mainpernor of Stephen Punne, *q.v.*, 7 (23), 130 (482)

Herys, Ralph, of Great Ponton, plaintiff, 1298, against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, 77 (331)

Hetherington, Richard of, 1297: chief taxor of the ninth in Lincolnshire [*K.R.M.R. no. 71, m. 121d*]. Clerk to supervise, in Lincolnshire, the prise of corn of Nov., 1296, and that of flesh of June, 1297, appointed 29 Nov., 1296 [*K.R.M.R. no. 70, mm. 114, 114d*]; and to supervise the prise of corn of Nov., 1297, appointed 5 Nov., 1297 [*C.P.R. 1292-1301, p. 314*], xl, lxi-lxvi, 161, 177-8 (*bis*), 184, 189 (*bis*), 190

Hethes, Gilbert atte, of Bratoft, attacher, 1298, of William Thenk, *q.v.*, 52 (246)

Hey, Thomas de, of Hemingby, juror of Gartree and Horncastle wapentakes, 1298, 38 (195), 130 (483)

Hirdman, John, juror of Well wapentake, 1298, 134 (495)

Hirf . . . , Peter de, juror of Bolingbroke wapentake, 1298, 132 (488)

Hirne, Robert en le, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Tallington [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*], 168

Hod, Hugh, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 117 (443)

Hod, Nicholas, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 117 (443)

Hoddel. See Hodel

Hoddil, John de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Gosberton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7*], 171

Hodel, Hoddel, Richard de, juror of Kirton wapentake, 1298, 55 (254), 125 (466)

Hog, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Gosberton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7*], 171

Hogg, Hugh, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Caythorpe and Frieston [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 170

Hoglobe, Stephen, of Blankney, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 37 (193)

Hoky, Richard, of Howell, 1297: assessor for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tase in Aswardhurn and Beltisloe wapentakes [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 165

Hole, Alan of, juror of Bradley wapentake, 1298, 39 (198), 127 (474)

Hole, Matthew of, juror of Bradley wapentake, 1298, 39 (198), 127 (474)

Holbeach, Robert of, 1298: cited in the course of a *querela* between Fulk of Whaplode, plaintiff, *q.v.*, and Ralph Paynel, sheriff, *q.v.*, 46 (231)

Holbeach, Thomas of, arrested for robbery during or before 1298, 89 (366)

Holderness, John of, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Healing, *q.v.*, 32 (157)

Holderness, William of, of Wainfleet, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298. 1290, Aug. 11: licensed at Sleaford as clerk in both major and minor orders [*Reg. Sutton, Memoranda, f. 7*]. (He is here called William s. of Simon of Holderness in Wainfleet.) 1300: Gilbert s. of Simon of Wainfleet and Mabel his wife brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against, among others, William of Holderness and Cristiana his wife concerning a tenement in S. Wainfleet, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1316, m. 28*]. Unless he disobeyed the laws of celibacy, there is doubt as to the identity of the two Williams. 1301: William of Holderness of Wainfleet stood pledge to the plaintiff in an assize of mort d'ancestor, not prosecuted, concerning a tenement in Wrangle [*A.R. 1320, m. 27*], 132 (489)

Holland, Alan of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ewerby Thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 163

Holland, John of, 1294: chief taxor of the tenth for Lincolnshire [*C.P.R. 1292-1301, 103*], 156

- Holland, Jordan of, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298. 1300: Juliana, widow of John le Warden, brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against 'Ralph de Oryby' and 'Iordanus de Hoylaund' concerning a tenement in Baston, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1316, m. 27*], 53 (249), 126 (470)
- Holland, William of, of Coleby, mainpernor, 1298, of John de Connetthorp', *q.v.*, 37 (189)
- Holmp, John de, of Kirton in Lindsey, mainpernor, 1298, of Reginald Hound, *q.v.*, 22 (116)
- Holmp, Robert de, of Morton-by-Lincoln. No information about him in *A.R. 505*, save that he was summoned to court but did not come. He may have been a juror or a royal official of some kind. 1299: 'Robert de Holm' deforced Walter s. of John of Fulbeck of 23 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow and 16/- rents in Burton-by-Lincoln, Lawress, but made a fine in 100/- silver [*Feet of Fines 27 Ed. 1, no. 4*]. In the same year Alexander de Insula complained that Robert de Holm de Morton deforced him of 1 messuage, 3½ bovates of land and 4 acres of meadow with appurtenances in 'Telcotes-iuxta-Kynardeferie' (Kinnard's Ferry). They made a fine, but the amount is not specified [*Feet of Fines, 27 Ed. 1, no. 32*], 36 (184)
- Holsebek', John de, member, 1298, of a Boston jury of drapers and vintners, 123 (459)
- Holton-le-Clay, Henry s. of Walter of, mainpernor, 1298, of Walter Welmad, *q.v.*, 21 (101)
- Holton-le-Clay, Walter s. of Walter of, mainpernor, 1298, of Walter Welmad, *q.v.*, 21 (101)
- Holton-le-Moor, John s. of Thomas of, juror of Walsheroft wapentake, 1298, 38 (196), 128 (476)
- Holtreol, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Whisby [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 175
- Honemanby, Andrew de, 1300: bailiff of Beltisloe wapentake [*A.R. 1320, m. 27d*], 141
- Horbling, Simon of, suffered at the hands of John of Aunsby, *q.v.*, 1298, 117 (444)
- Hornecastle, John of, of Boston, juror of Boston *willata*, 1298. Mainpernor of William s. of Alexander the Clerk, bailiff of Skirbeck, 21 (104), 42 (226), 123 (460)
- Horneby, William de, of Stixwould, minor official, 1298, rank not given. 1301: John s. of Robert of Toynton, *q.v.*, and his wife brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against William of Horneby and Emma his wife concerning a tenement in Stixwould, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1320, m. 23*]. (John and William are associated in no. 164), 33 (164)
- Hosecrey, Richard de, plaintiff, 1298, against Richard of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 26 (138)
- Hospital, Stephen of the, of Thornton, in mercy, 1298, in connexion with a prise of corn, 33 (161)
- Houeringham, William s. of William de, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298, 127 (473)
- Hough, the Prior of, 1295 (after Sept. 28): the Prior paid £23 into the Exchequer in respect of the goods of alien houses, 49 (238)
- Houghton, Walter of, 1298: sub-bailiff of Winnibriggs wapentake. Mainpernor of Hugh of Braceby, *q.v.*, and of William Costantin, *q.v.*, and stood pledge to William Costantin and to Alan of Tallington, *q.v.*, 17 (66), 40 (205, 208-9), 101 (390), 103 (397), 141
- Houghton, William of, of Welby, minor official, 1298, rank not given, but his summons to court probably refers to his action as a sub-taxor in 1297. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Welby [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 1*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had ½ quarter of corn worth 1/6; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/6; 2 qrs. of oats worth 3/-; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 4 ewes worth 9d. each. The total was 12/4, the ninth part being 1/4½ [*Ibid.*]. 1300: Stood pledge to Hugh of Braceby, *q.v.* [*A.R. 1316, m. 28*], 37 (191), 165
- Hound, Reginald, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, minor official, 1298, rank not given, xcii, 22 (116)
- Houton, Walter de, coroner of Lincolnshire prior to 9 Nov., 1296 [*C.C.R. 1288-96, p. 497*], 138
- Howe, Walter de, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 53 (248)
- Howell, Henry of, 1297: clerk, sub-taxor of the ninth in Howell [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 163
- Howell, Richard of, knight; juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298. 1298: He is on the list of those having £40 worth of lands in Lincolnshire (calling out the

- Howell, Richard of *cont.*
 feudal array for Scotland [*Chanc. Misc.* 1/6, m. 30]. He is also on the list of those doubtfully willing to take service with the king in Scotland [*Ibid.*, m. 32]. Oct., 1299, to Oct., 1300: sheriff of Lincolnshire [P.R.O. *Lists and Indexes*, IX, p. 78]. 1300, Jan. 17: Richard, with the assistance of John of Sheffield, is to purvey in Lincolnshire 1,000 qrs. of wheat, 1,000 qrs. of oats, 1,000 qrs. of malt and 500 qrs. of beans and peas, prepare it to keep for two years, and have it at Berwick for use against the Scots by Midsummer Day, 1300 [*C.P.R. 1292-1301*, p. 487], xcii, 10 (36), 137, 147. n. 4, 149-50, n. 23, 150, n. 24, 151, n. 31, 152, n. 44, 153, n. 49, n. 56, 161
- Hoymund, Adam, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, m. 16]. But against his name is this: 'unus ex duodecim non habuit in bonis ad valorem .xj.s. ideo non taxator', xlvii, 159
- Hugh , plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors. *Serviens* of Elicius Boteler, *q.v.*, 55 (256), 63 (283), 65 (288)
- Hugh, parson of Skidbrook, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas, s. of the vicar of Skidbrook, *q.v.*, 27 (140)
- Hugh s. of Beatrice, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Candleshoe wapentake, 61 (276), 162
- Hugh s. of Hugh, mainpernor, 1298, of Simon the Clerk of Dunsthorpe, *q.v.* 108-9, (414-5)
- Hugh s. of Ivo, minor official, 1298, rank not given but perhaps a sub-taxor in Threo wapentake; mainpernor, 1298, of Simon the Clerk of Dunsthorpe, *q.v.*, 108-9 (412, 413, 415)
- Hugh s. of John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sutterton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 7, 8], 171
- Hugh s. of Philip, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Ashby-by-Partney, 68 (303), 158
- Hugh s. of Rose, 1294: sub-taxor of the tenth in Northolme. 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Bratoft, 56 (257), 64 (287), 67 (296), 156, 160
- Hugh, his son. *See* Hugh: Lambert; Robert; William
- Hull', William atte, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Parleben, *q.v.*, 22 (112)
- Hulle, Walter de, attachor, 1298, of Walter de Howe, *q.v.*, 53 (248)
- Hundefot, Laurence, 1298: king's receiver of corn at Boston, 118 (446)
- Hundon, John s. of William of, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298, 127 (473)
- Hundon, William of, 139, n. 3
- Hurtquarter, Roger, of Conesby, royal official, 1298, rank not given. 1300: John de Bosco essoins himself against Roger Hurtquarter of North Conesby in a plea of assize of novel disseisin against Roger in respect of a common pasture at North Conesby by Flixborough, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1316*, m. 42]. 1301: John de Bosco brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Roger in respect of a common pasture at North Conesby by Flixborough, but did not prosecute [*Ibid.*, m. 27]. In the same year Roger, now said to be of 'Magna Cunningsesby' brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against John, stated to be of Great Conesby and Burton Stather, in respect of a common pasture at Great Conesby (possibly the same one), but did not prosecute [*Ibid.*, m. 28d]. 1303: Roger Hurtquarter and William Pynconn held half a fee in Conesby, which Geoffrey Hurtquarter and Ralph Pynconn previously held, of the fees of Norman de Arce [*F.A. iii*, p. 142], 23 (124)
- Hutebrule, John de, of Malines, member, 1298, of a jury of Lincolnshire guildsmen, 127 (472)
- Huttoft, William s. of Walter of, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Ingoldmells. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth, probably in Orby, 62 (278-9), 158, 161
- [?] Huzton', William de, 1295 and subsequently: responsible for collecting and paying into the Exchequer money collected in respect of the goods of alien houses in Lincolnshire, 49 (238)
- Hykeham, Peter of, juror of Boothby and Grafioe wapentakes, 1298; 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in North and South Hykeham [*Lay Subs. Roll* 125/3, m. 10], 54 (252), 129 (481), 175
- Hykeham, Philip of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in North and South Hykeham [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10], 175
- Hykeham, Simon of, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh del Clyff, *q.v.*, 37 (190)
- Hyllary, Thomas, elected juror of Kirton wapentake, 1298, but did not serve, 55 (254), 125 (466)
- Hynggelton', Hynggilton. *See* Ingelton'

- Idelsone, John*, 1294, July 29: appointed a receiver, for Lincolnshire, of customs levied upon wool [*K.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 82], 177
- Ieofne, Simon le*, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 27 (139)
- Illary, Alan s. of Roger*, of Frampton, plaintiff, 1298, against William of Flintham, *q.v.* 1293-4: member of a jury of presentment to determine the extent of the knights' fees of Thomas of Moulton [*Anc. Extents*, no 82 (2), m. 1], 47 (233)
- Inge, William*, royal justice. In charge of the enquiry, in Lincolnshire and other counties, 1298-9, which produced *A.R.* 505 (cf. no. 379). In Lincolnshire in March, 1298, hearing pleas in respect of possessory assizes. For a considerable bulk of information about him see *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, also Foss, *Judges of England*, III, pp. 268-70, xiv-xxiv, cxi, cxxv, 46 (231), 96 (379)
- Ingge, Richard*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Burgh-on-Bain, Biscathorpe and Girsby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 176
- Ingelbryth, Henry*, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Burgh-in-the-Marsh, 66 (293), 158
- Ingelton, William de*, bailiff errant, 1298, 1300: bailiff of Kesteven [*A.R.* 1322, m. 22], 7 (27), 83 (350, 351), 97 (380), 114 (426), 139-40
- Ingesone, Thomas*, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298. 1301: the assize comes to determine whether Thomas Ingesone and others unjustly disseised John of Caltoft of his common pasture in Aby which belonged to his free teneement in S. Thoresby, i.e., of 200 acres of land and 8 acres of meadow, for specified periods [*A.R.* 1322, m. 19], 132 (489)
- Ingham, Jordan of*, juror of the Soke of Kirton, 1298. 1290: the Bishop of Lincoln put in his stead Masters William de Langworth and Jordan de Ingham to examine the administration of the executors of the will of the late Edmund of Whaplode, knight, and Jordan was commissioned to do likewise in respect of the late Ralph of Lissington [*Reg. Sutt. f.* 23], 133 (493)
- Ingham, Jordan of*, of Skillington, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 35 (174)
- Ingham, Thomas s. of John of*, juror of Aslaoe wapentake, 1298, 134 (494)
- Ingoldsby, Adam of*, stood pledge, 1298, to Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 48 (237)
- Ingoldsby, Andrew of*, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard de Apelgarth, *q.v.*, 11 (45)
- Ingoldsby, Ralph of*, juror of Grantham, 1298, 130 (482)
- Ingoldsby, Ralph s. of Ralph of*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ingoldsby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 162
- Insula, John de*, royal justice, hearing pleas in Lincolnshire 1294-6 [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 47], xv, n. 6, from p. xiv, lix, n. 1, xcvi-xcix, 3 (18), 30 (152), 138, n. 2, 150, n. 30, 153, n. 51
- Irby [in the Marsh], Thomas of*, stood pledge, 1298, to various sub-taxors in Candleshoe wapentake, 55 (256), 65 (288)
- Irenside, Hugh*, plaintiff, 1298, against William de Ingelton, *q.v.*, 83 (350)
- Irford, Robert of*, juror of Walscroft wapentake, 1298, 38 (196), 128 (476)
- Isabel, Thomas*, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 102 (395)
- Isabel*, her son. See John
- Isond, her son*. See William
- Ive, Nicholas*, of Belton, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas s. of Roger of Belton, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Ivo his son*. See Hugh
- Joan the maiden (puella)*, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the twelfth, 64 (286)
- James s. of Warin*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Frampton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 8], 172
- John*, rector of Asgarby church, 1298; plaintiff against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 81 (341)
- John*, rector of Beesby-in-the-Marsh 1298; plaintiff against William Wanthorn, *q.v.*, 52 (244), 95 (376)
- John*, Brother, proctor, 1298, of the Abbot of Aunay at Limber, Yarborough; 1295 (after Sept. 28): he paid £7 8s. into the Exchequer in respect of the goods of alien Houses, 49 (238)
- John, King of England*, lxxii
- John . . .*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Bassingham [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10], 175
- John s. of Agnes*, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, and against Walter Est, *q.v.*, 82 (346), 86 (356)
- John son of Alan son of Ralph*. See Barrowby
- John s. of Elias*, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 79 (338), 83 (349)

- John s. of Geoffrey*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Kirton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 8*], 172
- John s. of Henry*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 167
- John s. of Isabel*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Gonerby [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 11*], 174
- John s. of John*, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 83 (348)
- John son of John (another)*. See Swarby
- John s. of Lambert*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Algarkirk [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 8*], 172
- John s. of Nicholas the Reeve*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Londonthorpe and Towthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 1*], 166
- John s. of the Parson*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Great Ponton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 172
- John s. of the Reeve*, minor official, 1298, rank not given, but perhaps a sub-taxor, 108-9 (415)
- John s. of the Reeve*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Langtoft [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*], 168
- John s. of Ralph*, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard de la More, *q.v.*, 84 (354)
- John s. of Ranulph*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Kirton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 8*], 172
- John s. of Richard*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Boston [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 167
- John son of Richard (another)*. See Oseby
- John s. of Robert*, juror of Boston uillata, 1298, 123 (460)
- John s. of Robert*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wigtoft [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7, 8*], 171
- John s. of Robert*. See Carlton
- John s. of Roger*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Gosberton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7*], 171
- John s. of Simon*, of Grantham, juror of Grantham, 1298. 1294: associated with William le Wayte, *q.v.*, in an Exchequer case involving a German merchant, Serkim Marbot (details under William le Wayte) [*K.R.M.R. no. 66, m. 20d*]. John seems to have been a wool merchant; on 15 October, 1297, there is a promise to pay John s. of Simon of Grantham £42 13s. 4d. for eight sacks of wool bought of him by Robert de Basing and his associates for the king's use [*C.P.R. 1292-1301*, p. 310]. This action was taken under the prise of wool ordered in July, 1297, 130 (482)
- John s. of Thomas*, official associated with the royal customs at Boston, 23 (127)
- John s. of Thomas (another)*. See Holton le Moor
- John s. of Thomas (another)*. See Lusby
- John s. of William*, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Est, *q.v.*, 86 (356)
- John s. of William*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Carlton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 174
- John*, his son. See Hugh; John; Richard; Thomas; Walter
- Jordan*, Alan, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 116 (436)
- Jordan*, Hugh, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 106 (405)
- Josep'*, Beatrice, plaintiff, 1298, against William of Apethorpe, *q.v.*, 70 (307)
- Joseph*, his son. See Simon
- Joye*, Benedict, mainpernor, 1298, of Alexander of Dunsby, *q.v.*, 119 (450)
- Juliana*, her son. See Walter; William
- Julyan*, Robert, of Londonthorpe, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh of Stowe, *q.v.*, 12 (52)
- Kachehare*, Beatrice, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Deaudamour, *q.v.*, 105 (403)
- Kanc'*, Agnes de, plaintiff, 1298, against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, 95 (378)
- Kann'*, Roger de, of Hougham, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298, 55 (255), 129 (478)
- Karman*, Nicholas, member, 1298, of a jury of Lincolnshire guildsmen, 127 (472)
- Katur*, Walter, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Houghton, Walton and Spittlegate [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9, 11*], 173
- Kede*, Thomas, xev
- Kelsey*, Nicholas of, Michaelmas, 1297: bailiff of the men of Caistor [*L.T.R.M.R. no. 69, m. 1*], 155
- Kempe*, John, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Est, *q.v.* 1297: assessed for the ninth as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 2 qrs. of dredge corn worth 2/- per qr.; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 mare worth 3/-; 1 'ponell' worth 1/4; forage worth 1/-. The total was 13/6, the ninth part being 1/6 [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 6*], 116 (438)
- Kempe*, William, of ? Kirkby Green, mainpernor, 1298, of Ivo of Billingham; plaintiff against Walter Est, *q.v.*, 30 (147), 116 (438)

- Kendale, Gilbert*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Belvoir and Woolsthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9, 11*], 173
- Ker, Peter del [de la]*, plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors in Candleshoe wapentake, 55 (256), 63 (283), 65 (288)
- Ker, Richard atte*, plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors in Candleshoe wapentake, 56 (258), 63 (283)
- Ker, William ad [Del]*, plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors in Candleshoe wapentake, 55-6 (256, 258), 63 (283)
- Kerman, Clauinus*, member, 1298, of a Boston jury of drapers and vintners, 123 (459)
- Keu, Hugh le*, of Horncastle, juror of the Soke and Liberty of Horncastle, 1298, 131 (485)
- Keu, John le*, of Aubourn, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Aubourn [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*]
- Keu, John le*, of Haddington, mainperor, 1298, of Richard Mary of Haddington, *q.v.*, 36 (183)
- Keu, John le*, stood pledge, 1298, to Fulk of Whaplode, *q.v.*, 47 (232), 175
- Keu, Maud le*, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake, 65 (288)
- Keu, Simon le*, of Langtoft, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298, 53 (249), 126 (470)
- Keu, Simon le*, of Uffington, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298. 1300: the assize comes to determine whether Geoffrey of Burton, Simon le Keu of Uffington and others unjustly disseised John of Stirchesleye of his free tenement in Shillingthorpe, i.e., of the manor of Shillingthorpe with appurtenances. The case was postponed [*A.R. 1316, m. 24*], 53 (249), 126 (470)
- Kilbel*. See *Kylbel*
- King, William*, 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Candleshoe wapentake, 56 (257), 64 (287), 260
- Kirby Laythorpe, Thomas s.* of Alan of, royal official, rank not given, but perhaps sub-bailiff of Aswardhurn under Robert le Venour, sheriff. 1299: a defendant, with others, in an assize of novel disseisin concerning a free tenement in Quarrington belonging to John Gregory, *q.v.* [*A.R. 506, m. 4d*], xxxv, 79 (339), 120 (455), 141, 148, n. 10
- Kirkstead, Abbot of*, plaintiff, 1298, against Richard of Linwood, *q.v.*, 10 (34)
- Kirton, Alexander s. of Ralph of*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Kirton [in Holland] [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7, 8*], 172
- Kirton*, in Lindsey, John s. of John of, juror of the Soke of Kirton in Lindsey, 1298, 22 (114), 134 (493)
- Kirton [in Holland]*, Robert of, knight; juror of Kirton wapentake, 1298. 1303: he held a seventh of a fee in Kirton [in Holland] of the fees of the Honour of Richmond [*F.A. iii*, p. 131]; a fourth of a fee in Kirton of the fee of Petronilla de Croun [*Ibid.*, p. 164]; and 1½ bovates in Bourne, Aveland, of the fee of Clinton [*Ibid.*, p. 166], 55 (254), 125 (466)
- Kirton, Robert of*, of Ropsley, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298. 1291: the assize comes to declare whether William, Prior of Elsham, and others unjustly disseised Robert of Kirton of Ropsley of his free tenement in Elsham, i.e., of one piece of meadow 40 feet long, 12 feet wide in one place, 6 feet in another and 14 feet in another, with appurtenances. The Prior won the case and Robert was put in mercy for false claim [*A.R. 1293, m. 3*]. In the same year Nicholas de Hayton and Maud his wife, who brought a writ of assize of mort d'ancestor against Robert of Kirton concerning 1 messuage and 1 bovat of land with appurtenances in Elsham, came and sought licence to withdraw; and obtained it [*Ibid.*, m. 22]. 1301: Robert brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Robert Cryspyn and his wife concerning a tenement in Elsham but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1320, m. 26*], 30 (148), 39 (198a), 135 (498a)
- Knicht, Geoffrey*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Westborough and Little Thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 169
- Knivet, Henry*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Old Sleaford [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 163
- Knolle, John*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wrangle [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 168
- Kolyere, Gilbert*, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the twelfth in Candleshoe wapentake, 64 (286)
- Kyboy, John*, bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 17 (69-71), 141, 148, n. 11 and 12
- Kylbel, Stephen*, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, and against

Kylbeck, Stephen- *cont.*

Walter Est, *q.v.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Quarrington and Millthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of dredge corn worth 2/-; 1 qr. of peas worth 2/-; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 heifer worth 2/-; 2 sheep worth 2/-; forage worth 6d. The total was 13/6, the ninth part being 1/6 [*Ibid.*], 81 (343), 86 (356), 163

Kylnehog, Robert, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (251)

Kyme, Philip of, baron, 139, n. 3, 180

Kyme, Simon of, 139, n. 3

Kyrk', Alan atte. *See* Ecclesiam, Alan ad Kyrkeyerd', Alan in ye, mainpernor, 1298, of Joce of Skillington, *q.v.*, 35 (172)

L Walter, of Carlton, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Graffoe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 176

Labbe, Nicholas, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of canvas or hemp merchants, 124 (463)

Laberd, John de, member, 1298, of an inquisition of Boston vintners and drapers, 123 (459)

Lacy, Henry de, Earl of Lincoln, cvi, 151, n. 35
his steward. *See* Coupledyeke, Roger de

Lambert, Humphrey, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Woolsthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 164

Lambert s. of Hugh, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Quadring [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7*], 171

Lambert, his son. *See* John; Simon

Lambeth, William, 1297: sub-bailiff of Winnibriggs and Threo wapentakes, 13 (57), 75-6 (326-328), 141, 149, n. 17

Lamore. *See* More, de la

Lane, Geoffrey atte, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph Court of Careby, *q.v.*, 36 (180)

Lane, Geoffrey in ye, plaintiff, 1298, against William Lambeth, *q.v.*, 76 (327)

Langar, Robert de, of Ashby by Partney, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Ashby by Partney; plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the tenth in Ashby, 68 (301, 303), 158

Langspey. *See* Longespy

Langton, Alan of, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Edlington, *q.v.*, 10 (33), 20 (95)

Langton, John of, juror of Gartree and Horncastle wapentakes, 1298, 38 (195), 130 (483)

Langton, John of, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298, 130 (484)

Langton, Walter, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, treasurer of England; witness to a royal order to William Inge, *q.v.*, justice in charge of the Lincolnshire enquiry, concerning the dispatch of the judicial proceeds of the enquiry to the Exchequer at York, 96 (379)

Lard, William le, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard of Townton, *q.v.*, 25 (130)

Latymer, William le, of Helpringham, his men were plaintiffs, 1298, against William de Ingelton, *q.v.*, and against Walter Est, *q.v.* Knight: in 1303 he held a third of a fee in Heckington, Caythorpe, Frieston, Normanton and Sedgebrook; one half of a fee in Ancaster; 2 parts of a fee in Helpringham; a ninth of a fee in Bicker and a thirtieth of a fee in 'Sanewton,' all of the fees of William de Vesey [*F.A. iii*, pp. 157-8]. 1291: Philip of Willoughby and William of Carlton acknowledged before the Barons of the Exchequer that they owed 'William le Latimer' £45, to be paid in two equal instalments—this was done. And William le Latymer acknowledged similarly that he owed Bartholomew de Castello £20 to be paid by June 24, 1291 [*K.R.M.R. no. 64, m. 23*]. 1298: William le Latymer's name is on the list of those having £40 worth of lands and rents in Lincolnshire (calling out the feudal array for Scotland) [*Chanc. Misc. 1/6, m. 30*]. His name is also on the list of those willing to go with the king to Scotland [*Ibid.*, m. 32]. 1301: the assize comes to determine whether William le Latimer senior and his son William (of *A.R. 505*) and others unjustly disseised William de Crokton' of Heckington of his free tenement in Heckington, i.e., of 4 acres of land, 1 acre and 1 rood of meadow, 2 acres of marsh and 1/3 of 1 messuage with appurtenances. The jury found that the others had so disseised William de Crokton' but that the Latymers had not [*A.R. 1320, m. 26*], 83 (359), 86 (356)

- Laughton, Richard s. of Lambert of, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Saunton, *q.v.*, 22 (118)
- Laurence, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Carlton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 1353, m. 4], 170
- Laurence s. of Hugh, 1295-6: sub-taxor of the eleventh and twelfth in Candleshoe wapentake, 56 (257), 64 (285, 287), 66 (293), 157
- Laurence s. of Hugh, probably of Wainfleet, 1297: owner of a ship called 'Blythe de Weynflet' which was used to carry corn and oats from Lincolnshire to Flanders for the use of the king's troops there in that year; and part owner, with Walter s. of Alan, *q.v.*, of another ship, called 'Belle de Weynflet' which was used for the same purpose at the same time [*Sheriffs' Admin. Accts.* 568/1, m. 1], lxiv (*bis*), 159, 188 (*bis*)
- Laythorpe, Walter s. of Gerard of, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298, 38 (197), 117 (442), 133 (490)
- Leake, John of, *cxvi*
- Leake, Matthew of, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Sleaford, *q.v.*, 2 (10), 19 (83)
- Leake, William s. of Brice of, 1298: sub-bailiff of Skirbeck wapentake, 21 (105), 142
- Lebard, Roger, paid half a mark mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379)
- Leche, Nicholas, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of sailors, 124 (462)
- Lee, Alexander of, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Helpethorp, *q.v.*, 3 (13), 19 (86)
- Legard, Geoffrey, of Swayfield, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 35 (177)
- Legbourne, Robert of, plaintiff, 1298, against William Dampneue, *q.v.* 1296: mainpernor of Richard of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, in connexion with Richard's release from prison [*K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 52d]; 1297: Robert paid scutage in respect of the Gascon campaign; at Easter in this year he and John de Oresby between them were required to pay 46/0½, being the residue of their scutage [*K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 75; *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 77]. During the Trinity Term, 1298, the sheriff of Lincolnshire was ordered to find out who held fees of the Earl of Ferrars on behalf of Peter of Legbourne, Robert of Legbourne and John de Oresby and to
- Legbourne, Robert of—*cont.*
distrain for 46/0½, being the residue mentioned above [*K.R.M.R.* no. 71, m. 92; *L.T.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 134], 26 (133)
- Legbourne, William of, of Louth, juror of Louthesk wapentake, 1298. 1300: William deforced his sons Thomas and Roger of 1 messuage with appurtenances, in Louth. He made a fine with them in 10 marks silver [*Fleet of Fines*, 28 Ed. 1, no. 21], 132 (487)
- Leicester, Henry of, *cxviii*
- Leuedylok, William, of Algarkirk, plaintiff, 1298, against Nigel the Chapman of Donington, *q.v.*, 9 (31)
- Leverik, Robert, taker of the king's prise in Aswardhurn, 1298, ix, n. 3, 77 (332)
- Leverton, Robert of, clerk to Robert le Venour, sheriff of Lincolnshire [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 67, m. 3; *Ibid.*, no. 68, mm. 1, 35], 139
- Leveryk, Henry, of Dorrington, paid one mark mainprise money in 1298. Between 1294 and 1298 (MS. does not give precise date) Henry was arrested on the accusation of Geoffrey of Rowston, approver [*A.R.* 1286, m. 9d], 96 (379)
- Levesone, Hugh s. of Richard, of Grimsby, coroner of Lincolnshire during part of 1298 [*C.C.R.* 1296-1302, p. 171], 138
- Lewyn, Robert, plaintiff, 1298, against William le Wayte, *q.v.*, and against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, 99 (386), 101 (392)
- Lewyn, Simon, minor official, rank not given in *A.R.* 505. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harrowby and Dunsthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; ¼ qr. of barley worth 1/3; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; 1 mare worth 2/-; forage worth 4d. The total was 13/7, the ninth part being 1/6½ [*Ibid.*], 108, 110 (415), 166
- Lewys, Richard, of Corby, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 84 (352), 122 (457)
- Ligator. See Cooper
- Lincoln, Bishop of. See Sutton, Oliver
- Lincoln, Earl of. See Lacy
- Lincoln, Roger of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 117 (443)
- Linwood, Richard of, Royal official, 1298, rank not given, 10 (34, 35)
- Littlebury, Ralph of, chief taxor of the eleventh of 1295 and of the

Littlebury, Ralph of—cont.

twelfth of 1296 for Lincolnshire [*K.R.M.R. no. 69, m. 65; ibid., no. 70, m. 87*], 157, 159

Lobthorpe, William s. of Martin of, minor official, 1298, rank not given. 1300: when the extent of Edenham Manor was being determined, the recognitors said that William held 1 toft and 1 bovate for life, and paid nothing [*Rent. and Surv. Roll 404, m. 1*], 35 (175)

Lommeley, Nicholas de, constable of the Earl of Lincoln at Donington, *NEIN, no. 6*

London', Peter de, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (305)

Londonthorpe, Simon of, knight; ordered to be summoned with two other knights to choose a jury of 12, and himself a juror, 1298, of Threo wapentake, but he did not come and was given a day to appear. 1292: his name is on the list of those having £40 worth of land and rents who ought to be knights and are not [*Chanc. Misc. 1/3, m. 2*]. 1297: from Simon and others in Leadenham and Fulbeck, holding fees of the Honour of Richmond, was levied £21 10s. for an aid *pur fille marier*. The money was paid by Roger de Clapton, clerk to the sheriff of Lincolnshire, in full Exchequer, on 7 May, 1297 [*K.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 75d*]. 1298: Simon's name is on the list of those having £40 worth of lands, etc. (Scottish expedition) [*Chanc. Misc. 1/6, m. 30*] but also on the list of those doubtfully willing to take service with the king [*Ibid., m. 32*]. 1301: Simon stood pledge to John s. of Hugh of Stowe, who was accused of unjustly disseising Hugh of Stowe of Londonthorpe *q.v.*, of his free tenement in Londonthorpe [*A.R. 1322, m. 20*]. 1303: Simon held a fiftieth part of a fee in Londonthorpe, of the fee of Clinton [*F.A. iii, p. 166*]. 1318: he was sheriff of Lincolnshire from 1 Dec. of that year till 9 April, 1319 [*P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, IX, p. 78*], 30 (150), 118 (445), 135 (498a)

Long, Adam le, of Ingoldsby, 1297-8, and perhaps earlier: bailiff of Beltisloe and Ness wapentakes. 1299: the assize comes to declare whether John Herny, *q.v.*, and 'Adam s. of Hugh le Lung' and another unjustly disseised William s. of Henry of Ingoldsby of his

Long, Adam le—cont.

free tenement in Ingoldsby, i.e., of 1 messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land with appurtenances. The jurors said that John and Adam disseised William *vi et armis*. Both John and Adam made a fine, John in 10/-, Adam in 40d. [*A.R. 506, m. 10d*]. Cf. *A.R. 505 no. 320*, where John Herny is said to be Adam le Long's master. This did not prevent Adam from becoming a royal bailiff, *ci*, 11 (45), 18 (76), 72-4 (316, 318-24), 113 (425), 141 (*ter*), 149, *n. 19*

Long, Emma la, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the tenth, the eleventh, the twelfth and the ninth in Candleshoe wapentake, 55-6 (256, 258), 63-4 (283, 288)

Long, John, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 117 (443)

Long, John le, of Keisby, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298, 53 (250)

Long, John le, of Linwood, juror of Walshcroft wapentake, 1298, 38 (196), 128 (476)

Long, Lung, Osbert le, appointed coroner of Lincolnshire before March, 1299, but disqualified because he was already a sub-escheator of Nottinghamshire and Derby [*C.C.R. 1296-1302 p. 234*], 138

Long, Richard le, of Haydor, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 108-9 (415)

Long, Robert le, of Saxby, juror of Aslaoce wapentake, 1298, 134 (494)

Long, Roger le, of Belton, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas s. of Roger, *q.v.*, 109 (415)

Longa. See Long

Longespy, Robert, of Langton, juror of Gartree and Horncastle wapentakes, 1298. 1300: Robert attached one of the recognitors in an assize brought by John s. of Robert of Toynton, *q.v.*, against the Prioress of Stixwold [*A.R. 1316, m. 27d*], 38 (195), 130 (483)

Lord. See Louerd

Loseward, Gilbert, of Fulsthorpe, 1298: bailiff of Calcewath wapentake. He seems to have continued to hold this office till 1300, *cf.* p. 144; 6 (21), 20 (92), 34 (167), 41 (216), 52 (244), 144 (*ter*)

Loseward, William, of Fulsthorpe, chief bailiff of the South Riding, probably under Ralph Paynel, sheriff, 1297-8: mainpernor, 1298, of

Loseward, William—*cont.*

Gilbert Loseward, *q.v.*, and attachor, with Gilbert Loseward, of William Wanthorn, *q.v.*, 6 (21), 33 (165), 41 (216), 52 (244), 144

Lotte, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ropsley, Threo [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 1*], 166

Lou, Walron le, sheriff's clerk, probably to Ralph Paynel, xciv, 89 (366), 139

Louerd, Henry le, of Willingham by Stow, mainpernor, 1298, of Nicholas of Newark, *q.v.*, 22 (111)

Louerd, Lord, William le, of Old Sleaford, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298, 38 (197), 117 (442), 132 (490)

Louet, John, of Langtoft, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298, 53 (249), 126 (470)

Louet, John, of Pointon, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert of Pointon, *q.v.*, 10 (37)

Lound, Robert of. He is stated to have had the wapentake of Aswardhurn at ferm. The word *wappentakium* in *A.R. 505* may have referred to the wapentake court rather than the wapentake itself, which, in 1274, at least, was in royal hands [cf. H. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, p. 273]. And the bailiffs of Aswardhurn mentioned in *A.R. 505* were certainly royal officials, not seignorial ones, 80 (340)

Louth, Simon of, juror of Wraggöe wapentake, 1298, 37 (194), 128 (477)

Louth, Simon s. of William of, juror of Louthesk wapentake, 1298, 132 (487)

Louvain, Arnulph of, member, 1298, of a jury of Lincolnshire gildsmen, 127 (472)

Loveday, William, royal official, 1298, rank not given. Ordered to be attached, with others, on a presentment arising out of a prise of corn and other goods; plaintiff against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, and against Alexander Golderon, *q.v.* He may have been a king's taker of prise, 7 (24), 78 (333), 81 (342), 84 (354), 86 (359)

Loy mud, William, of Gonerby, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 174

Lucas, Alexander, 1295: coroner of Lincolnshire [*C.C.R. 1288-96*, p. 437], 138

Lucas, John, of Swarby, mainpernor, 1298, of William Loveday, *q.v.*, 84 (354)

Lucas, Robert, of Swarby, mainpernor, 1298, of William Loveday, *q.v.*, 84 (354)

Lucas, Thomas, of Edenham, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298. 1300: in an assize of novel disseisin between William Lucas of Edenham and others, defendants, and Margery, widow of Stephen of Garwick of Heckington, plaintiff, concerning her free tenement in Heckington, the defendants failed to appear, but 'a certain Thomas Lucas' came and answered for them as their bailiff [*A.R. 1316, m. 29*]. In the same year Thomas was a recognitor in an inquisition held to determine the extent of Edenham manor [*Rent. and Surv. Roll 404, m. 1*], 53 (250)

Lucy, her son. See Thomas

Lung. See Long

Lusby, Henry of, juror of Bolingbroke wapentake, 1298, 132 (488)

Lusby, John s. of Thomas of, juror of Bolingbroke wapentake, 1298, 132 (488)

Lyere, John s. of Alan le, plaintiff, 1298, against William Lambetoth, *q.v.*, 76 (328)

Mablethorpe, Walter of, juror of Calcewath wapentake, 1298, 131 (486)

Macoun. See Mason

Maidhill, William de, of Skillington, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Skillington [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 164

Makefare, Henry, juror of Boston, 1298, 1290: juror in an inquest, held at Boston, into crimes of fire-raising, robbery and homicide committed at Boston Fair in 1288 [*A.R. 1286, m. 16*], 123 (460)

Malet, Adam, mainpernor, 1298, of Gilbert Malet, *q.v.*, 20 (94), 41 (218)

Malet, Agnes, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Deaudamour, *q.v.*, 105 (403)

Malet, Gilbert, bailiff of Gartree wapentake, 1298, 20 (94), 25 (131), 41 (218), 144

Malet, Thomas, mainpernor, 1298, of Gilbert Malet, *q.v.*, brother of Adam Malet, *q.v.*, 41 (218)

Malherbe, Eustace, 1297: official vendor of goods of aliens taken into the king's hands. 1294, July 27: Eustace was appointed to inspect

Malherbe, Eustace—*cont.*

the whole of the woad belonging to French merchants in Lincolnshire, wherever taken into the king's hand, to take custody of it until otherwise ordered, and also to enquire into debts owing to such merchants, to do all that touches the aforesaid business and to make certification of it to the king [*K.R.M.R. no. 67, m. 76d*]. The appointment had immediate results in Lincolnshire. Eustace seized wool belonging to Andrew Malerbe: this, together with certain sums of money owing to Andrew, having been answered for by the sheriff to the king, Andrew was to have the use of the wool and the money, provided he gave security to the sheriff [*Ibid., no. 68, m. 7*]. Eustace also came into collision with the bailiffs of Grimsby over an order given to them by his attorney, Adam, to seize debts owing to John le Cunte, a French merchant, and to be answerable for the debts to Adam. Eustace complained that the bailiffs, to the king's hurt and in contempt of his own authority, did not carry out these orders. The bailiffs denied that they had received any warrant from Adam or that he had ever approached them in the matter, and added that the warrant should have been given, not to them, but to John le Cunte's debtors [*L.T.R.M.R. no. 66, m. 15*]. In 1296, in the accounts of Bolingbroke Castle (audited 25 Oct.), on the expense side, is this: '... and £10 paid to Eustace Malherbe of Stamford for a debt of Sir Adam de Nodleston, by letter of the Earl of Lincoln' [*Min. Accts. 1/1, m. 10*]. Eustace is again found acting in a similar capacity in 1298: Peter of Leake is given a day, during the Hilary Term, to render account before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer touching concealment of goods belonging to French merchants, and he is to have Eustace Malherbe with him. Eustace failed to appear, was told to come a fortnight after Easter, still failed to appear, and in consequence the sheriff was ordered to distrain him by his lands and goods and to have him at the Exchequer on the octave of Michaelmas, 1298 [*K.R.M.R. no. 71, m. 74*]. In 1296 Eustace and

Malherbe, Eustace—*cont.*

Richard Curteis of Normanby, *q.v.*, and four others went bail to have the persons of the chief taxors of the tenth in Lincolnshire at the Exchequer on a given day to answer for the arrears in their accounts of this tax [*Ibid., no. 69, m. 30*]. As to Eustace's affairs of estate, there is this information: he paid 1½d. rent each Michaelmas, in the parish of St. Paul, to the nuns of St. Michael's, Stamford [*Rent. and Surv. Roll 414, m. 1*]. In 1291 the Abbot of Vaudey essoined himself by Thomas of Welby, *q.v.*, against Eustace, Peter Malerbe and others in a plea of assize of novel disseisin [*A.R. 1293, m. 2*]. In 1298 Eustace complained that he was impeded of 1 messuage, and 40 acres of land with appurtenances in Casewick, Ness, by Henry of Leicester, who made a fine with him, the amount of which is not stated [*Feet of Fines, 24-6 Ed. I, no. 45*]. In 1300 Eustace essoined himself against Thomas son of Eustace and others in a plea of assize of novel disseisin [*A.R. 1316, m. 42*]. In October, 1300, there began a lengthy law-suit between Ranulph Drynkedregges and Eustace. Ranulph complained that Eustace had unjustly, etc., disseised him of his free tenement in Stamford, i.e., of 1 curtilage, 7 perches long and 40 feet wide. Eustace said he took entry into the curtilage through Alfred of Croxton, not named in Ranulph's writ, and thus sought judgment. It was found that he had said nothing wherefore the assize should stand over, hence it was to be taken. But it had to be adjourned because of the absence of recognitors [*A.R. 1316, m. 27*]. A few days later it came up for hearing a second time, but was again postponed, for the same reason [*Ibid., m. 29*]. Next year (1301) the case was to be heard a third time, but was still postponed because of the non-appearance of the recognitors [*A.R. 1320, m. 25d*]. In 1301, also, Ranulph brought another writ of assize of novel disseisin against Eustace, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1322, m. 22*], cviii-ix, 70 (308).

Malinor, Gerard de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harlaxton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9, 11*], 174

- Malkyn, John, plaintiff, 1298, against Nigel the Chapman, *q.v.*, 9 (32)
- Maluel, John, of Scopwick, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (251)
- Malviel, William, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/2, m. 16*], 159
- Manby, John of, 1290-3: bailiff of Louthesk wapentake, under John Dyne, sheriff [*Plea Roll 13/19, m. 34* (Selden Soc., vol. 48, p. 149)], 144
- Manby, William of, coroner of Lincolnshire, 1297-8, 27 (143), 138
- Manby, William s. of Alan of, royal official, rank not given. (He may, in fact, be the coroner himself, but there is no evidence to prove this, hence I have kept the two names separate. W. S. T.) 34 (168)
- Mankrel, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sedgebrook, Winnibriggs [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 173
- Mannynge, Geoffrey, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh Erlyn, *q.v.*, 36 (181)
- Manthorpe, Henry of, cited, 1298, in a complaint made by Thomas de Halyon, *q.v.*, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 121 (456)
- Manthorpe, Henry s. of Luce of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Manthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 2*], 164
- Manton, Reynner of, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, 133 (492)
- Maonus, Robert, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake, 66 (293), 158
- Marbot, Serkim, 146, n. 2
- Marce, Robert, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Wyham, *q.v.*, 32 (154)
- Marchal, Simon le, of Sapperton, minor official, rank not given, but perhaps a sub-taxor, 108-9 (415)
- Marchand, Marchaunt. *See* Merchant
- Mare, John atte, of Barnoldby-le-Beck, juror of Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)
- Mareys. *See* Marsh
- Margaret, niece of Alexander of Tichen-cote and wife of Henry of Leicester, cviii
- Mariot, Herbert, of Yawthorpe, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)
- Mariot, Robert, of Boston, juror of Boston, 1298. 1298: acts with John Gode, *q.v.*, as a recognitor in an inquisition held to examine an alleged concealment of hides to evade customs duty [*Sheriffs' Acts. 22, no. 7, m. 1*], 123 (460)
- Marisco, de. *See* Marsh
- Markham, Lambert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Candleshoe wapentake, 61 (276), 162
- Marsh, de Mareys, de Marisco, John, 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Ingoldmells, 60 (272), 62 (280, 281) 160
- Martin, Henry, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Harman, *q.v.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wilsford [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 1*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of corn worth 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of barley worth 1/3; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/6; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; forage worth 4d. The total was 11/7, the ninth part being 1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ [*Ibid.*], 109 (415), 165
- Martin, his son. *See* Adam
- Mariota the widow of John de Butesworth, civ. *See* Fryday, Robert, above
- Mary, Richard, of Haddington, minor official, rank not given, 36 (183)
- Mason, Osbert the, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (479)
- Mason, Robert, of Winterton, mainpernor, 1298, of Alan Fraunceys, *q.v.* 1299: 'Robert le Mazoun' of Winterton was a recognitor in an assize of mort d'ancestor between William Shakespeye and Roger de Nevill, and was associated with Adam Daucus, *q.v.* [*A.R. 506, m. 8d*], 23 (123)
- Mat, Roger, of Stubton, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Stubton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 169
- Matyns, Nicholas s. of William, of Middle Rasen, juror of Walshcroft wapentake, 1298, 38 (196), 128 (476)
- Maud, the maiden (*puella*), plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the twelfth, 64 (286)
- Maud, her son. *See* Simon; Thomas
- Mauger, Roger, juror of Well wapentake, 1298, 134 (495)
- May, Henry, 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Burgh in the Marsh, 66 (294), 160
- May, William, plaintiff against Hugh Amory, *q.v.*, 65 (289)
- Maymond, Robert, of Kirton, mainpernor, 1298, of John s. of John of Kirton, *q.v.*, 22 (114)
- Maysan, John, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 102 (395)
- Mayster, Walter, of Colby, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298, 12 (51)
- Mazon, le. *See* Mason

- Medicus, Henry*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Honington [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6 m. 1*], 165
- Megge, Hugh*, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of "provincial sailors", 125 (468)
- Meldeburn, Richard de*, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of mercers, 125 (465)
- Melton, Clement of*, 1293: bailiff of Ness wapentake [*K.R.M.R. no. 66, m. 62d*], 141
- Mercator. See Merchant*
- Mercer, Alfred le*, of Stamford, juror of Stamford, 1298; plaintiff against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.* 1290: Alfred served on a Stamford jury of presentment called before William de Vesey and Peter de Campania, justices appointed to hold inquisitions into crimes committed at Boston Fair in 1288 [*A.R. 1286, m. 16*]. In 1300 he was a recognitor in an assize of novel disseisin between Ranulph Drynkedregges and Eustace Malherbe, *q.v.* [*A.R. 1316, m. 27*], and held the same position in a postponement of the case to 1301 [*A.R. 1320, m. 25d*], 69 (305), 92 (373), 126 (469)
- Mercer, Hugh le*, of Ancaster, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph Pacy, *q.v.*, 40 (211)
- Mercer, Hugh le*, of Knaith, mainpernor, 1298, of Geoffrey de Funtaynes, *q.v.*, 22 (119)
- Merchant, Alexander the*, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter East, *q.v.*, 86 (357)
- Merchant, Lambert the*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Scottlethorpe, [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 2*], 164
- Merchant, Nigel the*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Donington, Kirton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7*]. This can hardly be the same person as the other Nigel the Merchant or Chapman, in fact that Nigel was chief bailiff of Holland—his social and his administrative position would be too high for him to act as a mere sub-taxor, 171
- Merchant, Reginald the*, juror of Well wapentake, 1298, 134 (495)
- Merchant, Simon the*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Donington [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7*], 171
- Merle, William*, of Swinethorpe, juror of Wragoe wapentake, 1298, 37 (194), 128 (477)
- Merse, Gerard de la*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Bicker [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7*], 171
- Merwyn, Robert*, bailiff, 1298, of the Bishop of Carlisle's Liberty of Horncastle, 7 (25)
- Messenger, Henry le*, of Boothby, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (252), 130 (481)
- Messer, Walter le*, juror of Well wapentake, 1298, 134 (495)
- Metham, Thomas de*, 1297: appointed chief taxor, for Lincolnshire, of the eighth (never collected) [*K.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 117*], 177
- Michard, Elias*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Lobthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 164
- Michecrem, Roger*, of Boston, paid 20/- mainprise money in 1298. 1297: 'Roger Michecrem of Boston', merchant, had 4 sacks, 13 stone of wool in 5 sarpels in a ship sailing on 5 May from Boston to Flanders. On this wool he paid £9 in customs duty [*Customs Acts. 5/5, 24-5 Ed. 1, m. 4d*], cviii, 96 (379)
- Michelesman, John*, in mercy for false claim against John of Bigby, *q.v.*, 33 (160)
- Midelburw, John de*, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of mercers, 125 (465)
- Miller, le Mouner, John the*, of Wils-
thorpe, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, 52 (242)
- Miller, le Mouner, Richard the*, of Swarby, mainpernor, 1298, of William Loveday, *q.v.*, 84 (354)
- Miller, Robert the*, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter East, *q.v.*, 86 (356)
- Miller, le Mouner, Walter the*, of Laughton, paid 10/- mainprise money, 1298, 96 (379)
- Millthorpe, Ralph of*, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Est, *q.v.*, 86 (356)
- Modelyn, William*, juror of Walshcroft wapentake, 1298, 38 (196), 128 (476)
- Mog, John*, collector of prise in Beltisloe wapentake, 84 (353), 115 (433)
- Mol, Agnes*, of Owersby, plaintiff, 1298, against Ralph of Cendale, *q.v.*, lvi, 31 (153)
- Molendarius. See Miller*
- Mollington, Molynton, Molyngton, Henry de*, 1298: attorney to Peter de Mollington, Molynton, *q.v.*, 50 (240)
- Mollote, Richard*, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh Dyne, *q.v.*, 36 (179)
- Molynton, Peter de*, 1298: royal clerk appointed to supervise the prise of corn of April of that year (for Lincolnshire) [cf. *C.P.R. 1292-1301*, p. 344], liv-lv, 48 (237), 50-1 (240-1), 90-2 (370-2), 178

- Montem, Alice ad, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of various taxes on movables in Candleshoe wapentake, 55-6 (256, 258), 63-4 (283, 288)
- Montem, *Jordan super*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Great Ponton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 172
- Montem, Ralph super, mainpernor, 1298, of Jordan of Ingham, *q.v.*, 35 (174)
- Montfort, *Simon de, Earl of Leicester*, lxx
- Morcott, Richard of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (305)
- More, Adam de la, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 83 (349)
- More, Hugh de la, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard de la More, *q.v.*, 84 (354)
- More, John de la, of Asgarby, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard de la More, *q.v.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Asgarby and 'Haketon', Aswardhurn [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 2 quarters of corn worth 3/- per qr.; 2 qrs. of dredge corn worth 2/- per qr.; 1 qr. of peas worth 2/-; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 heifer worth 5/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; forage worth 9d. The total was 24/9, the ninth part being 2/9 [*Ibid.*]. 1299: the assize comes to declare whether 'John de la More of Asgarby' and his son John and another unjustly disseised 'Mariota widow of John de Bukesworth' of New Sleaford of her free tenement in Kirby Laythorpe. The jury said that they did so disseise her [*A.R. 506, m. 8*]. 1300: the assize came similarly to determine whether John de la More, his son John and Philip of Kyne unjustly disseised the same Mariota of her free tenement in Evedon, i.e., of 1 toft and 7 acres of land with appurtenances. The jury found that John and his son had disseised Mariota but that Philip had not. The de la Mores were put in mercy [*A.R. 1316, m. 26*]. 1301: in an assize of novel disseisin between the Prior of Kyne, defendant, and Mariota (aforesaid), plaintiff, concerning her free tenement in Evedon of 1 messuage and the moiety of 1 bo-vate of land with appurtenances, the Prior said that John de la More was his tenant of this tenement, for the service of 3/- per annum. John was alleged to be in arrears with his rent [*A.R. 1322, m. 20d*], civ, 84 (354), 163
- More, Richard de la, of Asgarby, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298; summoned to appear on the presentment of Aswardhurn but did not come, 38 (197), 84 (354), 117 (442), 132 (490)
- More, Roger del, one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh, 1295, and the twelfth, 1296, both in Candleshoe wapentake, 56 (257), 64 (285, 287), 66, (293), 157, 159
- Morel, *Thomas*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Fulbeck [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 170
- Morhous, Nicholas de, plaintiff, 1298 against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 104 (399)
- Mortimer, John de, civ, 146, n. 2
- Morton, Ralph of, of Northorpe, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)
- Mortuo *Mari*. See Mortimer
- Moscel, Peter, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of sailors, 124 (462)
- Motte, *Robert*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Evedon [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 163
- Moulton, John of, stood pledge, 1298, to Nigel the Chapman, *q.v.*, 5 (19)
- Mouner, le. See Miller
- Moygne, Robert le, mainpernor, 1298, of William s. of Martin of Lobthorpe, *q.v.*, and of Robert Faber of South Witham, *q.v.* 1300: Robert was a recognitor in an inquest held to determine the extent of Edenham Manor [*Rent. and Surv. Roll 404, m. 1*]. 1303: 'Robert le Moigne' held one eighteenth part of 1 fee in Lobthorpe, of the fee of the Bishop of Lincoln [*F.A. iii*, p. 139], 35 (175, 178)
- Moyse, John, of Haddington, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard Mary, *q.v.*, 36 (183)
- Mulan, Hugh, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of sailors, 124 (462)
- Mumby, *Alan of*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Howell [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 163
- Mumby, Robert of, deceased at the time of the enquiry, cf. no. 143, 28 (143), 31 (152a)
- Mundegoun, Mundegom, Agnes, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors the eleventh and twelfth in Candleshoe wapentake, 56 (258), 64 (288)
- Mundegoun, Cecilia, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the eleventh and the ninth in Candleshoe wapentake, 63-4 (283, 288)

- Mustard, John, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Panton, *q.v.*, 32 (158)
- Myles, John, of Holton-le-Clay, mainpernor, 1298, of Walter Welmad, *q.v.*, 34 (170)
- Mynot, Hugh, of Sapperton, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298, 135 (498a)
- Nasingges, John de*, owner of a ship called 'Petre de Sancto Botulpho,' carrying corn to Flanders, 1297 [*Sheriffs' Admin. Accts.* 568/1], lxiv, 188
- Naune, Hugh, mainpernor, 1298, of Richer of Docking, *q.v.*, 35 (173)
- Nelond. *See* Newland
- Netherwyk', William de, juror of Walshcroft wapentake, 1298, 38 (196), 128 (476)
- Nettleham, Robert of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Willoughby and Silkby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 163
- Nettleton, John of, sub-bailiff of Yarbrough wapentake, 1298. 1295: John was arrested through Anketil the Miller, an approver (since hanged), but at the suit of the king, John was accused of many thefts. He denied all and put himself upon the country. He was found not guilty [*A.R.* 1286, m. 37a], 1 (4), 21 (102), 39 (202), 143
- Nettleton, Thomas s. of John of, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Nettleton, *q.v.*, who was probably Thomas' father, 21 (102)
- Nettleton, William s. of John of, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Nettleton, *q.v.* Probably Thomas of Nettleton's brother, 21 (102), 39 (202)
- Neucomen, Robert le, of Saltfleetby, juror of Louthesk wapentake, 1298, 132 (487)
- Neumarche, Adam, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Donington [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 7], 171
- Nevill, Neyuyle, John de, stood pledge, 1298, to Ralph of Cendale, *q.v.*, 31 (153)
- Nevill, Neuyll', Thomas de, juror of the Soke of Kirton in Lindsey, 1298, 133 (493)
- Newark, Elias of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Marston [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 4], 168
- Newark, Nicholas of, bailiff of Well wapentake, 1298-9. 1299: 'Nicholas de Newerk,' bailiff of Well, is in mercy in respect of a fine, because he did not carry out his official duty. Later he made a
- Newark, Nicholas of *cont.*
fine of one mark [*A.R.* 506, m. 9d]. In 1301 he was a recognitor (who, among others, did not appear) in an assize of novel disseisin between Beatrice, daughter of William le Arblaster and others and Andrew of Harrowby [*A.R.* 1320, m. 25], 22 (111), 146, 153, n. 57
- Newbaud, Nicholas de, constable of the Earl of Lincoln at Bolingbroke Castle, xcix, n. 6
- Newbo, William of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Willoughby and Silkby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 163
- Newland, Nelond, Alan of, sub-bailiff of Skirbeck wapentake, 1298, and clerk to the bailiff of Skirbeck, 8 (28), 21 (107), 142
- Newton, Denis of, bailiff of Manley wapentake, 1298. 1300: he was amerced at 10d. for not coming before the justices of assize when summoned. He is called bailiff, but the title is cancelled [*A.R.* 1316, m. 29], 19 (81), 145 (*bis*), 153, n. 56
- Newton, Gilbert of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Carlton-le-Moorland [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10], 174
- Newton, Henry of, chief bailiff of the North Riding from 1293 to 1299, under three successive sheriffs [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 34d; *Ibid.*, m. 47; *Fines and Amercements*, 119, no. 27 (1294); *K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 72d; cf. *A.R.* 505, no. 199]. In 1294 he was amerced at 20/- because he did not have the summons of the assize [*Fines and Amercements*, loc. cit.]; and in 1297 he made a fine with the Exchequer for £13 in respect of 'many trespasses', the fine to be paid by instalments [*K.R.M.R.*, loc. cit.], xcvi-xcix, 3 (18), 30 (152), 30 (199-200), 143 (*ter*), 150, n. 30, 151, n. 31
- Newton, Henry s. of Gerard of, mainpernor, 1298, of Adam de Wyggessle, *q.v.*, 22 (121)
- Nicholas, s. of Alexander, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Boston [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 1], 167
- Nicholas, s. of William. *See* Matyns
- Nicholas, his son. *See* Thomas
- Nobelot, Thomas, stood pledge, 1298, to Adam le Long, *q.v.*, 72 (316)
- Nolle, Hugh, plaintiff, 1298, against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, 75 (325), 77 (330)
- Normanby, John s. of Simon of, juror of Walshcroft wapentake, 1298, 38 (196), 128 (476)

- Normanby, Walter s. of Gerard of, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard of Dalby, *q.v.*, 22 (117)
- Normanton, John of, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (170)
- Normanton, William of, juror of Loveden wapentake, 1298. 1297, Oct. 15: Promise to pay William of Normanton £104 10s. 2d. for 23 sacks, 22 stone of wool bought of him by Robert de Basing, *q.v.*, and his fellows for the king's use [*C.P.R. 1292-1301*, p. 310]. This results from the prise of wool of July, 1297, *cv.*, 55 (255), 128 (478)
- North, Hugh, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Kirmond-le-Mire, Wragoe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 12*], 176
- North, Thomas, of Tetford, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298, 131 (484)
- Northey, William de, of Hemingby, bailiff of Gartree wapentake, 1297, 3 (17), 20 (97), 144 (*bis*), 152, *n.* 47
- Northgate, Hugh of, of Barholme, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298. 1300-1: on the receipt side of the accounts of Greatford Manor (John Mortimer) it is stated that Hugh of Northgate pays 6d. rent during Lent [*Min. Accts. 910/9*], 53 (249), 117 (441), 126 (470)
- Northike, Roger de, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of mercers, 125 (465)
- Norton, John s. of William of [Bishop Norton], official, 1298, rank not given, 23 (122)
- Norton [Disney], Michael of, mainpernor, 1298, of Nicholas of Newark, *q.v.*, 22 (111)
- Norton, Roger of. 1298: cited by Nigel the Chapman or Merchant, king's bailiff, *q.v.*, as his authority for imprisoning Walter s. of Robert of Frampton, *q.v.*, in respect of a debt owing to the king. 1297, July 4: Roger is appointed with Richard of Hetherington (*q.v.*) to hasten the collection, in Lincolnshire, of debts due to the king [*K.R.M.R. no. 70, m. 101d*], xl (*ter*), 5 (19), 177
- Norton, William s. of John of [Bishop Norton], mainpernor, 1298, of John s. of William of Norton, *q.v.*, 23 (122)
- Norwich, Robert of, member, 1298, of an inquest of Boston drapers and vintners, 123 (459)
- Not, Geoffrey, juror of Grantham, 1298, 130 (482)
- Notebroun, John, of Northorpe, mainpernor of Ralph Notebroun, *q.v.*, brother of Thomas Notebroun, *q.v.*, 29 (144)
- Notebroun, Ralph, chief bailiff of the West Riding under Richard of Draycote, sheriff, 1298-9, and a royal official, rank not given, under the previous sheriff. 1300: Ralph stood proxy to William de Bello Campo, *q.v.*, in a case of deforcement [*Feet of Fines, 28 Ed. I, no. 19*], 11-2 (46), 14-6 (62-4), 18-9 (80-2), 29 (144), 145, 153, *n.* 55-6
- Notebroun, Thomas, of Northorpe, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph Notebroun, *q.v.*, 29 (144)
- Notekyn, William, minor official, rank not given, 115 (435)
- Noua Terra. *See* Newland
- Nunne, Robert, of Brumby, juror of the Soke of Kirton, 1298, 133 (493)
- Nychole, Martin, of Ruskington, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (251)
- Nye, Andrew, juror of Stamford, 1298. He paid 6d. rent at Michaelmas to St. Michael's Nunnery, Stamford, for one acre of land which he held of the Nunnery in the parish of 'Notre Dame a Pont', St. Mary by the Bridge [*Rent. and Surv. Roll 414, m. 1*], 126 (469)
- Odo, his son. *See* Walter
- Ogarth, John s. of Agnes of, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert s. of Agnes, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Olyuer, William, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh Peuerel, *q.v.*, 36 (182)
- Orby, Henry of, plaintiff, 1298, against William s. of Walter of Huttoft, *q.v.*, 62 (279)
- Orfeure, Maud le, paid half a mark mainprise money, 1298, 96 (379)
- Orger, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Frieston [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 167
- Ormsby, Hugh of, bailiff, probably of Louthesk wapentake, 1298. 1300: Hugh and Alice his wife brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Robert de Haconsone of Theddlethorpe and others concerning a tenement in Saltfleetby, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1316, m. 28*]. 1301: they brought a similar writ against Robert s. of John s. of Fulk and others concerning a tenement in Saltfleetby but again did not prosecute [*A.R.*

- Ormsby, Hugh of *cont.*
1320, m. 23]. Afterwards the description *pauper* was inserted against Hugh's name [*Ibid.*], 19 (89), 41 (217), 144, 152, n. 48.
- Orun, Stephen, of Wigtoft, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wigtoft [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, mm. 7, 8], 171
- Oseby, John s. of Richard of, mainpernor, 1298, of John Trigg, *q.v.*, 110 (415)
- Otby, Ranulph of, juror of Louthesk wapentake, 1298, 131 (487)
- Otby, Robert of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Benniworth [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 176
- Otes, Alan, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wyville and Hungerton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 9], 172
- Owmbly, Henry of, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298. 1301: novel disseisin whether the Abbot of Thornton, Henry of Owmbly and others unjustly disseised Henry de Riddeford of his free tenement in Killingholme, i.e., of 8 tofts, 12 bovates of land and 10/6 rent with appurtenances. The defendants won the case [*A.R.* 1320, m. 28d, 29], 127 (473)
- Oxford, the Sheriff of, cited in connexion with a writ of *venire facias*, 50 (240)
- Oxford, Thomas of, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of apothecaries, 124 (461)
- Pakkeharneys. *See* Pakkeherneys
- Pacy [Pace], Ralph, of Ancaster, sub-bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 17-8 (69, 71, 74), 40-1 (211, 214), 141
- Pacy, Roger, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harlaxton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 166
- Page, Simon, juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298. 1293-4: 'Simon Page of Fleet' is one of a jury of presentment concerned in determining the extent of the knights' fee of Thomas of Moulton [*Anc. Extents*, no. 82 (2), m. 1]. 1294, Hilary Term: Simon came before the Barons of the Exchequer and acknowledged that he owed 37 marks to Henry Sampson, parson of Fleet; he was to pay the money by instalments, at the rate of 7 marks for the first year and 6 marks per annum thereafter till it was all paid off [*K.R.M.R.* no. 67, m. 71]. 1294: in the assignment of dower to Margaret widow
- Page, Simon *cont.*
of Thomas of Moulton, Simon Page is one of her free tenants, paying her a rent of 2/1 per annum [*C.C.R.* 1288-96, p. 398], 54 (253), 125 (467)
- Pakkeherneys, Adam, sub-bailiff of Skirbeck, 1298. Stood pledge to Nigel le Marchaunt, *q.v.*, and was a mainpernor of William of Wolmersty, *q.v.*, 5 (19), 21 (106), 30 (149), 142
- Palefrey, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Easton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 164
- Palestrina, Cardinal, Papal Nuncio, 181
- Palmer, Alexander the, of Kirton, mainpernor, 1298, of John s. of John of Kirton in Lindsey, *q.v.*, 22 (114)
- Palmer, John the, juror of Stamford, 1298. 1299: a recognitor in an assize of novel disseisin between William Faderman and others, and John de Nevill (see Faderman, Henry) [*A.R.* 506, m. 10], 126 (469)
- Palmer, John the, of Coxwold, juror of Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)
- Palmer, Paumer, Richard the, of Searby, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298. 1299: a recognitor in an assize of novel disseisin between Herbert le Waleys of Grasby and his daughter Alice over her free tenement in Grasby [*A.R.* 506, m. 9]. 1301: recognitor in a similar assize between Joan of Gaunt and others and Margaret, widow of John of Barton over his free tenement in Barton on Humber. Richard and some of the other recognitors did not appear [*A.R.* 1322, m. 17d], 127 (473)
- Palmer, Roger the, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Northeby, *q.v.*, 3 (17), 20 (97)
- Palmer, Simon the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Tallington [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 3], 168
- Paneria, Robert ? *cum*, plaintiff, 1298, against William of Apethorpe, *q.v.*, 70 (307)
- Panton, John of, juror of Wraggöe wapentake, 1298, 32 (158), 128 (477)
- Par', Goberdus de, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of "provincial sailors", 126 (468)
- Paramours, Herman, plaintiff, 1298, against John s. of Thomas, *q.v.*, and Geoffrey the Gauger, *q.v.* 1294: in a ship belonging to William del Suthfen which sailed

Paramours, Herman *cont.*

from Boston for Flanders on 22 Nov., 1294, 'Hermann Paramours' had 7 sacks, 20½ stone of wool, value £15 11s. 6½d. [*Cust. Roll (Boston)*, 22 Ed. I, m. 1]. And in a ship belonging to Ludekyn Hoccleward, which sailed on 3 Dec., 1294, he had 4 sacks of wool, value £8 [*Ibid.*, m. 2], cviii, 23 (127)

Pardoun, Pardun, John, of Stixwould, juror of Gartree and Horncastle wapentakes, 1298, 38 (195), 130 (483)

Paris, Hugh of, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of mercers, 125 (465)

Paris, Parys, John, of South Witham, plaintiff, 1298, against Adam le Long, *q.v.*, and stated to be a villein. 1297: it is therefore surprising to find that 'John de Parys of South Witham' is a sub-taxor of the ninth in South Witham, Beltisloe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6*, m. 3]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 3/-; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/6; ½ qr. of beans worth 1/3; 1 draught-beast worth 2/-; 1 cow worth 4/6; forage worth 6d. The total was 13/9, the ninth part being 1/6½ [*Ibid.*], cii, n. 2, 74 (323), 163

Paris, William of, member, 1298, of a Boston inquisition of drapers and vintners, 123 (459)

Parkhous, Richard del, juror of Ludborough wapentake, 1298, 128 (475)

Parleben, Robert, official, rank not given, xcii, 22 (112)

Parleben, Walter, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Petun, *q.v.*, 119 (450)

Parlebyen, Beatrice, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter East, *q.v.* Wife of Richard Parlebyen, not otherwise mentioned in *A.R. 505*, 86 (356)

Partney, Walter of, stood pledge, 1298, to William de Ingelton, *q.v.*, 83 (350)

Parys, Hugh of. *See* Paris

Paternoster, Cristian, of Brabant, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of sailors, 124 (462)

Patgris, Robert, of Burton-by-Lincoln, juror of Lawress wapentake, 1298. 1300: 'Robertus Pategris de Burton iuxta Lincoln' stood pledge to Agnes, widow of Thomas of Willingham, who brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against William of Bolingbroke

Patgris, Robert—*cont.*

and others concerning a tenement in Skirbeck, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1316*, m. 26], 133 (491)

Pattishall, John of, bailiff of Loveden wapentake in 1298, under Richard of Draycote, sheriff; and perhaps bailiff of Aswardhurn, 1293-7, under Robert le Venour (cf. no. 339). 1294: novel disseisin whether John of Pattishall and others unjustly disseised Henry le Marshal of Lincoln and Beatrice his wife of their free tenement in the suburb of Lincoln, i.e., of one piece of land 27 feet long by 2½ feet wide; of a second 16 feet long by 1 foot wide at one place and 6 inches at another; and of a third, 16 feet long by 18 inches wide, with appurtenances. The case went against Henry and his wife [*A.R. 506*, m. 11], lxxxix, 6 (20), 13 (56), 18 (74), 41 (214), 79 (339), 113 (425), 140-1, 147, n. 10

Pattishall, John of, of Heckington, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Heckington [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6*, m. 1]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 qr. of corn worth 3/-; 2 qrs. of barley worth 2/6 per qr.; 1 qr. of peas worth 2/-; 2 draught-beasts worth 1/6 each; 1 steer worth 5/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; hay worth 1/-. The total was 24/-, the ninth part being 2/8 [*Ibid.*]. I do not think this John of Pattishall is to be identified with John of Pattishall the bailiff, *q.v.*, but he may have been the bailiff's son, 162

Paumer. *See* Palmer

Payl, Thomas, of Willoughton, juror of Aslaoe wapentake, 1298, 134 (494)

Payn, Thomas, juror of Grantham, 1298; stood pledge to William Lambeth, *q.v.*, and to Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, 76 (328), 87 (363), 130 (482)

Payn, Walter, plaintiff, 1298, against William le Wayte, *q.v.* 1301: the assize comes to declare if Walter Payn and two others unjustly disseised Joan, widow of William de Vesey of Fulbeck, of her free tenement in Fulbeck, i.e., of a third part of one windmill, with appurtenances. Walter was found guilty [*A.R. 1320*, m. 25], 110 (416), 146, n. 2

Paynel, Ralph, sheriff of Lincolnshire, Easter 1297 to Easter 1298.

Paynel, Ralph—*cont.*

1290: Ralph acknowledged before the Barons of the Exchequer that he owed William Paynel 20 marks [*K.R.M.R. no. 64, m. 21*]. Next year he similarly acknowledged a debt of £84 which he owed to Gerard of Braybrook, to be paid in two instalments of 35 marks each and two of 25 marks each [*Ibid., m. 23d*]; and a debt of 10 marks to the Prior of St. Mary, Newark [*Ibid., m. 26*]. 1294: Ralph, with Thomas de Burnham and another, is given a commission to have obstructions removed from the river Ancolme, the sheriff (Robert le Venour, *q.v.*) having found by inquest *ad quod dampnum* that it ought to be cleared from Bishop's Bridge to the Humber, as the meadows and pastures were without water and ships could no longer come up into Lindsey as they used to do [*C.P.R. 1292-1301, p. 113*]. Later on 4 May, 1295, this commission was corrected to read that the meadows should be drained—a much more likely need [*Ibid., p. 161*]. 1297, Michaelmas: as a result of non-payment, at the Exchequer, of arrears in the collection of the ninth, Ralph (as sheriff), together with the chief collectors for Lincolnshire, was committed to gaol. Later he made a fine in 100/- and promised to have £500 of the tax paid in by the quindene of St. Hilary next (1298) at the latest; and as to the rest, he was given Ash Wednesday, 1298, to answer for it. He was also to tell the chief collectors (one of whom was Richard of Howell, *q.v.*) to be at the Exchequer the same day to clear off the residue and to deliver their rolls [*L.T.R.M.R. no. 69, m. 41*]. 1298: Ralph's name is on the list of those in Lincolnshire who held lands of the king in chief by military service [*Chanc. Misc. 1/6, m. 29*]. He is among those having £40 worth of lands or rents or more [*Ibid., m. 30*], and among those doubtfully willing to take service with the king in Scotland [*Ibid., m. 32*]. 1298, April 8: Ralph and another were given a commission of oyer and terminer to examine a complaint by Robert de Scales concerning his illegal ejection, while on service with the King, from his custody of the

Paynel, Ralph—*cont.*

Lincolnshire lands of the Prior of Royston, which custody he had the right to hold *sede vacante* [*C.P.R., loc. cit., p. 377*]. 1299: William de Alta Ripa of Manby essoined himself against Ralph and others in a plea of assize of novel disseisin [*A.R. 506, m. 7d*]. Two years later, 1301, the assize came to declare if Ralph and others unjustly disseised William de Alta Ripa of Manby of his free tenement of 3 acres of heath, with appurtenances, in Manby. William later withdrew from his suit [*A.R. 1320, m. 25*]. 1301: Ralph was appointed one of the chief collectors of the fifteenth in Lincolnshire [*C.P.R., p. 611*]. 1303: Ralph held half a knight's fee in Carlton Paynel, of the Bishop of Lincoln [*F.A. iii, p. 140*]; 1 fee in 'Berghton' of Andrew Luterel [*Ibid., p. 153*]; a fourth, a fifth and a fifty-fourth part of one fee in Ownby in chief [*Ibid., p. 170*]. And he served a second term as sheriff of Lincolnshire between 26 Oct., 1308, and 7 May, 1309 [*P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, IX, p. 78*], lxi, lxvi, xciv (*bis*), xcvi, xcviii (*passim*), cxxiv, 1 (1), 4 (18), 19 (84-7), 21 (110, *n.*), 30 (152), 45 (231), 52 (243-45), 120 (454), 137-146 (*passim*) 147, *n.* 3 (*bis*), 148, *n.* 11-2, 149, *n.* 14 and 16, 160, *n.* 27, *n.* 30, 161, *n.* 34, 162, *n.* 41-2, *n.* 45, *n.* 47, 163, *n.* 52, *n.* 54-5, 182, 189 (*passim*), 190

Paynot, William, of Holton-le-Clay, juror of Bradley wapentake, 1298, 38 (198), 127 (474)

Payt, John, of Boston, juror of Boston, 1298. 1290: John was a juror in an inquisition into crimes committed at Boston Fair in 1288 [*A.R. 1286, m. 16*]. 1301: the assize comes to declare if John Payt of Boston and others (including John, Earl of Brittany) unjustly disseised John de Braytheland of his free tenement there, i.e., of 100 acres of land, 18 acres of meadow after the hay had been cut and carried, and 8 acres of pasture from Lammas (Aug. 1) to Candlemas (Feb. 2). John Payt and another were found guilty; the Earl and the rest not guilty [*A.R. 1320, m. 24d*]. 1301, April 24: John impeded John of Leake of 1 messuage with appurtenances in Boston. They made

- Payt, John *cont.*
a fine [*Feet of Fines* 28-9 Ed. I, no. 28], cvi, 123 (460)
- Pede, Nicholas, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Goseborton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 7], 171
- Pede, Roger, of Grantham, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, and of William le Wayte, *q.v.*, 2 (6), 18 (78), 40 (207)
- Pekham, Hugh de, paid 10/- mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379)
- Pentem', John ad, mainpernor, 1298, of Alan of Newland, *q.v.*, 21 (107)
- Peny, William, juror of Well wapentake, 1298, 134 (495)
- Penynnan, William, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 103 (396)
- Peper, Andrew, of Horbling, mainpernor, 1298, of John Baret, *q.v.*, 118 (448)
- Peper, William, of Horbling, mainpernor, 1298, of John Baret, *q.v.*, 118 (448)
- Pepir, Robert, of Langtoft, plaintiff, 1298, against John Everard, *q.v.*, 92 (372)
- Pepir, Roger, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Bicker [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 7, 8], 171
- Pere, Walter, of Burton Coggles, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298, 53 (250)
- Perham, William de, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (479)
- Perlour, Ralph, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Carby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 3], 168
- Person, Hugh. *See* Hugh, parson of Skidbrook
- Persone, William, mainpernor, 1298, of William Lambetoth, *q.v.*, 13 (57)
- Persones, Gilbert atte, of Torksey, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph of Torksey, *q.v.* 1299: Gilbert and Alice his wife brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Roger s. of Alan Alsaunt concerning a tenement in Torksey but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 506, m. 4], cv, 2 (11), 19 (84)
- Persons, Richard atte, juror of Lawress wapentake, 1298, 133 (491)
- Perterit, Alan, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Skirbeck [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 1], 167
- Pesse, William, of Rasen, paid 1 mark mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379)
- Peter . . . 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Syston, Threo [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 166
- Peter, *serviens* of Alan le Taylour, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Amory, *q.v.*, 57 (263)
- Peter s. of Edde, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake; 1296: similarly of the twelfth in Candleshoe wapentake, 64 (285), 66 (293), 158, 160
- Peter s. of Hacon. *See* Wainfleet, Peter son of Hacon
- Peter, his son. *See* Richard
- Petit, Walter, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Little Ponton and Stroxton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 9], 172
- Pettebrigg', John de, juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298, 54 (253), 125 (467)
- Petun, Robert, minor official, rank not given, 119 (450)
- Peverel, Hugh, of Lound, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Lound, Beltisloe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 2]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had 1 draught-beast worth 1/8; 1 heifer worth 4/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of corn worth 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of peas worth 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of oats worth 9d.; forage worth 6d. The total was 13/5, the ninth part being 1/6 [*Ibid.*]. 1300: Hugh was a recognitor in an inquisition to determine the extent of Edenham Manor [*Rent. and Surv. Roll* 404, m. 1], 36 (182), 53 (250), 164
- Peyt, Thomas, appointed 29 July, 1294, as a receiver of customs on wool in Lincolnshire [*K.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 82], 177
- Phanneye, William de, bailiff of the South Riding, perhaps under Ralph Paynel, sheriff, 1297-8, 6 (22), 144, 152, n. 41
- Philip IV, King of France, ix (*bis*), xxviii, n. 1, xxix, xxxii, xxxvi, lxxiii
- Philip s. of Robert, juror of the Soke and Liberty of Horncastle, 1298, 131 (485)
- Philip, William, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter East, *q.v.*, 86 (356)
- Philip, his son. *See* Hugh
- Picher, Denis, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 9], 174
- Pickering, Hugh of, bailiff of Yarrowborough wapentake, 1298. 1301: bailiff of the same wapentake [*A.R.* 1322, m. 17d], 1 (3), 29 (146), 39 (203), 143 (*ter*), 151, n. 33
- Pigon, Pigoun. *See* Pygoun
- Pilat. *See* Pylat

- Pinchbeck, Alan s. of Geoffrey of, stood pledge, 1298, to Fulk of Whaplode, *q.v.*, 48 (234)
- Pinchbeck, Gilbert of, plaintiff, 1298, against Ralph Paynel, *q.v.*, 52 (245)
- Pinchbeck, John of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Butterwick [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 167
- Pinchbeck, John son of Everard of. *See* Everard, John
- Pistor. *See* Baker
- Plant, Alan, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake taxors of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake, 66 (293), 158
- Playndamours, Robert, juror of Lawress wapentake, 1298, 133 (491)
- Plomer, Hugh le, in mercy for false claim, 1298, 13 (58)
- Plomul, Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Brant Broughton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 169
- Pocock, Alice d. of Robert, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 78 (335)
- Pocoye, Stephen, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of canvas merchants, 124 (463)
- Pointon, John of, juror of Aveland wapentake, 1298; mainpernor of Robert of Pointon, *q.v.* 1300: John impeded Robert s. of Ralph de la Grene of $3\frac{1}{2}$ bovates of land, with appurtenances, in Gonerby and Manthorpe; and made a fine with him in £10 of sterling [*Feet of Fines, 28 Ed. I, no. 6*], 10-1 (37, 38)
- Pointon, Robert of, juror of Aveland wapentake, 1298; mainpernor of John of Pointon, *q.v.*, 10-1 (37, 38)
- Pointon, William s. of Alan of, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Pointon, *q.v.*, 11 (38)
- Pomarium, William ad, of Killingholme, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh of Pickering, *q.v.*, 39 (203)
- Pome. *See* Punne
- Ponchet, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Carlby [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*], 168
- Ponnte, John del, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of gildsmen. 1296: on a ship sailing from Boston on 23 Sept., 1296, John had 15 sacks, 9 stone of wool, value £30 13s. 10d. 'per Colluchius Bel-lard', on which he paid no customs duty in view of a concession made by the king to Lombard merchants [*Cust. Accts. 24-5 Ed. I (Boston), m. 4*], 127 (472)
- Ponte, Peter de, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (479)
- Pontelek', John s. of Richard de, plaintiff, 1298, against John Everard, *q.v.*, 110 (417)
- Pontem, William ad, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Petun, *q.v.*, 119 (450)
- Ponton (Great), John of, juror of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1298, 135 (497)
- Ponton, Ralph of, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake taxors of the eleventh in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/2, m. 16*], 159
- Ponton, Richard of, plaintiff, 1298, against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, 88 (365)
- Ponton, William of, juror of Grantham, 1298. 1297: promise to pay William of Ponton £10 for 2 sacks of wool bought of him by Robert de Basing and his fellows for the king's use [*C.P.R. 1292-1301, p. 310*]. This results from the prise of wool of July, 1297, 130 (482)
- Porker, John le, of Culverthorpe, attacher of William de Reyneulle, *q.v.*, 78 (334)
- Portam Ecclesie, Robert ad, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, and Walter Est, *q.v.*, cix, 82 (346, 347)
- Portsmouth, Cecilia, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, and William of Apethorpe, *q.v.* In the time of Edward I 'Cecilia Poctesmout' paid to St. Michael's Nunnery, Stamford, $\frac{4}{5}$ rent at each of the four terms of Christmas, Easter, St. John and Michaelmas, for the house she occupied in the parish of All Saints 'en Marche,' in Stamford [*Rent. and Surv. Roll 414, m. 1*], 69-70 (305, 307), 90 (370)
- Portsmouth, Gilbert of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 117 (443)
- Posy, Alan, of Londonthorpe, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh of Stowe, *q.v.*, 12 (52)
- Power, Thomas, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan ad Ecclesiam, *q.v.*, and Roger of Firsby, *q.v.*, 61 (276), 162
- Poye, William, of Colby, mainpernor, 1298, of John de Connethorp', *q.v.*, 37 (189)
- Ppipe, Gilbert atte, juror of Lawress wapentake, 1298, 133 (491)
- Prest, . . . , of Thorpe, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ingoldsby [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 162
- Prophet, John, of Haddington, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Grafioe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 176

- Prud', *seruiens* of the Rector of Colsterworth, plaintiff, 1298, against John Mog', *q.v.*, 84 (353)
- Pryck, Pryk, Pyk, Simon, of Habrough, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert of Beelsby, *q.v.*, and of Hugh of Habrough, *q.v.*, 1 (2), 20 (99, 100)
- Pume, Punne. *See* Punne
- Punne, Philip, of Grantham, mainpernor, 1298, of Stephen Punne, *q.v.*, and of Walter of Houghton, *q.v.*, 7 (23), 40 (209)
- Punne, Pone, Pune, Punne, Stephen, bailiff of Winnibriggs and Threo wapentakes, 1298. 1291, Aug. 29: Stephen was one of a group of persons summoned to answer the men of the 'Earl of Hoyaunde' as to why they, by main force, 'made an assault upon, beat, wounded and ill-treated them, despoiled them of their goods and inflicted other outrages upon them, to their grave injury and in manifest contempt of the lord King and contrary to the lord King's peace' [*A.R.* 1286, *m.* 52], 7 (23), 17 (65, 66), 40 (205, 208), 98 (382), 101 (390, 393), 103 (397), 114 (429), 141, 149, *n.* 16
- Purchase, Walter, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas Aungewyn, *q.v.*, 57 (261)
- Put, Thomas in Ye, mainpernor, 1298, of John Broun of Bytham, *q.v.*, 35 (176)
- Puttok, John, bailiff of Elloe wapentake, 1294-7, under Robert le Venour, sheriff. 1299: Hugh le Charpenter of Pinchbeck brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against John Puttok concerning a tenement in Pinchbeck, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 506, *m.* 3], 42 (223), 47 (233), 142, 154, *n.* 58
- Pyg', Alexander, of Winteringham, 1297: owner of a ship called 'Godyer de Sancto Botulpho' which was used to carry flour, oats and barley from Lincolnshire to Flanders for the use of the king's troops there in that year [*Sheriffs' Admin. Accts.* 568/1, *m.* 1], lxiv, 188
- Pygon. *See* Pygoun
- Pygoun, Pigon, Pigoun, Pygyoun, Piyoun, Robert, bailiff of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1294-7, under Robert le Venour sheriff. 1291: mainpernor of Henry, bailiff of Grantham [*A.R.* 1268, *m.* 52], cxi, 6, 18 (78), 40 (206), 51 (242), 75 (325, 328-31), 87-8 (363-5), 95 (375, 378), 101-2 (392-3), 115 (430-1), 141, 146, *n.* 2, 149, *n.* 16
- Pygot, Walter, of Rauceby, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 53 (251)
- Pygot, William, mainpernor, 1298, of Henry Thedom, *q.v.*, 21 (108)
- Pygyoun, Piyoun. *See* Pygoun
- Pyk. *See* Pryck
- Pylat, Ralph, bailiff of Aswardhurn, 1300, under Hugh de Bussey, sheriff [*A.R.* 1322, *m.* 19d]. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Scredington [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, *m.* 1], 141, 162
- Pylat, Robert, 1294: sub-taxor of the tenth in Welton-le-Marsh (284). 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in the same vill, 63-4 (284, 286), 156, 160
- Pylat, Roger, stood pledge, 1298, to Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 57 (260)
- Pyncrak', Pyndecrak, Pyneerak, Pynnekrak, Simon, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake; 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Burgh in the Marsh, Candleshoe; 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Burgh in the Marsh; mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh Amory, *q.v.*, and stood pledge to John Marsh, *q.v.*, and Alan Ward, *q.v.*, 20 (91), 57 (259), 60 (272), 64 (285), 66 (293-5), 158, 160-1
- Pyndecrak', William, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan de la Rawe, *q.v.*, and John Blauncharde, *q.v.*, 65 (291)
- Pyndere, John le, of Cranwell, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert le Foulere, *q.v.*, 11 (42)
- Pyne, William, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of "provincial sailors", 126 (468)
- Pynn, William, of Owersby, plaintiff, 1298, against Ralph de Cendale, *q.v.*, lvi, 32 (159)
- Pynnekrak'. *See* Pyncrak
- Pyntoun, Richard, of Conesby, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger Hurtquarter, *q.v.*, 23 (124)
- Pyseley, William de, sub-bailiff of Aveland wapentake, 1298, 17 (67), 141, 147, *n.* 4
- Pyte, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wigtoft [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 7, 8], 171
- Quadrang, David s. of William of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Quadrang [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 7], 171
- Quaylle, Roger, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 106 (405)

- Race, Gilbert, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 79 (338)
- Rachehow, John de, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of gildsmen, 127 (472)
- Ralph, son of Adam. *See* Culverthorpe
- Ralph s. of [?] Collin, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Bennington [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 167
- Ralph s. of Henry, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 167
- Ralph s. of Maud, minor official, rank not given, 119 (450)
- Ralph s. of Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Gonerby [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9, 11*], 174
- Ralph s. of Sibyl, mainpernor, 1298, of William de Haulay, *q.v.*, 32 (156)
- Ralph, his son. *See* John
- Ralph, vicar of Nocton, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 117 (440)
- Rampton, Thomas of, sub-bailiff of Lawress wapentake, 1297-8; mainpernor of William de Helpethorp, *q.v.*, 3 (12-3), 19 (85, 86), 146
- Randolf, John, of Brandby, juror of Gartree and Horncastle wapentakes, 1298, 38 (195), 130 (483)
- Randolf, William, of Keisby, juror of Beltisloe wapentake, 1298, 12 (49)
- Randolf, William, of Rauceby, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298. 1301: one of the two pledges for a fine made by John of Stubton, *q.v.* [*A.R. 1320, m. 28d*], 53 (251)
- Ranulph, his son. *See* John
- Ranute, Ralph, of Wainfleet, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298, 132 (489)
- Rasche, Robert, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 83 (349)
- Rasen, Hugh of, stood pledge, 1298, to Henry of Newton, *q.v.*, 4 (18)
- Rasen [Middle], William s. of Thomas of, juror of Walshcroft wapentake, 1298. 1301: recognitor in an assize of mort d'ancestor between John de Isny and Hugh de Brissey concerning a tenement of 1 watermill with appurtenances, in Owersby [*A.R. 1322, m. 20d*], 38 (196), 128 (476)
- Rasour, William, of Winthorpe, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Amory, *q.v.*, 33 (163)
- Rauceby, William s. of Ranulph of, stood pledge, 1298, to Alexander Golderon of Aswarby, *q.v.*, 85 (355)
- Rauen, Gilbert, of Hemswell, juror of Aslaoe wapentake, 1298, 134 (494)
- Ravendale, the Prior of, 1295 (after Sept. 28): the Prior paid 100/- into the Exchequer in respect of the goods of alien houses, 49 (238)
- Rawe, Alan de la, 1294: sub-taxor of the tenth in Burgh-in-the-Marsh, 65 (290, 291), 157
- Rawe, Rowe, John del, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake; 1296: similarly of the twelfth in the same wapentake, 56 (257), 64 (285, 287), 66 (293), 68 (304), 157, 159
- Ray, Henry, of Ancaster, mainpernor, 1298, of William Graumpas, *q.v.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wilsford [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 1*], 109 (415), 165
- Rayner. *See* Reyner
- Reedness, Stephen of, member, 1298, of an inquisition of Boston drapers and vintners, 123 (459)
- Reeve, Alan the, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Ingoldmells, 62 (278), 158
- Reeve, Alexander the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in [?] Belton [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 2*], 166
- Reeve, Hugh the, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph s. of Maud, *q.v.*, 119 (450)
- Reeve, Ingelram the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sedgebrook [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 173
- Reeve, Peter the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Hatton, Wraggöe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 12*], 177
- Reeve, Ralph the, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake, 64 (288), 158
- Reeve, Ralph the, of Brinkhill, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 14 (59)
- Reeve, Richard the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ludford [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 12*], 176
- Reeve, Robert the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Hougham [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 169
- Reeve, Robert the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Hatton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 12*], 177
- Reeve, Robert the, of Boothby Pagnell, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph the Forester, *q.v.*, 13 (54)
- Reeve, Thomas the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Doddington Pigot [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 175
- Reeve, Thomas the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sixle [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 12*], 176
- Reeve, William the, collector of corn in Swaton, Aveland, 114 (427)

- Reeve, William the, of Normanby, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard of Dalby, *q.v.*, 22 (117)
- Reginald, his son. *See* Alan
- Reneuill. *See* Reyneulle
- Revesby, the Abbot of, plaintiff, 1298, against Richard of Linwood, *q.v.*, William of Hemingby, *q.v.*, and Thomas of Sutterby, *q.v.*, cii, n. 2, 10 (135), 12 (47-8)
- Reymud, Peter, member, 1298, of an inquisition of Boston drapers and vintners, 123 (459)
- Reyner, Alan, of Swarby, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298; plaintiff against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, and Walter East, *q.v.*, cix, 38 (197), 82 (346-7), 117 (442), 132 (490)
- Reyneulle, Reneuill' William de, sub-bailiff of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298; mainpernor of Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 18 (73), 78 (333, 334), 87 (361), 141
- Reynuill', John de, mainpernor, 1298, of Bartholomew Fraunceys, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Richard, brother of William, vicar of Rowston, *q.v.*; plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 107 (411)
- Richard, John, of Ogarth, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert s. of Agnes, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Richard s. of Agnes*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Morton by Lincoln [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10], 175
- Richard s. of John*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sutterton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 7, 8], 171
- Richard, son of Lambert. *See* Laughton
- Richard s. of Peter*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Skellingthorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10], 175
- Richard s. of Richard*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sutterton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 7, 8], 171
- Richard s. of Walter. *See* Hawerby
- Richard s. of William*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harlaxton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 2], 166
- Richard, his son. *See* John; Richard; Robert; William
- Ridehale, Robert de, of Barton-on-Humber, juror of Yarborough wapentake, 1298, 127 (473)
- Rie, Alan de*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 1], 167
- Rigg. *See* Rygg
- Rigsby, Simon of, juror of Wraggöe wapentake, 1298. 1300: Simon stood pledge to Robert of Kirton
- Rigsby, Simon of—*cont.*
for a writ of assize of novel disseisin, not prosecuted, concerning a tenement in Rigsby [*A.R.* 1316, m. 24d], 37 (194), 128 (477)
- Rigsby, Thomas of, juror of Wraggöe wapentake, 1298, 37 (194), 128 (477)
- Rigstede, Roger de, 1297: official vendor of goods of aliens, taken into the king's hands. 1301: 'Roger de Ringstede de Staunford' stood pledge to Ranulph Drynkedregges in one of his assizes of novel disseisin against Eustace Malherbe, *q.v.* [*A.R.* 1322, m. 22]. (In 1297 Roger and Eustace were associated together, cf. no. 308), 70 (308)
- Rikedon, Geoffrey*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Marston [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 4], 168
- Ringston, Roger de, juror of Stamford, 1298, 126 (469)
- Ripam, John ad, juror of Wraggöe wapentake, 1298, 128 (477)
- Ripam, Philip ad, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the tenth in Candleshoe wapentake, 68 (301)
- Ripam, Robert ad, 1294: sub-taxor of the tenth in Ashby by Partney; and of the twelfth in the same place, 68 (301-2), 157, 161
- Ripam, Thomas Ultra*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Burgh-on-Bain, Biscathorpe and Girsby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 176
- Ripam, William ad, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake; plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the tenth, the twelfth, and the ninth in Candleshoe, 55-6 (256, 258), 63-4 (283, 288), 158
- Robe, Thomas*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Welby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 1], 165
- Robert . . .*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Morton by Lincoln [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10], 175
- Robert, Brother, proctor of the Abbot of St. Nicholas, Angers; paid £7 11s. 8d. into the Exchequer in 1295 in respect of the goods of alien houses taken into the king's hand, 49 (238)
- Robert s. of Agnes, minor official, rank not given, 108-9 (415)
- Robert s. of Alice*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Denton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 9, 11], 173
- Robert s. of Gene, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Scremby, 67 (299), 158
- Robert s. of Hugh*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Swineshead [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 7, 8], 171

- Robert s. of Richard, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan of Tallington, *q.v.*, 105 (402)
- Robert s. of Richard, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sutterton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7, 8*], 171
- Robert s. of Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wyville and Hunger-ton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9, 11*], 172
- Robert s. of Ursellus, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Amory, *q.v.* 66 (292)
- Robert s. of Walter, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Toft [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 167
- Robert s. of Walter, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Frampton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 8*], 172
- Robert s. of William, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard of Toynton, *q.v.*, 25 (130)
- Robert s. of William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Allington [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 175
- Robert s. of William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Aubourn [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*]
- Robert son of William. *See also* Torksey
- Robert, his son. *See* Alan; Andrew; John; Philip; Robert; Roger; Walter; William
- Robert, Thomas, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 103 (398)
- Rocelin, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in South Willingham [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 12*], 176
- Roger, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harlaxton [*Lay Subs. Roll 63/1, m. 2*], 166
- Roger s. of [?] Colin, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Bennington in Holland [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 167
- Roger s. of Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Algarkirk [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7, 8*], 172
- Roger s. of Master William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Fulbeck [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 170
- Roger, his son. *See* Alan; John; Thomas; William
- Rokisburgh', Adam de, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of skinnors, 124 (464)
- Romans, King of the, lxxiv, n. 2
- Romayn, Peter, minor official, rank not given, 108-9 (415)
- Rose, her son. *See* Hugh
- Rowe. *See* Rawe
- Rudde, Simon, juror of the Soke and Liberty of Horncastle, 1298, 131 (485)
- Rugeuyn, William, of Surfleet, juror of Kirton wapentake, 1298. 1299: William was a recognitor (he did not appear) in an assize of novel disseisin between Ranulph of Ry and Ralph the Clerk, touching Ranulph's common pasture of 300 acres of marshland, with his cattle, at Surfleet [*A.R. 506, m. 10*], 55 (254), 125 (466)
- Rumfar', John, of Gainsborough, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)
- Ruskington, Robert s. of Richard of, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 11 (43)
- Russel, Robert, plaintiff, 1298, against William le Wayte, *q.v.*, 100 (387)
- Russel, Thomas, of Holywell, minor official, rank not given. 1300: a recognitor in an inquisition held to determine the extent of Edenham Manor [*Rent. and Surv. Roll 404, m. 1*]. 1301: in the accounts of Holywell Manor (in the king's hands) Thomas paid 2d. at Whit-sun de *redditu assis*', and 6d. rent at Michaelmas [*Min. Accts. 910/14 m. 1*], 34 (171)
- Rygg', Ralph de, 1294: sub-taxor of the tenth in Welton-le-Marsh: 1296: similarly of the twelfth in the same vill, and stood pledge to William s. of Gilbert, *q.v.*, and to Nicholas Herre, *q.v.*, 55 (256), 63-4 (284, 286), 157, 160
- Rygg', William de, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298, 132 (489)
- Rygele, William de, plaintiff, 1298, against William Costantin, *q.v.* 1297, Oct. 15: promise to pay 'William de Rygeley' £31 5s. for 5 sacks, 10 stone of wool bought of him by Robert de Basing and his fellows for the king's use [*C.P.R. 1292-1301, p. 310*]. This arose out of the prise of wool of July, 1297, 101 (390)
- Ryhall, Nicholas of, sub-bailiff Flaxwell and Langoe, 1298; stood pledge to Walter Deadamour, *q.v.*, 7, 106-7 (403, 409), 141
- Ryheued, Robert, of Mumby, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert of Gyppe-thorp', *q.v.*, 25 (128)
- Rykeman, Robert, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (305)
- Ryling, Richard, of Burton Pedwardine, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Aswardhurn and Beltisloe wapentakes [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 165
- Ryppele, Hugh de, mainpernor, 1298, of John s. of the Reeve, *q.v.*, 109 (415)

- Saham, Nicholas de, minor official, rank not given, xcii, 22 (115)
- Saint Paul. *See* Sancto Paulo
- Saltby, Hugh of, plaintiff, 1298, against William le Wayte, *q.v.*, 100 (387)
- Sampson, Richard, 1299: bailiff of Ness wapentake [*A.R.* 506, m. 8], 141
- Sancto Laudo, Ralph de, 1294: chief taxor of the tenth in Lincolnshire [*K.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 72], 156
- Sancto Lycio, John de, of Coleby, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298. 1293: he is a parishioner of the rector of Coleby, and informed the bishop of Lincoln that the rector had not conducted himself properly in the administration of a will: the bishop, not satisfied, caused enquiries to be made [*Reg. Sutton*, f. 79d]. Next year, 1294, John came again to the bishop, asserting that he had a breach of conscience in that he detained certain goods, worth 6d., of the will of a certain deceased person in the parish of Coleby, since the promulgation, by the bishop, of a general summons against usurpers or detainers of these goods. The bishop heard him and handed him over to the rector to have a suitable punishment imposed [*Ibid.*, f. 114]. 1299: John was a recognitor in the assize of novel disseisin which John Gregory of Quarrington, *q.v.*, brought against Brian of Harby [*A.R.* 506, m. 4d], 12 (51)
- Sancto Paulo, John de, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Wraggöe wapentake [*Lay Subs Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 177
- Sancto Romano, Andrew de, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of canvas (hemp) merchants, 124 (463)
- Sandale, William de, minor official, 1298, rank not given, but probably a collector of prise, 118 (447)
- Santon, John of, minor official, rank not given, xcii, 22 (118)
- Sapperton, Nicholas of, mainpernor, 1298, of Simon le Marchal, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Sapperton, Nigel of, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas s. of Alan of Sapperton, *q.v.* By 1300 he was dead, for Roger his son and Alice his widow are defendants in an assize brought against them by Hugh of Braceby, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Sapperton, Thomas s. of Alan of, minor official, rank not given, 109 (415)
- Sapperton, William of, juror of Aveland, wapentake, 1298, 126 (471)
- Sapperton, William s. of Margery of, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298, 135 (498a)
- Saundoute, William, of Helpringham, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 78 (336)
- Savage, Sauuage, Sawage, Robert, of Whaplode, stood pledge, 1298, to Fulke of Whaplode, *q.v.*, 47-8 (232, 234)
- Savigny, Abbot of. *See also* William, brother, 49 (238)
- Scalas, Robert ad, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the twelfth in Candleshoe wapentake, xlix 60 (272)
- Scalas, Schalas, William ad, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan ad Ecclesiam, *q.v.*, xxxv, 59, (271)
- Scalfleet, Alan of, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298; stood pledge to William, son of Gilbert, *q.v.*, and Nicholas Herre, *q.v.*, 55 (256), 132 (489)
- Scamblesby, William of, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard of Haldenby, *q.v.*, 36 (185)
- Scapelayn. *See* Chapeleyn
- Scarring, William de, member, 1298, of a Boston inquisition of drapers and vintners, 123 (459)
- Scharp, Walter, minor official, rank not given, 108-9 (415)
- Scharp, William, of Thurlby, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Thurlby by Lincoln [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 10]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had $\frac{1}{4}$ quarter of corn worth 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ qr. of barley worth 1/3; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/4; forage worth 6d.; 1 draught-beast worth 1/5; 1 cow worth 4/6. The total was 10/6, the ninth part being 1/2 [*Ibid.*], 54 (252), 129 (481), 174
- Schelford, William de, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 14 (61)
- Scleyg', Henry, of Winthorpe, juror of Candleshoe wapentake, 1298, 132 (489)
- Scopwick, Nicholas of, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298; mainpernor of Ralph Pacy, *q.v.*, 17 (71)
- Scot, William, paid 1 mark mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379)
- Scothern, Roger of, juror of Lawress wapentake, 1298, 133 (491)
- Scottlethorpe, Alexander of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Little Ponton and Stroxtun [*Lay Subs Roll* 135/3, m. 9], 172

- Scremthorpe, William of, 1296: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the twelfth in Candleshoe wapentake, 56 (257), 64 (287), 160
- Scrivelsby, Peter of, juror of Gartree and Horncastle wapentakes, 1298, 38 (195), 130 (483)
- Sculpholm', Richard de, juror of Louthesk wapentake, 1298, 132 (487)
- Searby, Richard of, juror of the City of Lincoln, 1298, 129 (479)
- Sebraund, Robert, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Aberdeen, *q.v.*, 120 (452)
- Sebraund, William, mainpernor, 1298, of William de Aberdeen, *q.v.*, 120 (452)
- Seggewald, Henry, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan de la Rawe, *q.v.*, and John Blaunhard, *q.v.*, 65 (291)
- Seldek, Alan de, juror of Boston, 1298. 1289: 'Alan de Seldich' was associated with William s. of Alexander the Clerk in certain charges made into their conduct at the time of the fire at Boston Fair in 1288 (details are given in the entry relating to William) [*A.R.* 1286, *m.* 7d]. About 1295: the bailiffs of Boston presented that 'Alan Seledyk' and others took the goods of merchants, at the time of the fire (prob. 1288), carried them off in carts and took them away to Long Bennington; but the bailiffs do not know whose the goods were, nor in whose houses they were put, nor who received them. Sir Ralph of Friskney received Alan (in the legal sense), but unwittingly [*Ibid.*, *m.* 38], cvi, 123 (460)
- Seluayn, Hugh, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sotby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 12], 177
- Selvester, Walter, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leadenham [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4], 169
- Sendale. *See* Sandale
- Senger, Ralph, of Ingoldsby, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ingoldsby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, *m.* 1], 162
- Serjeant, Alexander the, of Algarkirk, juror of Kirton wapentake, 1298, 125 (466)
- Shepherd, The (*Bercarius, Le Bercher*)
- Shepherd, Andrew the, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Syston [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, *m.* 1], 166
- Shepherd, Henry the, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Est, *q.v.*, 86 (356)
- Shepherd, Walter the, of Culverthorpe, plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, 82 (346)
- Shepherd, William the, mainpernor, 1298, of William ad Fontem, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Simon s. of Emma, mainpernor, 1298, of John s. of Elias of Billingborough, *q.v.*, 119 (449)
- Simon s. of Joseph, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wigtoft [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 7, 8], 171
- Simon s. of Lambert, 1295: royal collector of money for Wales, in Lincolnshire, 116 (437)
- Simon s. of Maud, of Ashby by Partney, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the tenth, 68 (301)
- Simon s. of Walter s. of Robert, plaintiff, 1298, against John Marsh, *q.v.*, 62 (281)
- Simon s. of William, 1298: bailiff of the men of Caistor [*K.R.M.R.* no. 72, *m.* 1], 155
- Simon s. of William s. of Robert, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan ad Ecclesiam, *q.v.*, 60 (274)
- Simon, his son. *See* John; Walter; William
- Simon, vicar of Dorrington, plaintiff, 1298, against Ivo of Billinghay, *q.v.*, 106 (404)
- Sizle, Richard of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ludford [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 12], 176
- Skanyyn, John, alien merchant in Lincolnshire, 1294-8, 70 (309)
- Skegness, Alan of, 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Burgh-in-the-Marsh, 66 (294), 160
- Skegness, William of, mainpernor, 1298, of Roger of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 27 (139)
- Skillington, Joce of, minor official, rank not given, 35 (172)
- Skillington, Simon of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Gunby St. Nicholas [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, *m.* 1], 163
- Skinner, Skynner, Skynnore, Walter, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake; 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Orby, 64 (285), 66 (293), 158, 160
- Slawe, Thomas, mainpernor, 1298, of John Herylyel, *q.v.*, 22 (113)
- Sleaford, William of, bailiff of Lawress wapentake, 2 (10), 19 (83), 146
- Slech, John, royal collector of corn in Swaton, 1298, 114 (427)
- Smerhorn, Alan, of East Kirby, juror of Bolingbroke wapentake, 1298. 1296: Alan deforced Roger de Copeldyk of 1 toft, 30 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow and 4/-rents, with appurtenances, in Kirby, but made fine with him by £10 stg. [*Feet of Fines* 24-6 Ed. 1, no. 15], 132 (488)

- Smith, John the, plaintiff, 1298, against John Mog, *q.v.*, 84 (353)
- Smith, John the, of Ropsley, mainpernor, 1298, of Walter Scharpe, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Smith, John the, of Syston, mainpernor, 1298, of John ad Furnum, *q.v.*, 109 (415)
- Smith, Ralph the, of Brinkhill, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard of Brinkhill, *q.v.*, 26 (138)
- Smith, Richard the, of Ravendale, entered as juror of Haverstoe wapentake, but name then deleted from list, 129 (480)
- Smith, Robert the, of Fulbeck, mainpernor, 1298, of Walter Payn, *q.v.*, 110 (416)
- Smith, Robert the, of South Witham, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 35 (178)
- Smith, Roger the, of Hawerby, juror of Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129 (480)
- Smith, Roger the, of Bishop Norton, mainpernor, 1298, of John s. of William of Norton *q.v.*, 23 (122)
- Smith, William the, of Barholme, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298, 53 (249), 126 (470)
- Smith, William the, of Tuxford, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Tuxford, *q.v.*, 22 (120)
- Snelland, William of, juror of Wraggöe wapentake, 1298, 37 (194)
- Snyterton, Thomas de, xv, n. 6 (from p. xiv)
- Soc, Ralph*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leverton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 1*], 167
- Solarium, William ad*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Kirmond [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 12*], 176
- Somerby, Hugh s. of Robert of, minor official, rank not given, 110 (415)
- Somerby, Robert of, plaintiff, 1298, against John of Swinstead, *q.v.*, 112 (421)
- Somerby, Roger of, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298, 39 (198a), 135 (498a)
- Somerby, William s. of Robert of, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh s. of Robert of Somerby, *q.v.*, 110 (415)
- Somercotes, John s. of William of, juror of Louthesk wapentake, 1298, 132 (487)
- Somercotes, William of, juror of Well wapentake, 1298. 1299: William was a recognitor, who did not appear, in an assize of novel disseisin over 'Simon le Butener' of Stowe St. Mary and his wife's
- Somercotes William of—*cont.*
free tenement of 1 messuage, 2 cottages, 45 acres of land and 3/- rents, in Sturton by Stow [*A.R. 506, m. 9*], 134 (495)
- Sompter. *See* Sumpter
- Sote, Adam, of Leverton, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert of Wrangle, *q.v.*, 21 (110)
- Sotyl. *See* Subtil
- Southorpe, Robert s. of Philip of, entered, 1298, as plaintiff against John Mog, *q.v.*, but his name was deleted. 1299: Robert appealed to the king that certain persons carried away his goods at Southorpe near Edenham, and William Inge and Adam de Crokedayk, justices, were given a commission of oyer and terminer to look into the matter [*C.P.R. 1292-1301, p. 474*], 84 (353)
- South Toun, William de, of Scamblesby, mainpernor, 1298, of Richard of Haldenby, *q.v.*, 36 (185)
- Spalding, Gilbert s. of William of, juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298, 54 (253), 125 (467)
- Spalding, William of*, 1299-1302: chief bailiff of Holland under Richard of Draycote, Richard of Howell and Hugh de Bussey, sheriffs [*A.R. 506, m. 10*; *A.R. 1322, m. 20d*; and *A.R. 1320, m. 23*, respectively], 142 (*ter*), 150, n. 23-4
- Sparrow, Sparwe, Alan, plaintiff, 1298, against John Mog, *q.v.*, 84 (353)
- Sparrow, Henry, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the twelfth in Welton-le-Marsh, 64 (286)
- Spe....., John de*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Langtoft [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*], 168
- Spenser, Robert, mainpernor, 1298, of John le Donne of Fishtoft, *q.v.*, 21 (109)
- Spenser, William le, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the twelfth in Welton-le-Marsh Candleshoe, 64 (286)
- Spicer, Adam le*, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/2, m. 16*]. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Barrowby, Winnibriggs [*Ibid.*, 135/3, m. 9, 11], 159, 173
- Spina, Robert de, 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Candleshoe wapentake, cf. Spinas, Robert ad, 56 (258), 161

- Spinas, Gilbert ad, of Ashby by Partney, 1295: sub-taxor of the eleventh in Ashby by Partney; mainpernor 1298, of Thomas Aungewyn, *q.v.*, 41 (215), 68 (303), 158
- Spinas, Robert ad, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the eleventh in Candleshoe wapentake. He may be the same person as Robert de Spina, but proof of this is lacking, 65 (288)
- Springthorpe, Thomas s. of Alice of, juror of the Soke of Kirton, 1298, 134 (493)
- Spryng, Henry, of Toft, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Toft, Beltsloe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 2*], 164
- Stainwith, Thomas of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Casthorpe and Stainwith [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3 m. 9, 11*], 173
- Stamford, Hubert of 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Greatford [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 3*], 168
- Stanham, Stephen de, 1297: owner of a ship called 'Keterine de Sancto Botulpho' which was used to carry beans and peas from Lincolnshire to Flanders for the use of the king's troops there [*Sheriffs' Admin. Accts. 568/1, m. 1*], lxiv, 188
- Stanhow, Thomas de, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.* 1312: in the accounts of St. Michael's Nunnery, Stamford, for this year, Thomas pays 6/6 rent to the Nunnery at Christmas [*Rent. and Surv. Roll 414, m. 3d, 4d*], 69 (305)
- Stanton, Henry de, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Winnibriggs wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9*], 174
- Stapleford, Geoffrey of, sub-bailiff of Aveland wapentake, 1298, 17 (68), 119 (451), 141, 147, n. 4
- Steeping (Great), William of, 1296: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the twelfth in Candleshoe wapentake, 56 (257), 64 (287), 160
- Stereman, William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Harlaxton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 11*], 174
- Stewelende, Alan de, mainpernor, 1298, of John le Donne of Fishtoft, *q.v.*, 21 (109)
- Stockingham, John de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Westborough and Little Thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4*], 169
- Stockwith, William of, juror of the Soke of Kirton, 1298, 133 (493)
- Stoke, Henry of, clerk to Richard of Howell, sheriff 1299-1300 [*A.R. 506, m. 1*], 139
- Stowe, Henry of, receiver of corn *ad opus regis* in Horbling, 118 (448)
- Stowe, Hugh of, of Londonthorpe, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298. 1301: the assize comes to declare if Hugh of Stowe of Londonthorpe and Maud his wife unjustly disseised John s. of Hugh of Londonthorpe of his free tenement, of 1 messuage, 3 tofts, 90 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow, with appurtenances, in Londonthorpe and Towthorpe. John won his case and Hugh was committed to goal but later made fine by half a mark [*A.R. 1320, m. 24d*]. 1301: the assize comes to declare if John s. of Hugh of Stowe, Stephen Wolwyn of Syston, *q.v.*, and others unjustly disseised Hugh of Stowe of Londonthorpe of his free tenement, of 1 messuage, 4 tofts, 80 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow with appurtenances, in Londonthorpe. Hugh won his case, except against one of the defendants, in regard to whom he was put in mercy for false claim. John, his son, afterwards made fine with him by one mark [*A.R. 1322, m. 20*]. 1301: the maternal grandmother of Hugh de Ryppele, *q.v.*, was involved in an assize of mort d'ancestor over a tenement in demesne of 4 acres of land, with appurtenances, in Londonthorpe, Towthorpe and Welby. Among the tenants was Hugh of Stowe of Londonthorpe, who held the moiety of one acre of land [*A.R. 1322, m. 22*], cvi-vii, 12 (52), 135 (498a)
- Stoyl, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Houghton, Walton and Spittlegate [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 9, 11*], 173
- Stoyle, John, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Stapleford [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 10*], 174
- Stratte, Walter, mainpernor, 1298, of William de Phanneye, *q.v.*, 6 (22)
- Stubton, John of, of Leadenham, bailiff of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298; mainpernor of Robert of Wyville, *q.v.*; stood pledge to Peter de Cumbermount, *q.v.* 1300: stood pledge to William Ingram in a plea of assize of novel disseisin, not prosecuted, over a tenement in Brant Broughton [*A.R. 1316, m. 25d*]. 1301: John, now bailiff of Flaxwell and

Stubton, John of—*cont.*

Langoe wapentakes, was committed to gaol because he attested false summonses, put upon the panel men not summoned, and empanelled men having no land. For these things he was suspended from his office, but he afterwards made fine by 20/-. One of his pledges was William Randolf of Rauceby, *q.v.* [*A.R.* 1320, *m.* 28*d*]. 18 (75), 41 (212-3), 48 (235), 140-1, 147, *n.* 7-8

Sturmy, Hugh, juror of Aveland wapentake, 1298. 1301: the assize comes to declare if Hugh Sturmy and Gilbert of Crossholme, *q.v.*, and others unjustly disseised the parson of Newton church of his free tenement, of 1 messuage with appurtenances, in Newton by Osbournby. The jurors found that Hugh and Gilbert did not so disseise the parson [*A.R.* 1320, *m.* 24], 126 (471)

Sturmy, Robert, of Louth, juror of Louthesk wapentake, 1298, 131 (487)

Styword, William, of Potter Hanworth, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 37 (193)

Subtil, William, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the tenth, the eleventh and the ninth in Candle-shoe wapentake, 55 (256), 63 (283), 65 (288)

Sueynnyng, Roger, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh Dyne of Swayfield, *q.v.*, 36 (179)

Sumpter, Matthew le, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in, probably, Skillington [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, *m.* 1], 164

Sumpter, William le, juror of Threo wapentake, 1298, 135 (498a)

Suour, Walter le, plaintiff, 1298, against William Lambetoth, *q.v.*, 76 (327)

Surfleet, Gilbert s. of Peter of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Surfleet [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 7], 170

Surmylk, Walter, plaintiff, 1298, against Alan ad Ecclesiam, *q.v.*, xlix, 59 (268)

Suth', William, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sotby, Wraggöe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 12], 177

Sutterby, Thomas of, chief bailiff of the South Riding, probably under Robert le Venour, sheriff 1293-7. 1291: John of Crowland put in his place Thomas of Sutterby against Alice de Wayngworth, Richard of Halton and John his son in a plea of assize of novel disseisin [*A.R.* 1293, *m.* 26]. In

Sutterby, Thomas of—*cont.*

the same year William the Clerk of Ormsby put Thomas or Walter of Winceby, *q.v.*, in his place against Geoffrey of West Ferriby and his wife in a plea of assize of mort d'ancestor [*Ibid.*, *m.* 26], 3 (15), 12 (48), 20 (95-96), 34 (166, 169), 144, 151, *n.* 40, 152, *n.* 46

Suttertön, Richard of, mainpernor, 1298, of Everard of Campden, *q.v.*, 42 (224)

Sutton, Adam of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Beekingham and Sutton with Fenton, Loveden [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4], 169

Sutton, Henry of, juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298, 54 (253), 125 (467)

Sutton, John of, juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298, 54, (253), 125 (467)

Sutton [Long], John s. of William of, stood pledge, 1298, to Fulk of Whaplode, *q.v.*, 47 (232)

Sutton, Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, xiv, 183

Sutton, Ralph of, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Loveden wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4], 170

Sutton, Thomas, of Boston, juror of Boston, 1298, 123 (460)

Swallow, Henry s. of Robert of, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert of Beelsby, *q.v.*, 39 (201)

Swarby, John s. of Elias of, juror of Aswardhurn wapentake, 1298, 38 (197), 117 (442), 132 (490)

Swarby, John s. of John of, stood pledge, 1298, to Walter Deadamour, *q.v.*, 45 (229)

Swineshead, Abbot of. *See also* Coleuyl', Brother John de, 14 (61)

Swinstead, John of, bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, but his dates are uncertain, 106 (406-7), 112-3 (421, 423), 140-1, 148, *n.* 12

Swinstead, William s. of John of, paid 1 mark mainprise money in 1298, 96 (379)

Swyft, Peter, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert Faber of South Witham, *q.v.*, 35 (178)

Swyne, Thomas de, 1297: part owner, with Simon of Wrangle, of a ship called 'Faucon de Weynflot' which was used to carry corn and barley from Lincolnshire to Flanders for the use of the king's troops there [*Sheriffs' Admin. Accts.* 568/1, *m.* 1], lxiv, 188

Sylok, William, plaintiff, 1298, against sub-taxors of the eleventh and of the ninth in Candle-shoe wapentake, 63-4 (283, 288)

- Taillur, Alexander le, juror of Stamford, 1298, 126 (469)
- Tailor, Alan the, 1294: sub-taxor of the tenth in Northolme, 67 (296), 166
- Tallington, Alan of, sub-bailiff of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1297, lviii, cxxiv, 103-5 (397, 400, 402), 112 (422), 141, 148, n. 12 and 13
- Tanur, John le, of Boston, juror of Boston, 1298, 124 (460)
- Tapcorn, William, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph Court, *q.v.*, 36 (180)
- Tate, Alan, of Wainfleet, mainpernor, 1298, of Peter s. of Hacon of Wainfleet, *q.v.* 25 (129)
- Tathwell, Flor . . . , of, juror of Louthesk wapentake, 1298, (131 487)
- Tathwell, John of, minor official, rank not given, 34 (168)
- Tattershall, Roger of, plaintiff, 1298, against John of Edlington, *q.v.*, 10 (33)
- Taylour, Alan le, of Winthorpe. His *serviens*, Peter, was a plaintiff, 1298, against Hugh Amory, *q.v.*, 57 (263)
- Tealby, John of, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)
- Tealby, Osbert of, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of mercers, 125 (465)
- Tealby, Robert s. of Richard of, juror of Walsheroft wapentake, 1298, 128 (476)
- Templeman, John, of Yawthorpe, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)
- Templer, Gilbert, of Billinghay, mainpernor, 1298, of Ivo of Billinghay, *q.v.*, 18 (77)
- Templer, Thomas, of Billinghay, mainpernor, 1298, of Ivo of Billinghay, *q.v.*, 18 (77)
- Templo, John de, of Gainsborough, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)
- Templo [Temple], Peter de, of Denton, juror of Winnibriggs wapentake, 1298. 1295: Peter was assessed for the eleventh as follows: he had 1 quarter of corn worth 5/-; 1 qr. of rye worth 4/-; 2 qrs. of pearl barley worth 2/6 per qr.; 4 qrs. of oats worth 1/6 per qr.; 2 qrs. of dredge corn worth 1/6 per qr.; hay worth 1/-; 2 draught-beasts worth 3/- each; 1 cow worth 5/-; 1 cart worth 2/-. The total was 39/6, the eleventh part being 3/7½ [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/2, m. 14]. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Denton, Winnibriggs [*Ibid.*, 135/3, m. 9]. He was himself assessed for this tax as
- Templo [Temple], Peter de—*cont.*
follows: he had ½ qr. of corn worth 1/6; 1 qr. of dredge corn worth 2/-; 1 draught-beast worth 3/-; 1 cow worth 5/-; forage worth 6d. The total was 12/-, the ninth part being 1/4 [*Ibid.*], civ, n. 1, 135 (497), 173
- Tene, Henry de, merchant of Brabant, civi
- Tetford, Philip of, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298, 130 (484)
- Tetford, William s. of Agnes of, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298, 131 (484)
- Teuk', Ralph, plaintiff, 1298, against William s. of Gilbert, *q.v.*, and Nicholas Herre, *q.v.*, 55 (256)
- Teuk', Teuke, Robert, plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors, 56 (258), 63 (283)
- Teuke, Simon, plaintiff, 1298, against William s. of Gilbert, *q.v.*, and Nicholas Herre, *q.v.*, 63 (283)
- Thealby, Robert of, juror of Manley wapentake, 1298, 133 (492)
- Thedam, Simon, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Witham [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 2], 164
- Thedam, William, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Wolmersty, *q.v.*, 30 (149)
- Thedom, Henry, sub-bailiff of Skirbeck, perhaps under Robert le Venour and Ralph Paynel, sheriffs, 21 (108), 142 (*bis*) -3
- Thenk, Simon, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh Amory, *q.v.*, 20 (91)
- Thenk, William, minor official, rank not given, 52 (246)
- Thimbleby, Ralph of, juror of the Soke and Liberty of Horncastle, 1298, 131 (485)
- Thistelword, Philip de, of Coleby, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (252), 130 (481)
- Thoch, Robert, of Northampton, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of skinner, 124 (464)
- Thomas, son of Alan, minor official, 1298, rank not given, 108-9 (451)
- Thomas s. of Alan, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Algarkirk, Kirton [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 7, 8], 172
- Thomas, son of John. *See* Nettleton; (*another*) *see* Yarborough; (*another*) *see* Willoughton
- Thomas s. of Lucy. *See* Hale
- Thomas s. of Maud, mainpernor, 1298, of William s. of Brice, *q.v.*, and of Adam Pakkeherneys, *q.v.*, 21 (105-6)
- Thomas s. of Nicholas, 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in Ashby by Partney, Candleshoe, 68 (302), 161

- Thomas s. of Roger, minor official, rank not given. Cf. Belton, Thomas, son of Roger of, 108-9 (415)
- Thomas, William. *See* Rasen, Thomas s. of William of
- Thomas s. of the Vicar of Skidbrook, royal constable in Lincolnshire, 1298, but no area given, 27 (140), 139
- Thomas, Vicar of Whaplode, plaintiff, 1298, against Ralph Paynel, *q.v.* 1296: commissioned, with another, to proceed as detainers of the goods of a certain Richard s. of Adam of Moulton [*Reg. Sutt.*, *f.* 141], 52 (243)
- Thomas, his son. *See* John; Walter
- Thorald, Torald, Reginald, of Braceborough, juror of Ness wapentake, 1298, 53 (249), 117 (441), 126 (470)
- Thorald, Roger, of Gainsborough, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)
- Thorney, Abbot of, 181
- Thornholme, the Prior of, John of Nettleton, *q.v.*, was summoned, 1298, to come before the justices to answer to the Prior, 1 (4)
- Thorpe, Roger de, bailiff of Graffoe wapentake, 1299, under Richard of Howell, sheriff [*A.R.* 1316, *m.* 24d], 140, 147, *n.* 9
- Thorpe, William de, 1295: one of the twelve wapentake sub-taxors of the eleventh; 1296: similarly of the twelfth; 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth, all in Candleshoe wapentake, 56 (257), 61 (276), 64 (285, 287), 66 (293), 157, 159, 161
- Thorpe, William de, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Westborough and Little Thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 4], 169
- Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, Alexander de, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph of Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, *q.v.*, 19 (87)
- Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, Geoffrey of, mainpernor, 1298, of his brother, Thomas s. of Hugh of Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, *q.v.*, 23 (126)
- Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, Matthew de, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph of Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, *q.v.*, 19 (87)
- Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, Ralph of, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas s. of Hugh of Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, 23 (126)
- Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, Ralph de, bailiff of Manley wapentake, 1297, under Ralph Paynel, sheriff, 19 (87), 145
- Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, Roger, son of Hugh of, mainpernor, 1298, of William of Sleaford, *q.v.*, 2 (10)
- Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, Thomas s. of Hugh of, minor official, rank not given, 23 (126)
- Thorpe St. Peter, Walter s. of Milo of, juror of Bolingbroke wapentake, 1298, 132 (488)
- Threckingham, Alan of, *cvi*
- Threckingham, David of, juror of Boothby and Graffoe wapentakes, 1298. 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Thurlby, Graffoe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 10]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of corn worth 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of dredge corn worth 1/-; 1 qr. of oats worth 1/4; forage worth 6d.; 1 draught-beast worth 1/6; 1 cow worth 5/-. The total was 10/10, the ninth part being 1/2½ [*Ibid.*], 54 (252), 129 (481), 174
- Threckingham, Lambert of, *xl*
- Thurlby, Alexander s. of Robert of, 1297: assessor, for the ninth, of the sub-taxors of this tax in Graffoe wapentake [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, *m.* 10], 176
- Thurstan, John s. of William, of Ruskington, mainpernor, 1298, of William Thurstan, *q.v.*, 11 (41)
- Thurstan, Richard, of Ruskington, mainpernor, 1298, of William Thurston, *q.v.*, 11 (41)
- Thurstan, Thomas s. of William, of Ruskington, mainpernor, 1298, of Robert s. of Richard of Ruskington, *q.v.*, 11 (43)
- Thurstan, William, of Ruskington, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298; mainpernor of Roberts. of Richard of Ruskington, *q.v.*, 11 (41, 43)
- Thurston, Roger de, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 14 (60)
- Thurston, William de, of Timberland Thorpe, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 37 (193)
- Thyrn, Walter in the, plaintiff, 1298, against Robert Pygoun, *q.v.*, and against William Lambeth, *q.v.*, 75-6 (325, 327)
- Tickencote, Alexander of, juror of Stamford, 1298. 1289: bailiff of Stamford [*A.R.* 1286, *m.* 14]. 1292, Michaelmas: Alexander bought a house in Stamford which had belonged to a Jew; he owed the Crown £17 6s. 8d. in respect of it [*K.R.M.R.* no. 66, *m.* 17]. 1293, Easter: the house, and the debt it carried, apparently became part of Alexander's niece Margaret's dowry, for Henry of

Tickenote, Alexander of *cont.*

Leicester, who married her, became answerable for the debt [*Ibid.*, m. 24]. 1297: in a ship sailing from Boston for Flanders on 18 May, Alexander had 5 sacks 13 stone of wool, on which he paid custom of £11 ls. 6½d. [*Cust. Accts., Boston, 24-5 Ed. I, m. 5d*], cviii, 126 (469)

Timberland, Roger s. of Geoffrey of, mainpernor, 1298, of William the Shepherd, of Langoe, *q.v.*, 111 (418)

Tinwell, Richard of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 69 (305)

Tochet, Nicholas, juror of Wraggowe wapentake, 1298, 37 (194), 128 (477)

Toftwik', John de, official, rank not given, 45 (230)

Toke, Cok, Maud, plaintiff, 1298, against various sub-taxors in Candleshoe wapentake, 55-6 (256, 258), 63 (283)

Toller, Robert de, 1294: bailiff of the men of Grimsby [*L.T.R.M.R. no. 66, m. 15*], 154

Thorald. *See* Thorald

Torksey, Ralph of, chief bailiff of the West Riding, 1297-8, under Ralph Paynel, sheriff, 2 (11), 19 (84), 145

Torksey, Robert s. of William of, mainpernor, 1298, of Ralph of Torksey, *q.v.* 1299: the assize comes to declare whether Robert s. of William of Torksey and others unjustly disseised the Prior of Torksey of his free tenement in Torksey, of 4/- worth of rents with appurtenances. Robert and his fellows were acquitted [*A.R. 506, m. 10d*], 2 (11), 19 (84)

Torould, Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Wyberton [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 8*], 172

Tosse, William, mainpernor, 1298, of John s. of Elias of Billingborough, *q.v.*, 119 (449)

Totel, Geoffrey, bailiff of Ludborough wapentake, 1290-3, under John Dyne, sheriff [*A.R. 1293, m. 6*], 144

Totel, John, of Louth, mainpernor, 1298, of Hugh of Ormsby, *q.v.*, 19 (89), 41 (217)

Tothby, Walter of, juror of Wraggowe wapentake, 1298, 37 (194), 128 (477)

Totlemond, William, mainpernor, 1298, of Everard of Caumpedene, *q.v.*, 42 (224)

Towthorpe, Hilary of, mainpernor, 1298, of William ad Fontem, *q.v.*, 109 (415)

Toynton, John of, juror of Hill wapentake, 1298, 130 (484)

Toynton, John s. of Reginald of, juror of the Soke and Liberty of Horncastle, 1298, 131 (485)

Toynton, John s. of Robert of, minor official, rank not given. 1300: John and Margaret his wife brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Robert de la Dune and others concerning a tenement in Stixwoud, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1316, m. 26d*]. In the same year the assize came to declare whether Robert de la Dune and Eva, Prioress of Stixwoud, unjustly disseised John and Margaret of their free tenement in Stixwoud, of 1 parcel of land 14 feet long by 8 feet wide. The case was postponed by the non-appearance of the recognitors [*A.R. 1316, m. 27d*]. 1301: John brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Robert de la 'Donne' and Eva, Prioress of Stixwoud concerning a tenement in Stixwoud, but did not prosecute [*A.R. 1320, m. 23*]. In the same year John and Margaret brought a similar writ against William de Horneby, *q.v.*, but did not prosecute [*Ibid.*, m. 23], 33 (164)

Toynton, Richard of, minor official, rank not given, 25 (130)

Toynton, Simon of, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Edlington, *q.v.*, 41 (220)

Toynton, Thomas of, mainpernor, 1298, of John of Edlington, *q.v.* Both Simon and Thomas were brothers of John of Edlington, 41 (220)

Tredegold, William, of Boston, juror of Boston, 1298, 124 (460)

Treswell, Hugh of, bailiff of Aslaoce, 1298; mainpernor of William of Belton, *q.v.*, 12 (46), 18 (80), 146

Trig, Roger, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Haydor, Oasby and Aisby [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*], 165

Trigg, John, of Welby, minor official, rank not given, 108-9 (415), 165

Tripperose, Roger, of Gainsborough, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)

Trynel, John, of Winterton, minor official, rank not given, 23 (125)

Tulle, Peter, of Boston, juror of Boston, 1298, 123 (460)

Tundur, Robert le, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*, 117 (443)

Tunstall, Geoffrey of, of Gainsborough, juror of Corringham wapentake, 1298, 134 (496)

- Tuxford, John de, of Marton, minor official, rank not given, 22 (120)
- Twyford, William of, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Stainby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 164
- Twyt, Walter s. of Hugh, of Fotherby, juror of Ludborough wapentake, 1298, 128 (475)
- Tybol, Roger, of Grantham, mainpernor, 1298, of William le Wayte, *q.v.*, 40 (207)
- Tydd [St. Mary], Roger of, juror of Elloe wapentake, 1298. 1300: John de Ros's attorney essoined himself against Robert of Tattershall, Adam s. of John of Tydd and Roger his brother of Tydd in a plea of assize of novel disseisin [*A.R.* 1316, m. 42]. 1303: from the following entry it is clear that Roger held lands in Tydd and that by this date he was dead: Adam of Tydd and J. de Ros hold $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Tydd, which Hugh de Ros and Roger of Tydd sometime held; Robert of Tattershall holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Tydd, in the name of the aforesaid Hugh and Roger: all of the Honour of Lancaster [*F.A.* iii, p. 137], 54 (253), 125 (467)
- Tyveys, Selvester, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Leadenham, but *nichil habet in bonis* [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 4], 169
- Tyndon', Hugh de, member, 1298, of a Lincolnshire jury of skinners, 124 (464)
- Typele, [?] Typelere, John, of Billingham, mainpernor, 1298, of Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 40 (210)
- Typelere, Geoffrey, of Billingham, mainpernor, 1298, of Ivo of Billingham, *q.v.*, 40 (210)
- Tyryk', Robert, of Donington, plaintiff, 1298, against Nigel le Chapman, *q.v.*, 9 (30)
- Ulcby, Gilbert of, plaintiff, 1298, against Thomas of Sutterby, *q.v.*, 34 (166)
- [?] Unghum, Robert, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Willoughby and Silkby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 163
- Ursellus, his son. See Robert
- Utting, Walter, juror of Grantham, 1298, 130 (482)
- Valentyn, William, of West Keal, juror of Bolingbroke wapentake, 1298, 132 (488)
- Vaudey, the Abbot of, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Deaudamour, *q.v.*, and Philip of Aunsby, *q.v.*, cii, n. 2, cxx, n. 3, 43 (229)
- Vayse, Veyse, John, minor official, rank not given, 108-9 (415)
- Veille, Nicholas le, juror of Calcewath wapentake, 1298, 131 (486)
- Venella, John de [in], plaintiff, 1298, against William le Wayte, *q.v.*, and Stephen Punne, 100 (388), 102 (393)
- Venour, Veneur, Venur, Robert le, sheriff of Lincolnshire, 14 Oct., 1293, to 24 April, 1297 [P.R.O. *Lists and Indexes*, IX, p. 78]. 1291 (Easter)—1297 (Michaelmas): keeper of the City of Lincoln [*K.R.* and *L.T.R.M.R.* various refs., see Appendix II, p. 154]. 1291: Robert paid to John Dyne, *q.v.*, sheriff, 12 marks $\frac{6}{8}$, proceeds of a sale of Jews' houses in Lincoln [*K.R.M.R.* no. 64, m. 13]. 1292: during the years 1290-92 Robert paid, out of the issues of the City of Lincoln, £20 to the master of works of the Cathedral 'to do that which, for Eleanor, sometime queen of England . . . was enjoined by Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells and Robert de Tybetot, on behalf of the king . . .' [*Ibid.*, no. 66, m. 8d]. 1293: Robert was associated with Peter de Campania in a commission of oyer and terminer touching an appeal of William s. of Gilbert of Somercotes before the king against William Wymark of Somercotes and Walter his brother for the death of Gilbert Muer, his father [*C.P.R.* 1292-1301, p. 45]. 1295: Robert, as responsible for the prompt collection and dispatch of taxes to the Exchequer, was severely reprimanded for not having the Lincolnshire proceeds of the ecclesiastical half (ordered in Sept., 1294) at the Exchequer on the appointed day. He was now given till 1 Dec., 1295, to make satisfaction, with the threat of distraint by his lands and goods and arrest of his person if he did not do so [*K.R.M.R.* no. 69, m. 22]. 1296, Easter: 'the sheriffs and bailiffs under-mentioned are amerced because they have not come in person, on the morrow of Low Sunday, upon their proffer (at the Exchequer). But the sheriff of Lincolnshire (Robert le Venour) is excused on account of

Venour, Robert le *cont.*

the coming of the cardinals (the bishops of Albano and Palestrina) in those parts [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 67, m. 29^v]. 1296, Michaelmas: Robert, Alan de Copeldyk, *q.v.*, and three others came before the barons of the Exchequer and undertook to have the person of John of Holland, *q.v.*, one of the collectors of the tenth and sixth (1294) in Lincolnshire, before the barons on the quidene of St. Hilary to clear the account, together with Richard of Buslingthorpe, *q.v.*, the other collector, and to make satisfaction concerning arrears in this account which John shall then be found to owe [*K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 50^d]. 1297, Hilary: this order is repeated and another added: because the debts were not paid on the day appointed, the sheriff (Robert) is commanded to cause them to be collected as well from the goods and chattels of John himself as from those of his mainpernors, and to be paid on the morrow of Low Sunday (1297). Thus Robert, being not only sheriff but also a mainpernor, is commanded to distrain himself [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 68, m. 91]. 1296, Oct. 9: the king ordered Robert to collect £1,600 of customs from the Boston customs officers, and advised them accordingly [*Ibid.*, m. 83]. 1297, Easter: Hugh le Despenser undertook to have the person of Robert le Venour, who was delivered up to the Marshalsea prison for various debts which he owed the king from the arrears of his account, before the king on the octave of Holy Trinity [*K.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 52]. 1297, Easter: when Robert's accounts at the Exchequer came to be audited, he was found to owe £488 19s. 4d. Two of the items are of interest: he owed £200 in respect of a fine which he made with the king for 'many trespasses,' and 100/- 'for contempt' before the barons of the Exchequer in the year 1296. And his account as keeper of the city of Lincoln was in arrears to the extent of £34 11s. 2d. [*Ibid.*, m. 78]. Robert did not make his proffer in person at Easter on account of a royal order to him to prepare himself to go overseas with the king (to Flanders), and he therefore sent

Venour, Robert le—*cont.*

as his attorney Robert of Leverton, *q.v.*, his clerk [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 63, m. 77^d]. 1298: Robert is on the list of those having £40 worth of lands in Lincolnshire [*Chanc. Misc.* 1/6, m. 30], and is on the list of those doubtfully willing to take service with the king in Scotland [*Ibid.*, m. 32]. 1299, Trinity: 'because Robert has not troubled himself, either through our repeated commands or any distrains whatsoever, to come before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to render to us divers accounts not yet rendered from the time when he was sheriff of Lincolnshire, but has sought every kind of subterfuge, in manifest contempt of us and not a little to our hurt, we order you (the sheriff), immediately you have seen these letters, to seize Robert and to keep him safely in our prison, so that you have him before the said our Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer at York on the morrow of St. Margaret to render to us his account . . .' Robert's entire possessions were to be seized until the sheriff had fresh orders in the matter, and the value of his estates and goods was to be ascertained [*L.T.R.M.R.* no. 70, m. 72^d]. 1299: Ralph Muer of Covenham and Alice his wife brought a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Robert concerning a tenement in Girsby and Burgh, but did not prosecute [*A.R.* 506, m. 3]. In the same year the assize came to declare whether Robert and others unjustly disseised Stephen de Nickerspole and Alice his wife of their free tenement of 3 parts of 1 messuage with appurtenances in the suburb of Lincoln. The case was left unfinished [*Ibid.*, m. 11^d]. 1301: Robert and others, who brought a writ of certification against Stephen de Nikerspole and Alice his wife, did not prosecute [*A.R.* 1322, m. 19]. 1303: Robert, with John Coleman and the Abbot of Topholme, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee and a fifth of a fee in Ranby and Market Stainton, of the Bishop of Lincoln [*F.A.* iii, p. 139], xciv (*bis*), xcvi, cxxvi, 21 (110 n.), 43 (229), 70 (308-9), 96 (379), 98 (381), 114 (428), 137-46 (*passim*) 147-8 (*ter*), 149, 150, n. 27, n. 30, 151, n. 31, n. 35, 152, n. 40, 152,

- Venour, Robert le *cont.*
n. 45, n. 47, 153, n. 51-3, 154 (*ter*)
and n. 58
- Vewell, Ralph *in*, 1297: sub-taxor of
the ninth in Normanton [*Lay*
Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 4], 170
- Virid', Hugh *ad*, 1297: sub-taxor of the
ninth in Londonthorpe and Tow-
thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m. 1*],
166
- Wace, John, of Blyborough, mainpernor,
1298, of Nigel of Blyborough, *q.v.*,
2 (9), 19 (82)
- Wace, Nicholas, 1297: sub-taxor of the
ninth in Hainton [*Lay Subs. Roll*
135/3, m. 10], 176
- Wacenus *s. of Ralph*, 1297: sub-taxor
of the ninth in Frieston [*Lay Subs.*
Roll 135/3, m. 1], 167
- Wainfleet, Peter *s. of Haco*, of minor
official, rank not given. 'Peter *s.*
of Haco' was in 1297 part owner,
with Alan of Wrangle, *q.v.*, of a
ship called 'Godyer de Weyn-
flet' which was used to carry
flour, beans and peas from Lin-
colnshire to Flanders for the use
of the king's troops there [*Sheriffs'*
Admin. Accts. 568/1, m. 1], lxiv,
25 (129)
- Wainfleet, Simon *s. of Guy of*. Perhaps
sub-bailiff of Candleshoe wapen-
take, 1299 [*L.T.R.M.R. no. 71,*
m. 119], 145, 153, n. 51
- Waith, John *s. of Robert of*, juror of
Haverstoe wapentake, 1298, 129
(480)
- Wakerley, Henry of, plaintiff, 1298,
against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*,
69 (305)
- Walcot, Simon of, stood pledge, 1298, to
Hugh Bardolf, *q.v.*, and to John
of Aunsby, *q.v.*, 81 (342), 118
(444)
- Walcot, William of, 1297, July: ap-
pointed a chief collector of the
eighth (never collected) in Lin-
colnshire [*K.R.M.R. no. 70,*
m. 117], 177
- Walden, Adam de, 1297: sub-taxor of
the ninth in Ancaster, Sudbrook
and Willoughby [*Lay Subs. Roll*
135/3, m. 4], 170
- Walding', Waldig', Robert, mainpernor,
1298, of Gilbert Loseward, *q.v.*, 20
(92), 41 (216)
- Walesby, William of, mainpernor, 1298,
of Thomas of Rampton, *q.v.*, 3 (12),
19 (85)
- Walgor, Richard, of Bytham, plaintiff,
1298, against Adam le Long, *q.v.*,
74 (324)
- Walse, Wals, Gregory, of Carlton-le-
Moorland, juror of Boothby and
Graffoe wapentakes, 1298; main-
pernor of John *s. of Robert of*
Carlton, *q.v.*, 12 (51), 37 (188)
- Walsingham, Richard of, justice in Lin-
colnshire, 1298, xiv-xxiv
- Walter *s. of Alan*, 1297: part-owner,
with Laurence *s. of Hugh, q.v.*, of
a ship called 'Belle de Weynflet'
which was used to carry corn and
oats to Flanders for the use of the
king's troops there [*Sheriffs'*
Admin. Accts. 568/1, m. 1], lxiv,
188
- Walter *s. of Alexander*, 1297: sub-taxor
of the ninth in Algerkirk [*Lay*
Subs. Roll 135/3, m. 7, 8], 172
- Walter son of Gerard. *See* Normanby
- Walter *s. of Gilbert*, 1296: sub-taxor of
the twelfth in Ashby-by-Partney,
68 (302), 161
- Walter son of Henry. *See* Grayingham
- Walter *s. of John*, 1297: sub-taxor of
the ninth in Kirton [*Lay Subs.*
Roll 135/3, m. 8], 172
- Walter *s. of Juliana*, plaintiff, 1298,
against various sub-taxors in
Candleshoe wapentake, 55-6 (256,
258)
- Walter *s. of Odo*, mainpernor, 1298, of
John of Withern, *q.v.*, 32 (154)
- Walter *s. of Robert*, 1297: sub-taxor of
the ninth in Surfleet [*Lay Subs.*
Roll 135/3, m. 7], 170
- Walter *s. of Simon*, 1294: sub-taxor of
the tenth in Ashby by Partney;
1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in
the same vill, 68 (301, 303), 157-8
- Walter *s. of Thomas*, 1297: sub-taxor of
the ninth in Willoughby and
Silkby [*Lay Subs. Roll 135/6, m.*
1], 163
- Walter *s. of Walter*. *See* Holton le
Clay
- Walter, vicar of Burley, plaintiff, 1298,
against Thomas of Easton, *q.v.*,
48 (237)
- Walter, his son. *See* Adam; Simon
- Wansford, Henry of, chief bailiff of the
South Riding, 1298; mainpernor
of Richard of Linwood, *q.v.*, 10
(34, 35), 19-20 (88-94), 25 (132),
45 (230), 48 (234), 144, 152, n. 43,
n. 48-9
- Wansford, William of, mainpernor, 1298,
of Henry of Wansford, *q.v.*, 19
(88)
- Wanthorn, Wantoun, William, of Thed-
dlethorpe, sub-bailiff, perhaps of
Calcewath wapentake, 1298, xxiii,
52 (244), 95 (376), 144, 153, n. 50
- Ward, Geoffrey, of Roxton, mainpernor,
1298, of Hugh of Pykeryng, *q.v.*,
39 (203)

- Ward, Henry*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sotby [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 177
- Ward, John*, juror of Calcewath wapentake, 1298, 131 (486)
- Ward, William*, of Skidbrook, mainpernor, 1298, of Thomas s. of the vicar of Skidbrook, *q.v.*, 27 (140)
- Warde, Alan* [le], 1294: sub-taxor of the tenth in Ingoldmells; 1296: sub-taxor of the twelfth in the same vill; mainpernor, 1298, of Alan ad Ecclesiam, *q.v.*, 60-2 (272, 273, 277, 280), 156, 160
- Warde, John*, plaintiff, 1298, against Walter Deaudamour, *q.v.*, 105 (403)
- Warde, John* le, of Ruskington, juror of Flaxwell and Langoe wapentakes, 1298, 54 (251)
- Warde, Robert*, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Ewerby Thorpe [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 163
- Warde, Robert* le, 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in North Witharn [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/6, m. 1], 163
- Warde, William* le, of Syston, mainpernor, 1298, of Stephen Wolwyn, *q.v.* 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Syston [*Lay Subs. Roll* 63/1, m. 2]. He was himself assessed for this tax as follows: he had $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of corn worth 1/6; 1 qr. of barley worth 2/6; 1 cow worth 5/-; forage worth 4d. The total was 9/4, the ninth part being 1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ [*Ibid.*], 109 (415), 166
- Warin*...., 1297: sub-taxor of the ninth in Sisle [*Lay Subs. Roll* 135/3, m. 12], 176
- Warin*, his son. See James
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